WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TALKING OF WAR

JAPANESE GENERALS ARE IN DAILY CONFERENCE.

EMPEROR HAS BEEN PRESENT

THE FOREIGN OFFICE IS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

OFFICERS SENT TO KOREA

GENERAL NEWS LEARNED IN FOREIGN LANDS.

London, March 30—The Yokohoma correspondent of the Daily Mail wires:

"There is great tension in official circles.

"The foreign office is open day and night.

"Frequent conferences are held between the senior generals. The emperor has been present thereat, and has made anxious enquiries as to the condition of the service.

"Three staff officers have been dispatched to Korea to make investigations.

"The possibilities of war are freely discussed."

RUSSIA IS WARNED.

Vienna, March 30.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, a newspaper which is in close touch with the Austrian foreign office, publishes the following note today:

"England, Germany and Japan have presented identical notes to Russia and China warning them that the signing of the Manchurian agreement will involve the partition of China. This combined action deters Russia from insisting on the signature of the agreement. France, while declining to co-operate with England, Germany and Japan, has intimated to Rusia that she would regard the conclusion of the Manchurian treaty as an unfriendly act."

BRITAIN'S QUEEN SPEAKS.

Copenhagen, March 30.—Replying to the address of the representatives of 500 Danish associations this afternoon Queen Alexandria, of Great Britain, made an interesting speech.

"Receive," said her majesty, "my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful address expressive of the love and sympathy with which my dear compatriots still surround me, notwithstanding the lapse of many years. It was a heavy blow which fell upon my husband and myself when God called our beloved and never to be forgotten Queen Victoria to Himself. May God give us strength and wisdom to discharge the manifold, great and difficult duties which have now devolved upon us. In the confident hope of being able in the future to contribute towards strengthening the bonds which have for so many years united Great Britain and my dear old fatherland, I express agin my profound gratitude to all who signed the address."

SALISBURY NOT VERY ILL.

London, March 30.—The Daily Express story that Lord Salisbury is suffering from a kidney complaint which will incapacitate him from duty for a long period is emphatically denied as utterly groundless. He had planned a trip to the Riviera, previous to his present slight illness. He expects to resume his duties shortly, and anounces his intention to return from the Riviera in time to attend a public dinner May 13. An official bulletin issued today said:

"The attack of influenza is following its usual course. He is at present suffering from weakness, consequent of the disease, but hopes to be ready to start for the Riviera in a few days."

POLISH INFLUENCE STRONG.

Berlin, March 30.—Chancellor Von Buelow has determined to introduce a bill designed to check the continued growth of Polish influences in the eastern provinces. One method will be the organization of German clubs subsidized by the state. Garrisons will also be re-established in several places.

WILL CLOSE A COLLEGE.

St. Petersburg, March 30—Director Greenburg, with the consent of the district curator, has closed the Riga Polytechnicum.

The Kharoff authorities have issued an order against assemblages in public places, imposing the same penalties for offences as here.

FOR SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Havana, March 30.—The secretary of education, Senor Varona, has recommended expending $1,100,000 out of the school appropriation for the construction of school houses, of which amount $500,000 is to be expended during the present year.

The Bilda lumber yard has been destroyed by fire involving a loss of $49,000.

OPENS NEW LAW OFFICE.

Next Monday morning Attorney T. J. Logan will open a new law office at room 6, White Fruit house block, where he will devote his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Logan will not relinquish his positions as United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the federal court. The office in the government building will be open as usual, but much of the business there will be delegated to clerical assistants.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

THREE LIVES LOST IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE.

Mrs. Cohen and Her Two Children Cut Off From Escape—Several Persons Injured

New York, March 30.—Mrs. Esther Cohen and two of her children, Benjamin, aged five, and Sophia, one year old, perished by the burning of a five-story tenement house at Delancy and Norfolk streets early today. In the panic which occurred, mothers lost their reason and threw their children from the windows and fire escapes to the street below.

That all were caught by the police and firemen and escaped serious injury, seems almost a miracle. Following is a list of the injured:

Max Salsburg, 20, burned about face, hands and body.

John J. Reardon, detective, cut on hands and face by falling glass.

Michael Oestfeldt, suffering from shock and contusions.

There were thirteen families in the house. The fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock by the wife of the janitor, who aroused her husband, and together they went to the front of the house, giving the alarm.

On the top floor of the tenement lived Morris Cohen, his wife, Esther, and their children, Sophia, Harry and Benjamin. The flames were already through the roof when they were awakened. Escape by the hall was cut off. Groping their way through the smoke to the window, Cohen picked up the boy Harry, and, calling to his wife to follow got on the fire escape and started to descend.

Mrs. Cohen carried the baby in her arms and the boy Benjamin followed. Out on the fire escape the flames and smoke which burst from the windows below them, separated the members of the family, and only Cohen and the boy reached the street.

When the firemen were finally able to reach the top floor they found the bodies of Mrs. Cohen and the other two children blackened and burned, lying on the fire escape landing.

The damage by the fire is estimated at $10,000.

CHICAGO POST SOLD.

Chicago, March 30.—The Chicago Evening Post was today sold by H. H. Kohlsaat to a company headed by J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, who will be president and publisher of the paper. Samuel T. Clover, for several years managing editor of the paper, will be its editor. The publication, which will be known hereafter as the Chicago Post, will appear Monday in an entirely different form. The pages will be reduced one-half from the present size, but increased in number from eight to sixteen. The Chicago Post, it is announced, will make a feature of financial news, but will "present all the news of value to its readers and will continue to take especial interest in the literary, educational, reformatory and social life of Chicago." The paper will be strongly republican in politics.

MAURICE BARRYMORE INSANE.

New York, March 30.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, who was taken to the insane pavillion at Bellevue hospital yesterday, passed a restless night. He awakened early this morning but did not talk to anyone. Barrymore constantly muttered to himself and once in a while would ask for pen and ink, saying he wished to write to his daughter, Ethel, who was detained from him.

SAW HER HUSBAND

THE WIFE OF AGUINALDO IS ADMITTED TO HIM.

HIS MOTHER ALSO A CALLER

PRESIDENT'S PRAISE GOES TO FUNSTON.

DISPOSITION OF AGUINALDO

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DECIDED UPON.

Manila, March 30.—The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who have been living at Binacayan, near Old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

The Spaniard, Lorenzo Prieto, who was charged with having assisted the insurgents by furnishing information to the insurgent General Cailles in exchange for trading privileges, was tried by a military commission, found guilty and sentenced to death.

General MacArthur commuted the sentence to ten years.

Prieto was the agent of the firm of Mendezona & Co., and to a certain extent was associated with De Carman, the American contractor, also charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents.

PRESIDENT'S KIND WORDS.

Washington, March 30.—The war department today made public a portion of the cablegram sent yesterday to General MacArthur, conveying the appreciation of the president and secretary of war of General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. It is as follows:

"Washington, March 29.—MacArthur, Manila: The president directs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of General Funston and of the officers and the men of the army and navy engaged with him in the Palanan expedition. The secretary of war personally joins in this expression. Corbin."

There is excellent reason for the belief that the portion of General Corbin's message not made public relates to the case of Aguinaldo, the question of whose disposition is now a source of some perplexity to the administration.

Although it is more than probable that General MacArthur is asked for an expression of his judgment as to the best course to pursue with regard to his prisoner, it is barely possible that the message contains definite instructions on that point.

CRITICISES AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—The Russian press has not particularly commented on the capture of Aguinaldo. The St. Petersburg Zietung (German) alone attacks the United States for using traitors. This paper thinks "the ambition of the United States to exercise its influence to secure a foothold alongside the old world powers is positively insulting, seeing that America assumes the right to intervene in every dispute between Europe and Latin America."

The paper also blames the United States for the delay in the Chinese acceptance of the Manchurian arranement.

The Zietung does not represent Russian sentiment, usually taking its cue from the Pan-Germans or German conservatives.

HAS NAMED A RECEIVER.

In the federal court at Indianapolis Friday Judge John H. Baker appointed the Citizens' Trust company as temporary receiver for the Belden-Larwill Electric Manufacturing company, of this city. The Trust company has executed a bond for $40,000 and is now in charge of the works. The troubles of the company, brought about by a disagreement of stockholders, have been in the courts for some days, though there has been little doing at the factory since early in the present month. The first application for a receiver was filed Wednesday in the circuit court by O. H. Larwill, one of the stockholders, and sets forth that Mr. Belden is the owner of certain valuable patents which were to be transferred to the Belden-Larwill company, and were to constitute a part of the assets. These patents and licenses, it is claimed, have never been transferred because the company never made satisfactory arrangements for their transfer. Differences arose between the stockholders, and the petition states that M. C. McDougall and A. Weil, two stockholders, wrote to creditors of the company stating that the company was in a bad way financially, but offering to buy their respective claims for 40 cents on the dollar. While Mr. Belden's petition was still pending, three creditors of the company filed an action in involuntary bankruptcy against the company in the United States court on Thursday, and yesterday at Indianapolis filed a supplemental petition going into detail of the company affairs, and asking the appointment of a receiver temporarily until creditors could proceed with the election of a trustee under the bankruptcy laws. Upon this petition Judge Baker named the Citizens' Trust company as such receiver.

Meantime Mr Belden has concluded arrangements whereby he becomes associated with the Globe Motor Fan company, of Dayton, Ohio, and will leave for that city Monday to assume the duties of his new position.

TOLSTOI APPEALS TO CZAR

PETITIONS IN BEHALF OF THE DOUKOBHOOR WOMEN.

Implores Nicholas II. to Ignore the Stupid Counsels of Evil Men and Perform Justice.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

With a petition of Doukobhoor women begging to be allowed to join their husbands in Canada, Tolstoi has written the following letter to the Czar:

"Tens of hundreds of Russia's best children suffer trials as heavy and even heavier under the present religious persecution as that inconceiveable madness spreads wider and wider over Russia, but which enlightened men and the government have long come to regard as futile and stupid injustice.

"I have long felt it to be my sacred duty to endeavor before I die to open your eyes to the senseless and horrible cruelties perpetrated in your name.

"This touching appeal of the Doukobhoor forces me to delay no longer.

"Thousands and tens of men, deeply religious and thus representing the nation's truest and chiefest strength, have been brought to ruin, imprisoned in exile or driven from Russia.

"Take this matter into your hands. Heed not the counsel of the men who instigated the persecutions; heed not Pobiedonestzeff, an exiled, obstinate, hard-hearted man, born out of his time, nor Sipjagin, a short sighted, superficial, unenlightened man, but revise or repeal all the existing, stupid, repungant, shameless laws enjoining religious persecutions, which have long ceased to exist in every civilized country except Russia."

EXPLOSION HURTS MANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—By an explosion of gas at furnace C of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., today, five men were terribly burned, two fatally. Their names are: George Rader, will die; George Hosack, will die; George Goga, Charles Porter, Michael Grannon. The men were plumbers and the explosion was caused by escaping natural gas from a broken main igniting from the furnace.

BANKING FIRM FAILS.

Oswego, N. Y., March 30.—The banking firm of W. J. Brewster & Co., of Hannibal, this county, failed yesterday, with liabilities of $125,000. The entire village is affected by the failure and many small depositors in Oswego, Wayne and Cayuga counties sufferd severely. Among the depositors, it is said, was the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

RECRUITING OFFICE CLOSES.

This evening the army recruiting station in this city will be closed, and Lieutenant Yule and his assistants will leave Monday for Logansport upon similar duty. The officer and his men have proved attentive to their duties, courteous and gentlemanly, and have made many friends in the city.

Lieutenant Yule has made arrangements to return to Fort Wayne in case there should be a party of recruits who desire to enlist, and applicants can make their desires known to Dr. C. H. English, the examining surgeon.

Mrs. Frane, of 49 Charles street, is dangerously ill.

BIG HOTEL BURNS

THE JEFFERSON, AT RICHMOND, IS DESTROYED.

WAS THE PRIDE OF THE CITY

BUILT AND FURNISHED AT A COST OF $1,000,000.

NONE OF THE GUESTS LOST

DEFECTIVE LIGHT WIRE WAS THE CAUSE.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—The magnificent Jefferson hotel, the pride of Richmond, was practically swept out of existence by fire this morning. All that remains of the splendid structure, which was built and furnished by the late Lewis Ginter at a cost of over $1,000,000 are the two clock towers and part of the court fronting on Franklin street. The fire was discovered near midnight, high up in the Main street portion of the building and was not at first considered serious. The hotel apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. The flames spread rapidly and messengers were sent through the building to awaken guests, many of whom had to be dragged out of bed. There was a general rush toward the Franklin street part. The department worked hurriedly, but under the greatest difficulty, owing to the height of the building.

In the Franklin street section were a number of very valuable pictures and Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson.

The statue was saved with the head off and the pictures were gotten out, as were much of the drapery and furniture.

All the guests were gotten out safely.

Mr. Richards, a traveling man, of Danville, Va., was the only guest hurt. He broke his leg falling down a flight of steps.

A Richmond boy named Robertson is missing. It is feared he was caught in the burning building. Several of the firemen were more or less injured, but none seriously.

The insurance on the building is about $650,000 It is not yet known whether the hotel will be rebuilt. The Jefferson was opened about six years ago and was one of the finest hotels in the south.

It occupied a full half block and was regarded as practically fire proof. The fire originated in the linen room and, it is supposed, from a defective electric wire. All the guests in the Main street part lost their baggage.

AN APPEAL FOR HUMANITY.

Those in attendance at the annual meeting of the Visiting Nurse league were greatly impressed with the amount of good and the diversity of the work done by the visiting nurse as shown by the reports of the secretary and the nurse herself. They must also have been impressed with the statement of the treasurer, that the treasury is almost empty, with a new year just commencing. It is hoped that this emergency will be promptly met. Let those interested, and every lover of humanity should be, at once send a cash donation to the treasurer, Dr. Carrithers-Calvin, 71 West Wayne street, by whom it will be promptly acknowledged, and thus obviate the necessity of the league engaging a solicitor, which would mean an additional expense.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

In accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the congregation, the session of the Third Presbyterian church has decided to adopt individual communion cups. A complete service of cups and trays has been presented to the church by Mrs. Isabella Diffenderfer, who is one of the charter members.

MAY WIPE OUT BUCKET SHOPS.

New York, March 30.—Wall street is beginning to believe that bucket shops are doomed to extinction by the act of congress of March 2, amending the war revenue laws. The office of Charles H. Treat, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, has been haunted by lawyers representing proprietors of bucket shops, who want information as to how the law is to be enforced. Collector Treat replied that the law is to be enforced according to regulations issued by the commissioner of internal revenue for the collection of the tax. The lawyers said the keepers of bucket shops were placed in the position of having to violate the internal revenue laws or confess that they violate the gambling laws of New York state or go out of business.

AUDITORIUM A GOOD INVESTMENT

It is sometimes a hard task to convince a man that there is benefit to him in an investment out of which he does not get an immediate return in cash or its equivalent. That difficulty has been encountered in promoting the auditorium project. Now and then a man who is asked to subscribe for five dollars' or ten dollars' worth of stock will decline on the ground that it will pay him nothing, or if the enterprise should earn a profit, the returns on so small an amount of stock would not be worth his while. If that narrow view of the project be taken perhaps the conclusion is right.

But that is not the view to take of the matter While it is true that experienced business men believe the auditorium will earn a profit, cash dividends on the investment required to build it are not the first concern Larger, more enduring and constantly multiplying profits in general public good are what is sought in the auditorium. The purpose is to give the people of Fort Wayne a great meeting place—a handsome and comfortable assembly hall, where thousands may gather to be entertained and educated. It is the purpose to provide a place where great conventions and assemblies may gather, attracting visitors to Fort Wayne and making the outside world well acquainted with the many excellences of this city. It is the purpose to establish in Fort Wayne an institution that shall make every man, woman and child in the city in many sorts of ways the beneficiary of every good thing it has power to confer. It is the purpose to give this city what every pretentious city possesses—a popular temple to which the people may look with pride and independence as their forum and their church.

It is an enterprise that appeals to the public spirit and the civic pride as well as to the distinct self-interest of every intelligent inhabitant of Fort Wayne.

There will be profits more or less from the investment But such profits sink to insignificance beside the greater profits in public good. The auditorium project has no other end than the public good.

THE DIARY OF MAJOR ANDRE

COMES TO LIGHT AFTER LONG BEING LOST.

Lord Grey Finds the Dairy of the Young British Officer Who Met a Tragic Fate.

London, March 30.—The dairy of Major Andre, after lying hidden for a hundred years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Lord Grey, the other day, while he was going over a lot of old family papers that had probably not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American war of irdependence.

Lord Grey's great grandfather was a commander of British troops in America at that time (and Andre served on his staff), and this accounts for the diary being in the possession of the present peer. The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending over to the United States to secure samples of Andre's handwriting, none of which can be obtained here.

The diary is a story of the campaign, day by day, during the years 1777-1778. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldiers standpoint, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a skill that would make him the equal of any military hydrographer of today.

The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which prompted the tragic ending of his career, but it gives interesting glimpses of the personality of one of the historical figures of the revolution.

Attorney Allen J. Vesey returned last evening from a business trip to Chicago.

TROUBLE IS ACUTE

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA ARE STRAINED.

MR. LOOMIS IS CALLED HOME

STATE DEPARTMENT WANTS TO HAVE CONSULTATION.

VENEZUELA YET OBDURATE

OUR PROTESTS HAVE HAD NO APPARENT EFFECT.

Washington, March 30.—The state department has recalled Minister Frank Loomis from Caracas to Washington for the purpose of consultation.

The issues between the government of the United States and the government of Venezuela have become more acute lately and it is desired that the department may be able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the situation in Venezuela through more direct means than the scanty cable communications that are being exchanged.

So far as can be learned the last protest of our government to the Venezuelan government respecting the treatment of Consul Baiz has not met with a satisfactory response and the asphalt controversy is still open.

It is not believed that formal official complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis, save in the case of the brief of one of the attorneys in the asphalt controversy, but however that may be, the minister has the full approval of the government for everything he has done, according to the present information, and there is no reason to believe that he will not return to Venezuela from his conference with the secretary of state.

IT WAS A DOGGED CONTEST

OXFORD WINS THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Defeated the Cambridge Crew by Only Half a Length—Both Crews Much Distressed.

London, March 30.—1050 a. m.—Oxford won the university boat race today, finishing half a length ahead of Cambridge.

The closeness of the finish of the university boat race which was rowed this morning over the course from Putney to Mort Lake, which is officially given as two-fifths of a mile, is evidence of the doggedness of the contest. Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

A half gale was blowing from the southwest as the time for the start drew near and the water was so rough that the choice of positions was considered a great advantage, and but for the generalship of Culme-Seymour, Oxford's stroke, it might easily have given the race to the light blue.

As it was, the spectators were treated to a rare race, the rivals leading alternately until they reached Thornycrofts, where it looked as if the odds were on Cambridge.

Shortly afterwards Culme-Seymour called upon his men and a desperate race ensued along the banks by the meadows.

Cambridge, though distressed, replied splendidly to the Oxonian's challenge and shot by Barnes bridge looking like winners. It was, however, an expiring effort, and Oxford, keeping an even pace, wore down the opposing crew and won in twenty-two minutes and thirty-one seconds.

It was a grand race and both crews were greatly distressed at the finish.

FATHER CLEARY'S LECTURE.

Arrangements have been made whereby the lecture to be given by Father J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, Minn., will take place in Library hall on Tuesday evening, April 9. The lecture was to have been given in the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, but owing to the limited accommodations there it was decided to secure larger quarters. Holders of regular season tickets will have seats reserved for them. Father Cleary is one of the leading Catholic speakers of this country and his lecture on "American Citizenship," which he will deliver here, has received the warmest praise wherever it has been heard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

HE A. R. BREMER CO,

hallenges the Citizens of Fort Wayne.

PUBLIC TEST TO BE MADE

ND THE RESULT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER.

This important challenge is not ly to the citizens of Fort Wayne, t to the entire civilized world. e public will be interested in the tcome of this investigation to ove the great merits of their alady famous discovery. The offer made by the A. R. Bremer company n their challenge above alluded to s plainly worded one. They assert at their discovery, Coke Dandruff re, will positively cure the most stubborn and common of all troubles, andruff and falling hair, which 99 er cent. of the people are annoyed with.

It is thought that the best possible way to publicly determine the merit of Coke Dandruff Cure is to give away to all those interested in this matter a sample bottle, and to have t done in such an open manner that one can question the honesty of he test.

A large number of samples have been sent to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s rug store, and will be given out to l those troubled with dandruff, alling hair, or any diseases of the scalp. Apply today.

Bear in mind the free distribution : Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store mmenced this morning at 8 o'clock nd ends tonight at 9 o'clock.

Coke Shampoo and Toilet Soap wonderfully good for the hair and alp. Cures shiny skin.

Money to Loan o Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

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Nasal ATARRH

n all its stages there uld be cleanliness.

y's Cream Balm eanses, soothes and heals diseased membrane. cures catarrh and drives way a cold in the head uickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads er the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is imediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

LY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

BURBAN LAND WANTED.

A tract of about twenty acres for house lot elopment. Must be on line of electric ars, preferably on five-cent line. In- de- bing state acreage price.

Walter B. Perkins,

57 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

18-eod-9t

WILLIAM WINANS IS NO MORE

WAS A TEACHER AT THE RUDISILL SCHOOL.

Benjamin W. Rambo Passes Away—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices Today.

William Winans, a teacher at the Rudisill school, on Elizabeth street, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning from tuberculosis at St. Rochus' hospital, west of the city.

Mr. Winans came to Fort Wayne two years ago from Monroeville, where he had been teaching in the schools of Monroe township for several years. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his school duties about six weeks ago. He was born and reared near Pleasant Mills, Adams county, and was thirty-five years of age. The surviving relatives include the widow and two children, his mother and several brothers, one at Monroeville. The family home in this city was at 27 Hanna street.

Mr. Winans was an estimable young man and had a wide friendship. He was a member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Monroeville and of the Jefferson club in this city, of which organization he was the first vice president.

He was also a member of the Church of Christ, and the funeral services will be held at Pleasant Mills Monday forenoon, conducted by Rev. E. W. Allen, of this city.

RAMBO.

Banjamin W. Rambo, for many years a resident of this city, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at his home, 124 West Washington street, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. Rambo was a jeweler by occupation. He was born in New Jersey, March 5, 1822, and was married to Miss Jennie Ritchie, October 24, 1848. There are three surviving children—Mrs. Lewis, of Danville, Ill.; Mrs. Brittingham and Illion Rambo, an employe of the Fort Wayne Electric works. The deceased was a member of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, and for some years an officer of the church.

Mr. Rambo was one of the earliest watchmakers in the city, and was for many years prominent in this branch of business. Even until within the past year he had not wholly abandoned his avocation, and conducted a small shop at his residence. He has been in failing health for several months and death was due to the infirmities of age.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 4:15 from the residence and at 4:30 from the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Rev. E. W. Allen, the pastor, will officiate.

RICKETT.

Mrs. M. P. Rickett, who died March 25 at her home in Perry township, was 82 years of age, and had resided in Allen county since 1835. Mrs. Rickett was a native of New York, where she was born January 1, 1819, and her marriage to M. P. Rickett occurred in 1839. To this union six children were born. Four of them survive, together with thirteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Mrs. Rickett united with the Universalist church at Huntertown thirty years ago.

Funeral services were held from the Huntertown Universalist church Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Houghton.

ROWE.

William Rowe, forty-nine years of age, died Friday night at Hope hospital after a brief illness from pneumonia. The surviving relatives include a wife and one daughter.

STEINMAN.

Adam Steinman, sr., died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Helm, in Madison township, from the infirmities of age. The deceased came from Germany several years ago to spend his declining years with his children. He was the father of Adam Steinman, of this county.

BLONDELL.

Gustave Blondell, jr., 22 years of age, died at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Blondell, on South Webster street. Death was due to pneumonia.

Funeral services will be held from St. Patrick's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Belot.—Funeral services of Mrs. John C. Belot will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 80 Wagner street, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

Harber.—Funeral services of Peter Harber will be held Monday morning at 9:00 from the residence, 390 South Hanna street, and at 9:30 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church.

Kramer.—Funeral services of Joseph Kramer will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 49 Madison street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

Dinklage.—Funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Dinklage will be held Tuesday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 347 East Washington street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

DR. M'FARLAND HERE.

Dr. A. J. McFarland, D. D., of Beaver Falls, Pa., is in the city and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Moffat. Dr. McFarland will probably preach at the morning service at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow. On Monday morning he will address the Ministerial association in the Berry street M. E. church and the public is invited to the meeting, which opens at 10 o'clock. Dr. McFarland is an able and eloquent speaker and his sermons are always interesting. On Sunday evening Dr. McFarland will preach at Westminster Presbyterian church on the subject, "God's Demands on the Nation in Relation to Christ."

LEASED A STOREROOM.

This afternoon David Frosh, of Sunbury, Ohio, leased from the Misses Swinney the storeroom at No. 11 East Main street. Mr. Frosh will at once put in a stock of clothing and gents' furnishings.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Walters has returned from a visit in Philadelphia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

Miss Emma Buchman is home from Chicago for a brief vacation.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

W. P. Breen is in Chicago on a business mission.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Miss Margaret Wagenhals is home from Smith ollege for a vacation.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Removes the Cause.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith entertained a company of friends at pedro last evening.

FOR POLICE JUDGE

DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO NAME A CANDIDATE.

WILL CONTEST THE NEW LAW

BELIEVE AN APPOINTMENT TO BE INVALID.

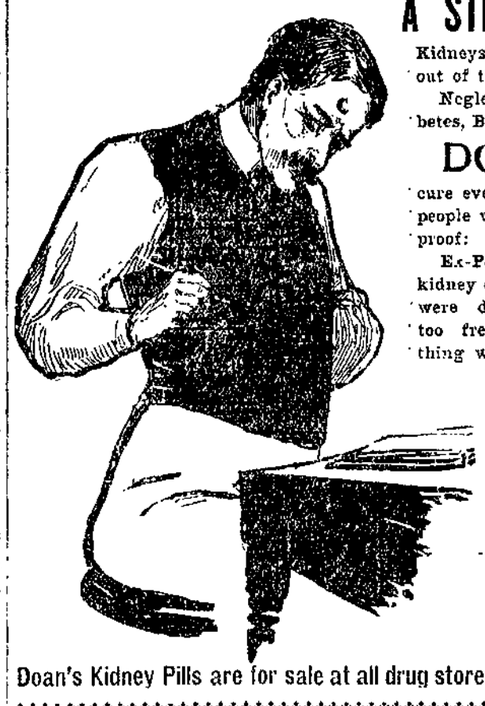
CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE

BOARD OF SAFETY COMMISSIONS NOT HERE.

The city democratic committee has decided to nominate and elect a municipal judge, to fill the office which was created by the last legislature and which will be born two days after the city election in May. This step was decided upon after mature deliberation. It was at first thought best to ignore the section relating to the judgeship, and rely on the overthrow of the entire charter amendments, as it was thought by some that the election of a judge might be taken as an admission on the part of the municipality of the validity of the law. It was argued, however, that any action taken in regard thereto by the electors could have no possible effect on the constitutionality of the act. The voters have no voice in that matter, which must be settled by the supreme court and an election can have no more possible influence than would a vote declaring the law unconstitutional. The entire amendments are so badly mixed up that it is almost impossible to separate the various provisions one from another, but one contention is that the moment the act was passed the office was created and the legislature could not legally make a legislative vacancy, inasmuch as the office being in existence and an election occurring for municipal offices, it becomes the duty of the electors to select a person for the office created. It is urged that no court in the world would decide that an office can be filled by appointment when the act distinctly states that the incumbent shall be elected. At any rate, the election will be held and the issue will be raised on that point. The city will still protest the constitutionality of the entire act, but in case part of it is sustained they will then have a new action regarding the legality of the created vacancy. There have been a number of names mentioned in connection with the nomination, among the most prominent being those of George W. Louttit, Charles Ryan and Capt. Harry Dickman. Mr. Louttit, while announcing his candidacy, says he does not believe that the law is constitutional and that he is willing to go right in and fight it, notwithstanding that he is a candidate for the position. Mr. Louttit fought the amendments in the legislature and during his two terms as representative from this county has been the champion of the municipal administration, and for that reason many people endorse his candidacy and claim he is entitled to consideration and that his selection would be a merited compensation for his earnest efforts.

NO COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

There is nothing to add to the statement of the situation regarding the police commissionerships. None of the appointees has yet been formally or officially notified of his appointment and therefore maintains loud silence on the question. Mr. Nash said he had not a word to say at present and could not even intimate what steps the commission would take to get possession of the offices assigned them. Mr. Geake was equally reticent and Mr. Trentman is not in the city. The authorities at the city hall are not doing any talking, either. Beyond saying that they will contest the constitutionality of the law to the last ditch they are mum on the question. Their action will depend entirely upon the procedure of the newly appointed commissioners. As soon as they present themselves for qualification the fun will commence and it is not at all unlikely that it will be many months before the question is finally settled.



A STITCH IN THE BACK

Many Fort Wayne People Have It.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Brght's dsease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—Here's the proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything, and though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared, as well as the dizziness, and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all drug stores. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN THINKING

Of cleaning house REMEMBER that ZIMMER can relieve you of the hardest part by cleaning your carpets. Phone 496.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL,

116 Calhoun St.

A Tonsorial Improvement

George Streicher of the Aveline house barber shop has just returned from the east where he took a course in face massage. He also secured the exclusive control for Fort Wayne of a celebrated scientific preparation for the removal of sunburn, freckles, tan and blackheads, a preparation which does the work effectually and quickly. Since his return, Mr. Streicher has been busily engaged in instructing his employes in the secrets of the new system of massage as well as the use of the preparation. Persons afflicted with any of the blemishes above noted are invited to call at the Aveline shop and receive a treatment and become convinced of the efficacy of the methods he uses. In all departments sanitary appliances are used exclusively and all the workmen are artists in their profession and are the best and most painstaking to be found in the city.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION.

Just in, 500 copies of the following popular books, which we place on special sale at 98c volume. Publishers' price is $1.50. The titles are:

"In the Palace of the King."
"Patroon Von Volkenberg."
"Alice of Old Vincennes."
"In Connection With the De Willoughbly Claim."
"To Have and to Hold."
"Reign of Law."
"When Knighthood was in Flower."
"Eleanor."
"Janice Meredith."

Our supply is limited to the above number of copies, so procure one early. Price, 98c vol.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

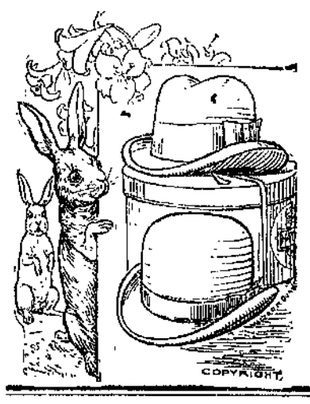
New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

FORGERS ARE ARRAIGNED.

New York, March 30.—David L. Short and Morris Meyers, the two men arrested yesterday on a warrant charging them with forgery in the first degree in connection with the will of the millionaire William Marsh Rice, were arraigned today and held in bail of $5,000 each.

Miss Marguerite Schilling entertained a number of her young friends yesterday in honor of her sixth birthday anniversary.





Hats for Easter.

With one of our hats on your head, the hat problem for this season will be off your mind.

See our line of caps for Children.

Seidel Bros.,

50 CALHOUN STREET.

We Do It All....

We install the furniture, lay the carpets, hang the curtains and pictures, set up the stove and set the table, too, if you say the word.

CASH OR CREDIT.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

135 Calhoun Street.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

26 W. WAYNE STREET.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

Miss Phoebe Ellison goes to Chicago on Sunday and will enter Chicago university for a course.

TAKE DR. IMAN'S COMPOUND

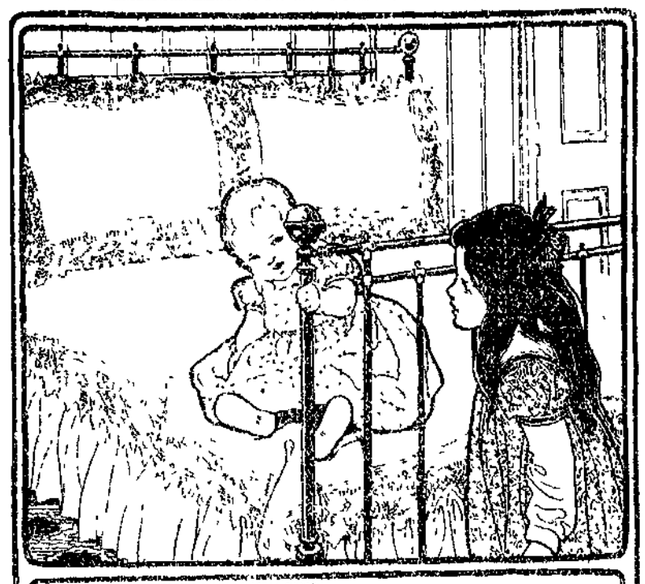
World's Best Spring Medicine

A Blood Maker. A Blood Purifier.

A Cure for All Stomach, Bowel and Liver Troubles

A GUARANTEED PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM



CHOICE bed sets in Irish point lace, or tamboured, embroidered muslin, should be washed with Ivory Soap to preserve their beauty. If they are of an ecru tint, a little strong coffee should be added to the rinsing water. The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made fit it for many special uses, for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

John A. Miller to Cyrus S. Miller and Anna Miller, lot 52 and east 20 eet lot 51 Fairfield's addition, for $4,500.

—Country.—

John and Ida F. Buell to John Adams, part of east half of southeast quarter, section 32, Aboite township, for $700.

Daniel and Elizabeth Spranger to J F. and Elizabeth J. Lehman, part northeast quarter, section 29, Maumee township, for $85.

Charles Eninger et al. to Oliver Minnick, furlong part east of lot 34 Maysville, for $1.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The International Printing Pressman's union, No. 19, at a meeting held Thursday evening, March 28, 1901, adopted the following resolutions in respect of their deceased brother, Joseph Kramer:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother member, Joseph Kramer, and

Whereas, We greatly feel and are deeply grieved at the loss of one of the best and most efficient workers of the I. P. P. U., No. 19, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our late brother and commend them for the consolation to our heavenly Father, who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased and spread upon the minutes of the union and published in the official journal of the I. P. P. U.; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days.

Louis Waltemath,
E. H. Bookwalter,
Committee.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the porperty in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH,

65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we destre especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

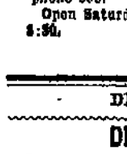
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 905.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.



Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1178. 28 Calhoun St.

Our $3.00 Ladies' Shoes, for street and dress wear, are equal in style and service giving to shoes sold elsewhere at $4 and $5. We have an immense assortment. Try a pair.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Young men, save your money by buying a lot on monthly payments. NO INTEREST. Call at Louis F. Curdes' Office, Rooms 3 & 4, Pixley-Long Block. 22tf

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. C. E. Barnett is in receipt of a telegram from Atlantic City, announcing that the health of Mrs. Bell is steadily improving.

Albion Democrat: "William Bidwell, of Fort Wayne, has been at the bedside of his brother, Frank Bidwell, during the past week. He formerly resided in this city and has many friends here who were glad to meet him."

Rev. S H. Baumgartner, of Elkhart, will be the guest of friends in the city next week. Rev. Baumgartner was formerly pastor of Bethel Evangelical church and may occupy the pulpit of the church some evening.

Rev. T. J. Legg, state superintendent of the Church of Christ, will conduct an institute at the West Creighton avenue church beginning Friday evening, April 5th. Rev. Legg will lecture on methods of conducting a Sunday school.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, will conduct a "Question Box" service tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Bailey will answer all questions that may be submitted to him, provided they are not irrevelent.

The meeting of the Morning Musical yesterday was very interesting, the entire program consisting of children's songs. The program was in charge of Mrs. Harry Ninde, who had carefuly prepared a program that gave much pleasure to the audience.

Mrs. P. W. Greenick entertained the members of the Sansfacon club Thursday evening, at progressive pedro. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mont Beaver and Thomas Snook, and the bobbies were awarded to Mrs. Tom Snook and Robert Douglass. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and flowers.

At the annual election of the Duodecimo club Mrs. William Griffiths was chosen president; Mrs. P. J. H. Myers, vice president; Mrs. M. T. Stokes, secretary, and Mrs. Willis Hattersley, treasurer. The executive committee is made up of Mrs. Mason Long, Mrs. William Mossman and Mrs. J. N. Study.

LOCAL LINES.

William Geake returned yesterday from Indianapolis.

Byron Hattersley is transacting business in Chicago.

ing," "The Coming War," and "The Finisheh Mystery."

J. F. Wing went to Bryan, O., on business yesterday.

Sidney Schwartz has returned to Bloomington university.

Editor John D. Alleger, of Monroeville, was in the city Friday.

W. N. Ballou and W. C. Geake will spend Sunday at Huntertown.

Miss Viola Swartz is seriously ill at her home, 253 West Wayne street.

Judge Allen Zollars transacted business in Plymouth, Ind., on Friday.

A. L. Randall returned from Chicago last night, where he attended the automobile exhibition.

A didsplay of full-blooded Belgian hares is on exhibition in the window of the Granneman drug store.

Ben Hur court No. 15 met in their new hall in the Oddfellow's block last night and initiated several candidates.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association will be held Tuesday evening, April 2nd instead of Thursday.

John T. Dougall, of the News, is expected home from Indianapolis today, where he has been attending the meetings of the Mystic Shriners.

Mrs. Raquet entertained the members of the Acorn club at her home, 39 Hendricks street, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Barr was the guest of honor.

Rev. J. W. Lake is conducting a series of quarterly meetings in the Ossian district of the United Brethren church for Presiding Elder J. W. Lower.

The lodge of Pathfinders will attend divine service at Simpson M. E. church Sunday evening, and Rev. T. J. Johnson will preach a special sermon.

There will be a reunion service of the young people of St. John's Reformed church who have been confirmed since 1895, tomorrow evening at 7:30.

A special service for children and their parents will be held at Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 9:30, and Rev. A. K. Zartman will deliver a special address.

Homer C. Hartman, the well known pension attorney who has been in feeble health for some time, is now reported as seriously ill at his home on Maple avenue.

The polo match to have been played between the Princess team, of this city, and the Richmond team, has been declared off. The match was to have taken place this evening at Princess rink.

The elebrated "little German band" will entertain the guests at the German village included in the "trip around the world" to be given by the ladies of the Third Presbyterian church in May.

Rev. W. E. Wight, who has been giving readings in Revelations at Berry Street M. E. church, will preach in that church on Sunday morning and evening. The subjects of the addresses are "Sober Think-

ROUGH SPOTS.

Good Food Smooths Them Over.

"There is probably nothing in the world that produces as much happiness as the peculiar feeling that comes over the mind when well fed with nourishing food that particularly rebuilds the brain, and makes everything on earth have a rosy tint. Ambition is renewed, spirits are of the most sanguine, and confidence has restored that feeling within us which carries us over the rough places."

So writes a man who was built up from a wretched invalid to a fine condition of health by changing his diet and using Grape-Nuts Food.

"There is no sense of enjoyment equal to that of being well physically and mentally. I can barly realize that such a transposition has been made. From being ill, tempered and disagreeable I have changed to something like enjoyment of the society that I had grown to avoid. From feeling that life was not worth living, I now feel that I would like to live always.

I enclose a sample of my handwriting showing my nervous condition before using Grape-Nuts Food, and you can compare it with my signature to this letter."

The writing done while he was in a nervous, ill fed condition is shown on an old time check and reports a series of dates when he was absent on account of sickness. His signature was made in lines that consist of minute waves or wiggles, showing the desperately weak condition, while the signature to the letter is remarkable for its clear penmanship.

It is the old story over and over again that when a man is broken down because he exhausts the gray matter in the nerve cells and brain from overwork and improper food, he can rebuild that gray matter by using Grape-Nuts, for this food contains Phosphate of Potash direct from the natural grains of the field, and this, united with the Albumen of the grains make the only combination that will rebuild this peculiar soft, gray substance.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms 24 W. Berry St. 3-8-1mo

FOR RENT—An exceptionally nice suite of unfurnished rooms with board at 96 East Wayne St. 18-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply at H. F. Hilgemann't grocery, on West Jefferson street. 27-tf

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, with or without board, at 114 Clinton street, one block from Masonic Temple. 27-6t

FOR RENT—Five room corner cottage, 121 Hayden street; cellar, cistern, hydrant and gas; rent, $9. Inquire, 40 Harmer.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms; all modern improvements; centrally located; first-class in every respect Apply 49 Harmer street. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Nice furnished rooms, at No. 15 Clay street, near Berry, with bath privileges, and will board if desired. Apply at residence. 7-tf

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6tf

FOR RENT—Two front room offices, also 6 room flat above, at No. 9 E. Wayne, opposite Fruit House, in rear of the Bunder Jewelry store, corner Calhoun street. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR RENT—A suite of 3 office rooms fronting on Calhoun St.; also the lodge hall for second and fourth Saturday nights of the month; all in the Vordermark building, No. 32 Calhoun St. 27-29-30

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—In Foster block, Court St., second story, over Kettler's furniture store, handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen or married couple without children; light, heat and attendance to rooms furnished; bath and toilet rooms; unexceptionable references required. Apply at Foster Furniture Co. 3-20-26t

FOR RENT OR SALE—Grocery, feed store, meat market, saloon, hotel; you can rent any business separate or all together; best location, close to Pittsburg shops and Bass foundry and machine works; will give you a bargain. Call at once. I will retire. M. Frank, 208 Hanna street. In the meantime I will give you a bargain in groceries, shoes, rubbers and gents' furnishing goods. Fresh and smoked meats of all kinds. 3-9-Sat&Tu-8t

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our friends and relatives for their kindness and sympathy during our late bereavement of our dear son, husband and brother, and we also thank the W. R. C. ladies and the G. A. R. Post.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. BROWER AND FAMILY.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

We are showing a very pretty assortment of Rosaries in Pearl, Amethyst, Amber, Emerald, Crystl, Garnet, etc., with gold chains, suitable for Eastern or Confirmation gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Special sale at Foster's Monday morning, April 1, of India Stools. One style, worth $1.00, at 69 cts.; one style, worth $1.75, for 98 cts. See them in their Clinton street window.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

The old joke of the expensive Easter Hat is a thing of the past. Our low prices have laid it to rest. We ask no fancy high prices for our Millinery.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 55 E. Wayne St. 30tf

WANTED—Lady agents; good profits and steady employment. Call at 217 East Wayne St. w

WANTED—A man to learn to repair watches. Call at 98 N. Harrison S., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A girl to do second work and assist in care of baby; good wages. Apply at No. 214 West Washington St. 29tf

WANTED—Situation by experienced young man as hotel clerk, day or night, city or country; highest references. Address, Box 11, Sentinel.

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Ladies desiring pleasant easy home work paying a handsome income should address with stamp. Standard Co., Flint, Mich. 30-2t

WANTED—Portrait Agents—Finest work; lowest prices; outfits free; delivery guaranteed. Write Crown Art Co., 6353 Eggleston Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—A suite of four or five unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; west end preferred. Address C, care Sentinel. 29-2t

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable parties for detectives and correspondents; self-addressed envelope for particulars. North American Detective Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas—Every clay bank is an aluminum mine. A separating process patent made C. M. Hall rich. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced salesman familiar with supplies used by threshermen and saw millss; good wages for a reliable man. Address, Miller Oil and Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 28-30

WANTED—Traveling man of age for Indiana to collect and advertise; $2.50 per day and traveling expenses; state age; married or single. Manager, 390 Caxton building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel for old established house of solid financial standing; salary $780 and expenses; no canvassing; enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 375 Caxton building, Chicago. 9,16,23,30

WANTED—Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D., Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-16-sat13t

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; we teach the work in two months and include board and tools; special thirty day offer for spring rush; catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 30-6t

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government. Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held in all large cities; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 23-30-6

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Home work; for men, women and young people. We have several lines of work to give out, some to copy letters; no canvassing; $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; enclose stamp; work mailed on application. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED—An established $250,000 Illinois corporation, composed of men rated $5,000,000, desires negotiations and interviews with men competent to fulfill a managerial position handling office and finances; cash investment $1,000 to $2,500 absolutely necessary; salary $150 per month and 20 per cent commission. Address Auditor's Department, 521-25 Manhattan building, Chicago. 30-6-13-20

LOST.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon; on Glasgow Ave. or E. Washington St., a pocketbook containing $5.25. Finder return to Sentinel office and receive reward.

Attend our opening Saturday. Souvenirs and music. Afternoon and evening.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO. 28t3

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 485 S. Calhoun St. 28-tf

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Bushor, 107 Holman street. 20-tf

WANTED—McClure Magazine, August, 1898; will pay 25 cents for same at this office. 30-2t

WANTED—A girl for light housework; no washing. Apply 180 East Washington street. 30-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Traveling salesman to sell a staple line of goods as a side line. Address Box 10, Sentinel. 29-3t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must come well recommended; good wages. 241 West Berry street. 11-tf

WANTED—One or two young men to embark in a good business already established. Address, Box 81, Fort Wayne, Ind. 21tf

WANTED—All incurable cases of catarrh, hay fever, asthma, etc., to try Hirons' Asthma and Cough Cure. Meyer Bros. & Co., wholesale agents. 5eod3m

WANTED—One agent in every town to sell pure blue grass seed for lawns; agents' sample sows 400 square feet; sent prepaid, 10 cents. Kentucky Seed Co., Paris, Ky.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, cart and harness. 20 Wheeler St. 29-2t

FOR SALE—9-room house on Harrison St., near Williams; lot 25x150; price, $2,500; make us an offer. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Frame double house on Lake Ave.; property in fine condition; rents well; will be sold at a bargain. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Nearly new, nine rooms bath and electric lights, on Hanna street, near DeWald; a special bargain, $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Vacant property on Hoagland Ave.; high and dry; east front; asphalt pavement; near Creighton Ave.; cheap. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-281m

FOR SALE—Lot on E. Butler St., size 50x150 feet; lays two feet higher than the sidewalk; one-half block east of Clinton; will sell cheap if taken at once. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—On account of retiring I offer for sale my 14-room boarding house, completely furnished, filled with good paying boarders; rent of house very low; situated in the heart of the business center. Address "M." care Letter Carrier No. 1.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five room cottage on Boone street, choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—A nice home on Douglass Ave.; house and lot on Pine St., half price; make me an offer on 111 Tayler St.; house and lot on Third St., $1,650.00; six room house and half lot on McClellan St., $2,100. Bargains in vacant lots in all parts of city. G. E. Miner, Real Estate and Loans, Notary Public, 23 Court St. 3-12-1mo

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 180 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. N. C Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two female goats. Inquire 77 E. Berry St. 3-26-tf

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Pure cider vinegar and apple jelley at cider mill, 29 N. Harrison. Phone 1176. 3-29-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new nine-room steam heated residence, west end; price cut to $4,500. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A bargain on Douglas avenue; very desirable home at low price. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Several centrally located residences, desirable and at prices to suit. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good 5 room house, with barn, on West DeWald St.; price cut to $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A residence in Lakeside, with an encumbrance; will make it a bargain if sold at once. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Second hand cook stoves and furniture. All kinds of furniture bought, sold and exchanged. J. M. Rasmus, 69 E. Main St. 3-9-1m

FOR SALE—Choice building lots on Broadway, Fairfield and Cottage avenues; will build if desired. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—18 choice lots near the Jefferson street school; first choice can now be had on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice new 7-room house short distance west of Broadway; 30 foot lot; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 1-28-1m

FOR SALE—Forty-acre farm in southern Michigan; especially adapted to fruit culture; no commission. Address C. Gaido, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-9-1m-d&w

FOR SALE—8-room dwelling on W. Creighton Ave., near Webster; bath, closet and gas for fuel and lights; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Two fine oak show cases at $10; one fine nickel plate glass top $10; about 25 counters from $5 to $25 each; all kinds of shelving and counters bought and sold at L. J. Libbing & Co., 23 W. and 39 E. Main St. 29-2t

FOR SALE—Desirable lot, 100x150 feet, corner Wabash avenue and Humphrey street; will divide to suit purchaser and erect building if desired and sell on easy payments; no commission. Call on Hoosier Mfg. Co., 30 East Berry street. 3-30-1mo

FOR SALE—Two farms, well improved, located in Aboite and Lafayette townships; would take part pay in improved city property; also a number of good improved dwelling property, well located. Call and see us. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., 1st floor. tf

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Centlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—Five-room house in Lakeside, near to the bridge and within one block of the street cars; fine location; price, $1,750; small payment down. If not sold within ten days will be rented at $11 per month. Apply to Land Improvement Co., room 7, Pixley-Long block. M23-1m

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Minorcas; prize winners wherever shown; up to standard weight; are unsurpassed for their large size, grand shape, superb color, fine comb and superior laying qualities. Eggs from selected matings of exhibition birds sold with guarantee. Write for prices. Albert O. Pape, 56 St. Mary's Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. d27-30-w1t

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 55, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 156, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Lillie's addition; ½ lot 15, Wilt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 196, Vordermark's add.; lot 26, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 127, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 35, 36, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 22, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. B. White, care White Fruit House.

Wakefulness.

Badly nourished nerves are irritable and uneasy, so are nerves that are overworked and worn-out. The quiet and harmony of the nerve-centers are gone; and every effort either of mind or body increases the jarring and discord. They cannot rest because they are hungry; and the sleep that comes after a night of tossing, brings neither rest nor strength. Feed the nerves. Nourish and tone them up, and wakeful nights will be a thing of the past. DR. MILES' NERVINE is the best remedy for wakefulness because it makes strong nerves.

"My wife was so worn-out and nervous from long suffering that she was unable to get to sleep without the use of opiates. Our leading physicians here and several from Indianapolis failed to give her any relief. She was induced to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial and in a very short time she was able to go to bed and sleep soundly at night." W. T. LONGWITH, Portland, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Is a brain and nerve-food and restorative medicine that helps nature reconstruct the wasted cells and tissues and restore health. Try a bottle—NOW.

druggists on a guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

FORT WAYNE AUDITORIUM ASSOCIATION — I AM A MEMBER — R U

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"The Village Postmaster."

The British are wishing they had a Funston to capture General DeWet. The Boer leader is himself a very fair edition of Funston and is in the habit of doing the taking himself.

It is with surprise that we learn Aguinaldo had been taking it easy in one spot for several months and not sprinting about Luzon looking up a fresh location for his capital. It is well he has had some recent training in a quiet life.

A Mississippi mob having disposed of two negroes in the usual style threatened to lynch anyone who dared to send an account of it to the newspapers. This occasions some surprised comment; but if any part of the country is to be ruled by the mob why should not the ruling power have its press censorship as well as the others?

If there is to be a contest in the courts over the validity of the charter amendments it ought to be carried through with all possible dispatch. A contest between that part of our municipal machinery over which democrats retain control and that part over which the charter amendments give the republicans control must inevitably result in a most distressing situation. There should be co-operation between the democrats and republicans to have the status of the amendments passed upon by the supreme court at the earliest possible day. If they are constitutional then they are good law and as such command the loyal support of every good citizen. If they are invalid the quicker that is established the better for the city.

The president and the cabinet have decided that General Fred Funston deserves a brigadier's commission in the regular establishment and the dashing little Kansan will be appointed as soon as practicable. He is already a brigadier general of volunteers, but he will soon be mustered out of service. It is reported from Washington that some of the regular army officers on duty there and subordinates in the war department are disposed to speak slightingly of General Funston's brilliant feat in capturing Aguinaldo, as well as to declare that to give him a brigadier's star will be a vast injustice to many old officers in the service. It matters little what some of the snipper-snapper fellows in the army think of Funston's achievement. It speaks pretty well for itself. He ought to be rewarded and no brave and chivalrous officer will begrudge him any distinction the president may choose to confer upon him. It is not in Funston's case an instance of fortunate opportunity. The little fighter created his own opportunity. It is his habit. The ruse by which Aguinaldo was made captive was wholly the conception of his captor, and it was decidedly Funstonesque. Every officer in the Philippines had an equal opportunity to plan some means of capturing the Filipino leader, but of all of them Funston alone had the unique invention to plan a feat at once so bold, hazardous and brilliant. He has fairly won his stars and he will do them honor.

THE LESSON OF IT.

There is in the amendments to the Fort Wayne charter a lesson for the leaders of the democratic party in this city that we hope will be well learned. There is no excuse to lose sight of this lesson because some very able lawyers believe the amendments unconstitutional. If there had been since Mayor Scherer began his administration five years ago any pretense of enforcing the laws regulating saloons and prohibiting gambling the charter amendments would have been impossible. We do not say that the republican leaders would have ceased to be covetous of city patronage and official spoils, but they would have been without pretext to appeal to the legislature for the passage of laws to enable them to take control of the police department of Fort Wayne. If the democrats of Fort Wayne could have shown to the legislature the example of a clean, courageous and impartial administration of the laws the proposals for charter changes could not have obtained a hearing.

The leaders and influential men of the democratic party in Fort Wayne have been remiss in their duty. They have tolerated without protest the course of the Scherer administration with respect to law enforcement. We have appealed to the administration and to the leaders to uphold and enforce the laws, but there has been no change for the better. The amendments to the charter are the result of the indecent apathy of the administration and the indifference of the leaders of the democratic party.

We hope the lesson will be well learned. The democratic party must not be made to stand sponsor for any policy of administration that tolerates and encourages wanton contempt of the laws and grants immunity to law-breakers. Such a policy has provoked and made possible the changes of the charter. The strong and influential men in the democratic party of Fort Wayne can cleanse the party and give pledge that its principles mean law and not lawlessness. The lesson of the charter amendments ought to prove salutary to the democratic managers in this city.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

SUCCESSFUL HORSE SALE.

Dan Berry conducted another sale of horses at the Red Lion stable on Pearl street, yesterday, which was attended by a large crowd. This is the third sale Mr. Berry has held here in recent weeks and it was unusually successful. Mr. Berry is of the opinion that a large market could eventually be worked up in this city, the shipping facilities being as good as they are in Indianapolis which has one of the largest horse markets in the country. Yesterday twenty-six head were sold for $4,680, an average of $180 per head. The highest price paid was for a pair of bay roadsters by J. D. Neely, of New York, from Messrs. Pearse & Berry, the price being $1,050. Other sales of note were: road horse to J. F. W. Meyer, this city, for $230; team to J. B. White for $257.50; saddle horse to W. H. Hoffman, $350; pair of heavy draught and single horse to Mr. Hicks, of Hartford, Conn., for $335 and $160 respectively. Mr. Berry will sell another lot of horses at the same place in about three weeks.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES

Have Now a Simple But Effective Cure.

Modern medical science and skill has at last succeeded in producing a remedy which effectually cures that common but extremely annoying trouble, piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the remedy referred to and repeated and thorough trials of the remedy during the past three years have demonstrated that it is the long sought for remedy which can be depended upon as a genuine cure. There are many remedies which give relief, but such relief is only temporary and the trouble soon returns, as bad, or worse than ever. But the Pyramid Pile cure stands practically alone as a lasting cure. It not only gives immediate relief but the relief is there to stay.

Mr. J. W. Rollins writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with Piles, he says: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it."

We quote from this gentleman's letter to show our readers how promptly the remedy acts and also that there is no return of the trouble.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is simple and harmless, containing purely vegetable ingredients and can be used in all cases with perfect safety and with the assurance that a cure will follow. Physicians prescribe it and use it in all cases of piles in preference to the danger and uncertainty of a surgical operation. It cures without pain or inconvenience or any kind.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package, making it the safest, surest, cheapest pile cure before the public and one you can try with almost certain success.

SWINNEY PARK WATER.

You can have the Swinney park fountain water delivered anywhere in the city clean and fresh by calling phone No. 139 South.

WM. T. PECKHAM, Proprietor.
145 E. DeWald Street.

Haffner's Pure Rye Bread is the standard of excellence.

HAFFNER'S STAR BAKERY,
103 and 105 E. Lewis St.
Home 'phone 883. 30-1-3-3

THE AUDITORIUM FUND.

A Partial List of Subscriptions That Have Been Made for Stock in the Association.

The following is a partial list of subscriptions that have been made for stock in the Auditorium Association. The list is incomplete and many who have subscribed will not be found in this list because not yet reported by the solicitor to the chairman of the soliciting committee. The names of subscribers will be made public just as rapidly as the reports can be secured. Those who have subscribed but do not appear in this list will find their names within a few days. The following subscriptions are reported:

Homer Stewart	$ 5 00	W. V. Douglas	5 00
H. W. Ortman	10 00	Wm. Hisner	1 00
Katherine Edmunds	10 00	Chas. Brauner	1 00
F. W. Edmunds	15 00	Christ Keefer	1 00
H. W. Newland	5 00	Frank X. Schilling	1 00
F. E. Marion	1 00	Frank J. Schilling	1 00
M. Mangan	1 00	S. D. Bittler	5 00
Henry G. Krudop	1 00	A. Katzenberg	5 00
Mrs. Ollie Krudop	1 00	A. E. Thomas	5 00
Albert Rolf	5 00	M. J. Stock	10 00
A. F. Ausman	1 00	A. R. Hirons	5 00
J. H. Hosier	1 00	A. Dyke Beals	5 00
E. J. Hozier	5 00	Mary E. Sibray	2 00
H. L. Askew	5 00	D. Thiehle	5 00
Adelaide Pierre	1 00	G. Lindeman	2 00
Jas. English	5 00	F. S. Hunting	50 00
Ebett S. English	5 00	W. F. Peters	10 00
Andy J. Gruber	2 00	Stephen Morris	15 00
Aurelia Grace Gruber	1 00	Thos. Baxter	10 00
J. M. Pierre	5 00	G. Kampe	2 00
John D. Tinsley	5 00	Harvey E. Crane	10 00
Lizzie Nix	1 00	G. D. Crane	5 00
Gottlieb Thiele, jr.	5 00	Wm. Lindeman	3 00
Wm. Young, jr.	2 00	Marie Lindeman	2 00
Wm Young, sr.	2 00	N. D. Doughman	25 00
H. G. Metz	5 00	Henry W. Buck	2 00
Aug. Rogge	1 00	Henry Bullerman	2 00
F. J. Hindman	1 00	G. S. Ulmer	3 00
C. H. Gumpper	5 00	Wm. Bittler	5 00
Conrad Neiheiter	5 00	F. C. Peters	10 00
		Otto J. Peters	5 00

HIS SKIN IS TURNING BLACK

WELLS COUNTY FARMER'S PECULIAR TROUBLE.

Frank Kepplinger's Condition Is Baffling Medical Fraternity of Fort Wayne.

(Bluffton Banner.)

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever baffled the skill of modern physicians is that of Frank Kepplinger, a Union township farmer, whose once fair skin is gradually turning black and promises to become as black as the skin of the Ethiopian.

A few years ago there were few handsomer or finer specimens of physical development in Wells county than Mr. Kepplinger. Nearly six feet in height, broad chested, straight and with an avoirdupois of 180 pounds, a high, square forehead, dark, hazel eyes, a ruddy complexion and a countenance beaming with intelligence, he was indeed an Apollo. Mr. Kepplinger was a skilled mechanic, industrious and frugal and owns one of the best farms in the township. The buildings, mostly constructed by himself, are models of neatness and utility, and everything about his farm gives evidence of his intelligence and thrift. But this pleasant home has a shadow over it.

About two years ago Mr. Kepplinger's health began to fail. He suffered from no definable disease, but could not labor as he had been accustomed. His appetite failed. He was nervous and lost many pounds in weight. But the most remarkable feature of his disease is that his skin began to assume a dark hue and is constantly growing darker.

He has been treated by a number of physicians. Eminent physicians at Fort Wayne have examined him and have been forced to admit that they have never met with a patient similarly affected. It is claimed that medical records furnish but few examples of the ailment. Mr. Kepplinger is able to walk about and it would be gratifying to a host of friends, who are limited only by his acquaintanceship, if he could be returned to health and to his natural color.

MRS. BROWN WANTS A PLACE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30.—Mrs. Minnie L. Brown, of Wabash, is an applicant for a place upon the board of trustees of the School for Feeble-Minded at Fort Wayne. Yesterday a delegation of Wabash citizens, headed by United States Marshal Henry C. Pettit, called on Governor Durbin to urge Mrs. Brown's appointment.

ELKS CHOOSE OFFICERS.

The annual election of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 155, B. P. O. E., was held Friday evening with the following results:

Exalted Ruler—R. S. Viberg.

Esteemed Leading Knight—W. C. Rastetter.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—C. H. Bales.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Clem App.

Secretary—Albert C. Alter.

Treasurer—A. W. Jaxtheimer.

Tyler—H. C. Meyer.

Trustee—H. E. Pickard.

Representative to Grand Lodge—J. J. Bauer; alternate, F. W. Urbahns.

The installation of officers will occur next Friday evening. The lodge formally accepted the program prepared by the executive committee for the state meeting to be held in this city in June. This program was printed in The Sentinel several days ago.

ROADS MUST BE IMPROVED.

Inspector Dice, who went over the proposed rural free delivery route between this city and Academie, will make a report favoring the establishing of the route conditional upon the roads being improved. Mr. Dice says the highways are in poor condition.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

German and English Prayer Books, White or Black Covers, from 25c to $2.50 each, suitable for Confirmation and Easter gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

ANOTHER ONE.

Fort Wayne March, 28, 1901.

To Whom This May Concern:

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for over twenty years. I have tried everything almost that I could find and found no relief. About two months ago Mr. George Godfrey told me to take Wright's Rheumatic Remedy and it would surely cure me. I tried it and am now on my third bottle and find it has cured me. I cannot recommend your remedy—Wright's Rheumatic Remedy—too highly, and I wish to say to my friends, if you are suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, by all means use it.

I have lived in Fort Wayne since 1859 and am now clerking in Lehman's clothing house. I again say, if you have rheumatism, use Wright's Rheumatic Remedy.

JOHN A. DROEGEMYER.

For sale by all druggists. Call for Wright's Rheumatic Remedy.

28-6t-w-2t

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

Prayer Books in White or Black Covers, Morocco and Kid, German or English text, for Confirmation or Easter gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

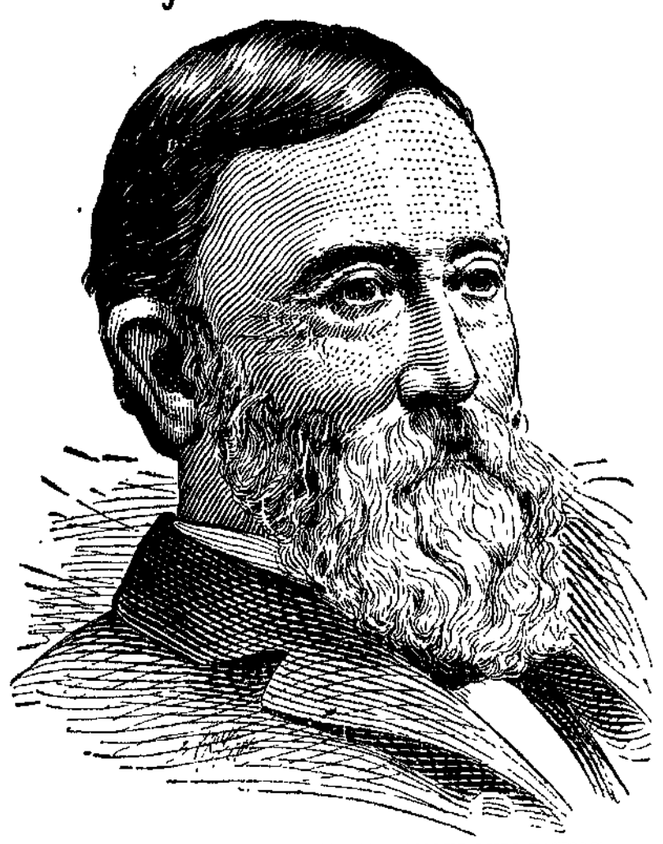
Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

Next week every morning Hot Cross Buns. Come early or leave orders at

HAFFNER'S STAR BAKERY,
103 and 105 E. Lewis St.
Home 'phone 883. 30-6t

DAN CROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy---I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." Very respectfully, Dan. A. Grosvenor.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young People's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

"I doubt if Peruna has a rival in all the remedies recommended to-day for catarrh of the system. A remedy that will cure catarh of the stomach will cure the same condition of the mucous membrane anywhere. I have found it the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reserve Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2335 Polk street, N. E.:



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy"

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

For a free book containing valuable advice on the causes and treatment of catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN RABUS,
TAILOR
16 WEST BERRY STREET

PRESENTS compliments and invites you to examine new effects in

WOOLENS

Scotch Suitings, Confined Novelties.

60 Bed Room Suits
From which to choose one
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

65 Different Sideboards
From which to select one.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

1,000 Different Rockers and Chairs
From which to select those you want.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

30 Different Styles of Extension Tables
From which you may choose.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

Vastly Larger Assortment of Everything in the Furniture Line than You Can Find Anywhere Else.

FOSTER
Furniture & Carpet Co.

YOU CAN FILL YOUR "SELF" FOUNTAIN PEN instantly from an ink well without a filler, without taking apart and without soiling the fingers.

Booklet D tells how. Write for it.

THE SELF FOUNTAIN PEN CO. Toledo, Ohio.

DR. IMAN'S KIDNEY CURE CURES.....

Instant relief for Backache, Bladder and Kidney trouble. For sale at all druggists.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

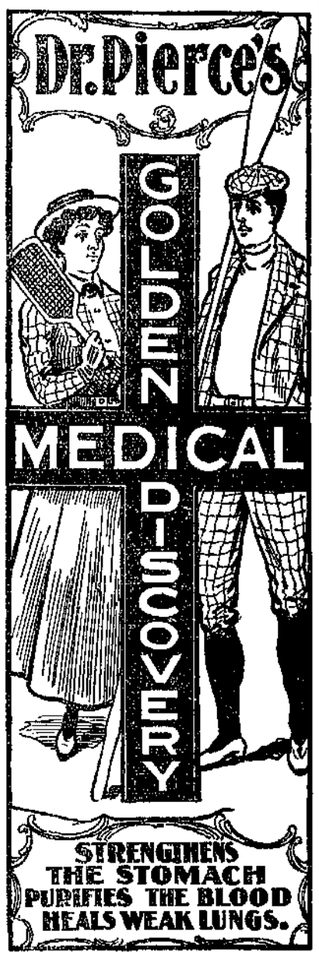
In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY NEW YORK, N Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.



Drink
RICHELIEU
Java and Mocha
Coffee
NONE SO GOOD.
For sale by
A. R. WALTERS & CO.

FOX TYPEWRITER.



Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand, Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

MAIL BOX THIEVES TAKEN

MEN WHO STOLE THOUSANDS IN CHECKS ARE TAKEN.

One Arrested in Omaha and the Second at Hastings.- Operated in Fort Wayne.

Omaha, Neb., March 29. — A man giving his name as John R. Hall, who was arrested in this city three days ago as a suspicious character, was identified yesterday as Prentice Tiller, who is alleged to be guilty of a host of crimes against the government and for whose arrest a number of rewards have been offered, said to aggregate several thousand dollars. His partner, whose name is Fisher, is now under arrest at Hastings, Neb., and gives his name as Grant. Hall is said to have confessed to the chief of police that on March 5 Grant and he robbed the postoffice at Cincinati of a draft for $500, and it is for this crime that Grant is being held at Hastings. Tiller is said to have operated in many cities of the south.

BROKE OPEN MAIL BOXES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30.—Postoffice Inspector Humes states that E. Prentice Tiller and Fisher, or H. G. Grant, are wanted in this city for a number of jobs. Last October two mail boxes were broken open and contents stolen. Most of the letters were from the Turner-Looker company and Langdon & Co., and contained checks. The day following the theft four checks were presented at local banks and cashed.

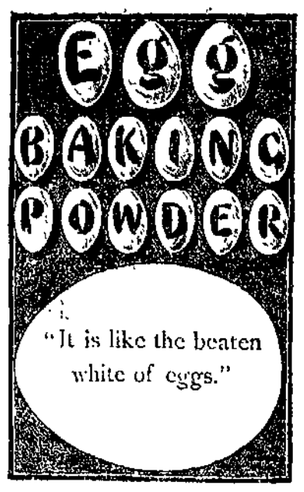
They next appeared at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they robbed several boxes, but when attempting to cash a check they became suspicious and jumped to Richmond, Ind., where they succeeded in getting rid of the checks. On March 5 last they returned to this city and again robbed the same mail boxes and confiscated letters. Some of these contained checks.

Prentice Tiller and George H. Grant, the latter having several alias Fisher, mail box robbers, United States Commissioner Anderson on a charge of robbing United States mail boxes and held in $2,000 bail each for preliminary hearing in Cincinnati, to which city they were ordered taken. It has been ascertained that Fisher is not the correct name of Grant as stated in last night's dispatches. He was held, however, as an alleged confederate of Tiller.

E. Prentice Tiller and H. G. Grant, alias Fisher, mail box robbers who have been looked for by the postal authorities for a number of months past. They operated in this city last January when they robbed a mail box opposite the Railroad Y. M. C. A. building on Calhoun street and abstracted therefrom a letter containing a check drawn by Amos R. Walters & Co. in favor of O. W. Pierce of Lafayette The check was changed to read from "to order" to "to bearer" and was presented at several places for payment. Another check drawn by Frank Gruber in favor of some eastern tobacco house, for $100, was also secured in a similar manner, but no money was realized on either check. The police got on to the fact that the checks had been stolen and soon the town got to hot to hold the thieves and they lit out, going to Richmond. In the meantime the police secured possession of the Walters check but the Gruber check was never again heard of. The statement made by a morning paper that the Gruber check had been cashed at Richmond, Superintendent Gorseline says is erroneous.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county commissioners are in session today transacting miscellaneous business. At the next meeting they will take up road matters as required by the new road law approved March 11, and bearing an emergency clause. Several years ago a law was passed taking the management of roads out of the hands of the commissioners and placing it in the hands of supervisors. The recent enactment again restores the management of roads to the commissioners as before with some additional powers and instructions. At the next meeting the commissioners will take the matter up and will appoint superintendents for each fifteen miles of public highway in the county.



William F. Gorrell has qualified as guardian of the minor heirs of Sarah C. Rupert.

Superintendent Young is conducting the regular monthly examination of school teachers in the Elektron building.

The county clerk says that the marriage license crop during the past two weeks has been lighter than ever before to his knowledge, during an equal period.

N. D. Doughman, attorney for the Fort Wayne and Southwestern railway, was at Huntington yesterday, where he commenced proceedings to acquire possession by condemnation of a right-of-way along the line of the old Wabash and Erie canal from Roanoke to Huntington. The proceedings are directed against Aaron Dukes et al., who are the nominal owners of the right-of-way but who, the complaint alleges, are unwilling to set a fair price upon the property, which is necessary to the company for the construction of a public utility.

The will of Charles B. Kelsey has been filed for probate.

The case of Lazzig vs. Denis has been dismissed in the circuit court at the defendant's costs.

Will F. Hull has commenced suit against Charles B. Kelsey on a note for $250.

The superior court will convent for the April term next Monday.

The township assessors are in session today in the office of County Assessor Eggeman. They are fixing values on staple personal property, such as cows, horses, carriages, plows, mowers, etc. The valuation this year will be about the same as last year. They will commence their duties on Monday and will have completed them by June 1.

PALM SUNDAY SERVICES.

Palm Sunday occurs tomorrow, and the day will be appropriately observed in the Catholic and Lutheran churches with special services. The blessing of palms will take place in the Cathedral before the 10 o'clock mass. High mass will be celebrated by Rev. John Quinlan, and Rev. J. H. Bathe, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley and Father Dandurand will sing the Passion. There will be service in the afternoon, at which time Father Shyne, the Jesuit missionary, will preach. Next week is Holy week, and it will be observed with appropriate services.

WESTERN UNION GETS IT.

The telegraph wire between this city and Grand Rapids over the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, formerly used by the Postal Cable company, was today secured by the Western Union Telegraph company, and was connected up with that office by Manager Perry. The wire was originally constructed by the Grand Rapids Herald for the now defunct United Press, and has since been leased by the Postal company.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

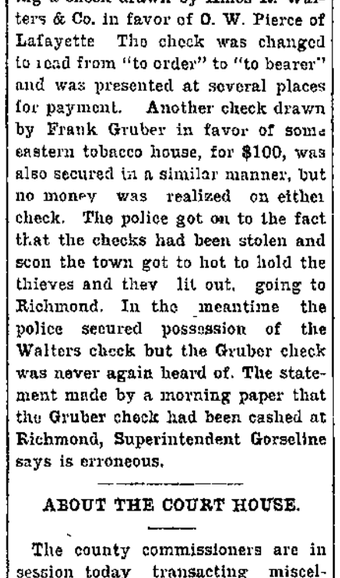
Hull, March 30.—The local steamer Paris foundered today off the Northumberland coast. A boat with ten of her crew capsized and nine men were drowned.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Sallie Sherman, of Toledo, was the guest of honor at a small company given Thursday night by Mrs. H. B. Tobey.

The Southwestern Railway company this afternoon filed its indemnity bond with the city clerk. It is in the sum of $10,000 and is signed by the National Surety company.

Harry C. Chester, of Elkhart, supreme secretary of the Modern Samaritans of the World, was a visitor in the city, and last evening, was the guest of honor at the meeting of the local lodge. Mr. Chester favored the lodge with a number of fine instrumental services.



USED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

DUKE OF YORK AND CORNWALL SENDS MESSAGES.

Dispatches From the Ophir Are Sent Long Distances and Answers Are Received.

Port Said, Egypt, March 30.—The steamer Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board arrived here today.

Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive, welcomed the duke and duchess in the name of the Khedive and in the presence of Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, and other notabilities.

During the voyage the Ophir was almost constantly in touch with the shore by means of wireless telegraphy.

Thursday she sent a message to the island of Malta, 185 miles distant, and passing 100 miles south of the island of Crete the Duke of Cornwall and York telegraphed to his cousin, Prince George of Greece, the commissioner of the powers on that island, and received a reply.

When the Ophir was too far from land, the attending cruisers took messages towards the land stations, until the wireless calls were answered.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. A. J. Boswell, of Elkhart, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wilson, of Park avenue, entertained the Utile Dulci club at their home last evening.

Mrs. Cline, of Angola, is in the city to spend Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Cory, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Henckley, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, of 352 South Hanna street.

Mrs. George French, of Sturgis, Mich., who recently underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, is improving rapidly.

The regular meeting of the Relief union will be held Monday at 3 o'clock and the meeting of the Home for Emergencies at 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anspaugh, who have been spending the past week with friends in the city, left this morning for their home at Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Mrs. W. H. Daniels will deliver an address to the Sabbath school of Trinity M. E. church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, tomorrow morning at 9:30.

Wilbur Bloom, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bloom, was struck in the face by a ball while playing with some companions Friday and painfully injured.

The members of Pathfinders' lodge No. 19 have accepted an invitation to attend services at Simpson M. E. church Sunday evening. The lodge will go as a body.

A class of seventy children will be confirmed at St. Paul's Lutheran church tomorrow, and similar services will be held in all the other Lutheran churches of the city.

The social democrats will hold their regular meeting tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Elektron building. These meetings are for the purpose of explaining socialism.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenick, of Madison street, entertained the Sans Facon club Thursday evening at progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Tom Snook and Mrs. M. G. Beavel.

C. B. Strother, of Latty, Ohio, will arrive in the city tomorrow to join his family, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Grummon and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Grummon during the past week.

The Misses Myra and Louise Pellens last evening pleasantly entertained the members of Mrs. D. W. Moffat's Sabbath school class in honor of Miss Katherine Walton, who leaves soon for California.

F. C. Wood, who has been seriously ill at his home on Grace avenue, is now very much improved. Mr. Wood is connected with the Coombs wholesale hardware house, and was suddenly taken ill there on Monday.

Huntington News-Democrat: "The Fort Wayne and Southwestern filed a $10,000 indemnity bond with the city clerk this morning. It is signed by the National Surety company. It is given to the city as a guarantee against damage for which the city might be held."

Last evening Mrs. Olmstead entertained a number of friends at her home on West Main street. Games and music by Prof. Alexander's mandolin orchestra were the amusements, and at 12 o'clock a delightful three-course supper was served About thirty guests were present.

Miss Edna Parhamfi of West DeWald street, entertained a company of young people last evening, and progressive caroms, guessing contests, and other amusements were enjoyed. First prize was won by Miss Edith Morey and the consolation award went to Hugh M. Beaver.

Every style in Ladies' Hats that is fashionable, in shape and color, in our new Millinery Department.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

STRENGTH IS SUCCESS.

The strong can force the door to success, while the weak plead vainly for entrance. The strong succeed because they are strong.



Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is Health and Strength.

The person who takes this great "body-builder" regularly is not only sure of perfect health, but can go on from day to day discharging every duty that arises, keeping in good temper, meeting and making friends, indulging in wholesome pleasures, and finding life a delirious delight all the way. Such persons succeed in business, in society, in official life, and in almost everything they undertake, because their food digests, their sleep is restful, and their minds are enabled to work smoothly and at full capacity. If success does not come to them, they can work, fight, and persist in the struggle until they attain it. Their way through life is a path of roses.

But what of the sickly?—what of those who are tired in body, tired in brain, and tired in all the nervous forces that go to make up energy and strength? They fall by the way because they are not properly fed. They fall and faint when success is almost within their reach. They need the assistance to be found in that most wonderful of all medicines, **SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.** The strength they lack it supplies. It makes their food digest, and their lungs expand with fullness of health, so that the very air they breathe gives them additional benefit.

They lack strength because they are starving; their brain is starving, their nerves are starving — starving for food that nature intended they should have, but which by reason of bad digestion and bad nutrition is turned rather into poison than into nourishment.

To them **SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR** is at once the Key that would open the door to success, the Sword that would enable them to overcome all opposition, the Shield that would protect them from danger, the Food that would sustain them unfalteringly through severest trial.

Taken into the stomach, it begins at once its wholesome and beneficial career. It assists in the digestion and assimilation of food, is conveyed into the blood and into the muscles and into the brain and into the furthermost parts of the body, carrying health, vitality, hope, courage, and indomitable strength. It comes to the weak man and woman of to-day and makes them strong to-morrow. It comes to the emaciated, discouraged, and hopeless like a kind, loving friend, soothes their suffering, removes its cause, strengthens body and mind, and gives them joy by giving them perfect health.



Since first medicines were prepared for the ills that afflict mankind, nothing has ever been devised to equal

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS,
SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.





Mch26-eod-26t

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

Miss A. M. Freeman has returned from Indianapolis, where she has spent the winter months.



THE UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINER.

Affords endless amusement and delight. If you have one in your home you can entertain your family and friends with the very latest popular music.

SONGS, MARCHES, FUNNY STORIES,—

THE GRAPHOPHONE

REPEATS THEM ALL. Its repertoire is without limit.

ALL PRICES—FROM $5 TO $150

Write for Special Catalogue No. 35

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

88 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

At Plymouth Sunday school tomorrow morning there will be special music preparatory to the Easter exercises. The school will also have a special blackboard drill on the review lessons of the quarter.

Miss Bessie Eastman, of Lima, Ohio, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Mikesell.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

DON'T

TAKE CHANCES WITH A COLD



How many lives ruined, how many homes made unhappy, by Lung Diseases, no one can number, and the whole results from a willful neglect of "A Common Cold."

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE

COUGH CURE,

the great Throat, Chest and Lung Remedy—kills the germs, and quickly cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, Lung Fever, Pneumonia, Loss of Voice, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Sore Throat, LaGrippe & all serious diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

This Cough Remedy is scientifically prepared with Solidified Formaldehyde, the most powerful germicide yet discovered, and its introduction into Cough Syrup is a new feature, and the results obtained by its use places it at once as the most valuable cough remedy on the market. It will stop a cough almost instantly, and is strongly recommended for all stubborn Throat and Lung Diseases, such as Consumption, Pneumonia, Croup, Whooping Cough, which the ordinary cough syrup will not benefit nor cure. Sold at all druggists on an ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE at 25cts. for large size bottle or direct from The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago. Booklet mailed free containing the $250.00 Cash Prize Formaldehyde Riddle.

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER

The guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. Sold at all druggists, 50 cents on an absolute guarantee.

GARDEN TOOLS

Spades and Shovels,
Hoes and Rakes,
Garden Wheelbarrows,
Poultry Wire,
Iron Fences,
Lowe Bros.' Paint,

Put up in ½ and 1 pint cans for family use.

Call and see our lines of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

NO. 9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

'Phone 484.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON

Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.

Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 675, residence 574.

Business · Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street,

Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Gray suits with maroon trimmings and maroon hose will be the uniform of the pennant winners in the Western association this year. It is scarcely necessary to add that the words "Fort Wayne" will be conspicuous across the breast.

***

The Marion Base Ball association had a meeting Thursday to arrange for the opening of the season in the Western association. It was decided to build a grand stand to cost $1,800 and to make a park second to none in the league. Work will be commenced on the construction of the buildings Monday and will be completed by April 25. A number of fast players have been signed. Pat Wright, who is to be playing manager, will report for duty next week.

***

Gilpatrick, who pitched for Dayton last year, is in the laundry business and says he will not play ball any more.

***

They are having some trouble in disposing of stock in the Grand Rapids club, according to the following from the Press of that city:

"Some difficulty is being experienced by the promoters of the new Grand Rapids base ball club in securing the last block of stock required for the completion of the amount originally determined on. Up to the present time $4,000 has been guaranteed, equal amounts coming from George E. Ellis, William C. Chinnick, C. A. Mitts and Emerson W. Dickerson. It has been intended to distribute the remaining $1,000 among a considerable number of stockholders, the amounts to be then pooled and placed in charge of one man who will vote a one-fifth interest. C. A. Mitts has been in charge of the raising of the fund and has secured less than half the required amount."

***

The Columbus people are after Bob Allen, manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year, to take charge of their new team. Bobby Quinn will probably be chosen secretary.

***

This is how the prospect of Western association ball is viewed in Louisville by a disgruntled correspondent, who may discover that all of Louisville don't sneeze when he takes snuff: "Walter Wilmot and his aggregation of Inter-State leaguers will come to a cold reception when they reach Louisville. The plan to hitch up Louisville with Marion, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and some other of the villages in the league, does not meet with the enthusiastic approbation of the Louisville base ball fans. They declare that they will not go to see the games played, so Wilmot and his associates are probably up against it, so far as Louisville is concerned. They will get some attendance on Sundays, however, since last summer, the first for years that Louisville did not have a team, fans watched the commons games on Sunday with considerable interest."

Louisville always finished at the tail end or near there when in the National league and after the dull thud of being dropped last year they should be glad that any league is charitable enough to locate a team in their town. On the other hand concerning his own prospects in Louisville, Walter Wilmot says:

"The only thing in it is that I will have to deliver the goods. If I go down there and get together a team that loses out early in the season it may be all off. But if I can get a hustling team, that will be in the race at all times, you can't tell me that the city will not support the team. Louisville is full of thoroughbred sports. They are game to the core, and the way they used to support their tail-end National league team proves that they are fond of base ball. Louisville is not the first city that has thought it impossible to come from National league ball down to that of a minor league, but when these minor league teams jump in and play the game right up to the handle, indifference soon gives way to enthusiasm. One thing is certain, I'll work mighty hard in Louisville."

Regarding Louisville as a base ball town, Mr. Watkins said: "A city that supported a team, in last place from the beginning of the season, with crowds that ran from 700 to 1,000 on week days, from 1,200 to 1,800 on Saturdays and from 6,000 to 10,000 on Sundays, will support a team such as Wilmot will get together. We are not trying to soft-soap Louisville a bit. All that the Western association hopes to do is to give the Kentucky town a fast team, in a fast league and in a league that will be managed on a high plane."

***

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Pitcher Moore is an important capture. For the last several summers he has been the winning twirler of the Dayton Inter-State league club, and both National and American league managers have been hot after his services. McAleer captured him for Cleveland last fall while the American was operating under the national agreement. He paid the Dayton club $750 for the youngster, and was counting upon having him perform on the slab for his team the approaching season. But Moore feared to string with the American after it 'jumped' the parent body and has signed the contract offered him by the local club. He figures, and quite sensibly, too, that should he prove too weak for fast company he would have to return to the minors, and were he to sign with the American and get out of work he couldn't return to any of the organizations which operate under the national agreement. With St. Louis, should he be compelled to step down and out, he could return to Dayton or any such club and not be blacklisted. Moore, though, will, in all probability, maintain his job. He was the particular sensation of the Inter-State league in 1900, and that organization has sent many a good man to the National league who has proven sufficiently speedy to hang on."

***

The various base ball clubs in the Western association are not so badly off as some of them would have it appear. According to the list in the possession of President Meyer Columbus has signed and on its list 14; Marion, 8; Louisville, 11; Grand Rapids, 8; Toledo, 18; while Fort Wayne leads the bunch with 21. Dayton and Indianapolis have not yet sent in their list.

***

Formal application for protection, properly signed, was forwarded to the National league last night. Telegraphic application was sent and acknowledged on Tuesday.

***

Manager Miller today placed Sessions, a comer, from Racine on Fort Wayne's claim list.

***

Contracts were forwarded to all the umpires this morning.

FOR THE GRIP.

You Have Heard of Many Remedies —Did You Ever Try This One.

Everybody you meet on the streets nowadays either has just had the grip, is coming down with it or has a sure cure for it.

The disease has been a puzzle to physicians ever since its appearance several years ago and it is as much of a puzzle today as it was then. It exhibits such a variety or symptoms in different individuals and leaves such disastrous results after apparent recovery, that as yet its prevention and cure has baffled medical science.

However, there is no doubt but that the grip is catarrhal in character, and the leading symptom in nearly every case is increased secretion in the head and throat, in fact the first indications of lagrippe are those of a cold in the head which extends to the throat and lungs.

Dr. Johnson Ames advises as the safest course to pursue on the first appearance of grip symptoms to keep to the house for a day or two and take Stuart's Catarrh Tablets every hour the first day and every two hours the following day and states that this will break up the trouble before it becomes deep seated.

These catarrh tablets are antiseptic and harmless and prevent fever and the further development of grip germs and ward off the ever-present danger of pneumonia.

Dr. Gerald Simpson says: "I have found Stuart's Catarrh Tablets a pleasant and thoroughly reliable remedy for the grip, especially with elderly people with whom this prevailing disease is always dangerous; the tablets can be found at any drug store and if used freely during the first few days of the attack will break it up."

Lagrippe is a catarrhal affection, the germs are in the air and no one is proof against it, but the timely use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will prevent any serious results.

There's no better wearing or fitting shoes on the market than our $3.00 shoe. A trial will convince you.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Get the great Sunday American.

PHELPS & HADDON, 16 Arcade.

NOTICE, TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEN COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allen County Orphans' Home will be held at the Home Tuesday, April 2d, 1901, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing five trustees to serve for the ensuing three years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDW. J. WOODWORTH,
d16-23-30-w2t Secretary.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

By invitation of the pastor and congregation of St. Paul M. E. church the male quartet will sing at the Sunday evening service.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 30.—Excited activity in corn was again the feature on 'change today. The May option was handled on an enormous scale and the price attained new height. The market was so animated and broad that it was impossible to keep track of individual transactions, although it was noted that the bull leaders took some profits. Wet weather and higher cables were the bull factors. May opened ¼@⅜c higher at 44⅛c to 44½c, touched 44c and rose excitedly to 44⅝c. Heavy profit-taking checked the advance and May reacted to 44⅛c. Receipts were 236 cars, 36 of contract grade.

The market continued excited to the end of the session. Profit-taking sent May back to 44⅜c, but the close was strong, ⅛@¾c higher at 44½@44⅝c.

Oats were active and strong in sympathy with corn and on the recent heavy cash sales. May opened ⅛@¼c higher at 25⅞@26c, touched 25¾c and then advanced on heavy buying to 26½c. Receipts were 241 cars.

The closing was strong, May ⅜c higher at 26⅜c.

Wheat was dull, active traders generally having deserted to share in the corn and oats activity. The corn strength counteracted all bearish influences, however, and held the market steady. May opened ⅛c to ⅛@¼c lower at 76⅛c, touched 76c and rose to 76⅜c. Local receipts were 91 cars, 4 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 368 cars, against 393 last week and 437 a year ago.

The market was poorly supported and closed easy, ⅛c lower, at 76⅛c.

Provisions opened higher on light hog receipts and an advance at the yards, but ruled quiet and practically unchanged during the first hour. May pork opened 20c higher at $15.50; May lard 5@7½c up at $8.15 and May ribs 5c improved at $8.05.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 75¼c; April, 75¼@75⅜c; May, 76⅛c.

Corn—March, 43⅜c; April, 43⅝c; May, 44½@44⅝c.

Oats—March, 26¼c; April, 26¼c; May, 26⅜c.

Pork—March, $15.35; May, $15.50; July, $15.22½.

Lard—March, $8.32½; May, $8.22½; July, $8.12½; Sept., $8.15.

Ribs—March, $8.12½; May, $8.12½; July, $8.07½; Sept., $8.05.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.56; No. 1, $1.55; May, $1.53; Sept., $1.14.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@6.05; poor to medium, $3.90@4.45; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.75; cows, $2.70@4.40; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.65; bulls, $2.65@4.50; calves, $4.70@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; Monday, 32,000; left over, 2,150. Market 5c higher, closing easier; top, $6.15. Mixed and butchers, $5.85@6.12½; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.15; rough heavy, $5.85@5.95; light, $5.85@6.07½; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.07½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 30.—Butter—Receipts, 3,040 pkgs; market strong; fresh creamery, 16@22c; factory, 11@14¼c.

Cheese—Receipts, 966 pkgs; market strong; fancy large colored and white, 11@11½c; fancy small colored, 12¼c; fancy small white, 12@12¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 13,198 pkgs; market easy; western, at mark, 13¼@13½c; southern, at mark, 12½@13¼c

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 17-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-32c; molasses sugar, 3 9-32@3 5-16c; refined, firm; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market dull; nominal.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Shirley City is again coming in for its share of troubles. The Maumee township capitol has been rather neglected by the justices for several weeks, but Fred Blessing has arisen to the emergency and furnished the subject matter for another lawsuit. Constable Roembke went down there today armed with a warrant issued by Justice Huser for the arrest of Mr. Blessing on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

The paternity case of Krick vs. Worden is being tried this afternoon before Justice France.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The city employes will be paid on Monday unless the comptroller takes a notion to play an April first joke.

Dr. Drayer, city bacteriologist, will leave for New York tomorrow evening and will be gone about a month, expecting to return about May 1. He has arranged for a special course of clinics in one of the foremost institutions in the country.

Contractor Adams has not yet made the required guarantee to Contractor Peter for the completion of the South Wayne sewer. While this of necessity does not annul the contract made between the two contractors, Mr. Peter will not commence work until the terms of the agreement are fulfilled to the letter by the dodging Columbus man. This means that work will not be commenced as early as was expected, and the board of works may yet be compelled to resort to heroic measures to compel Adams and his backers and bondsmen to complete or arrange for the completion of the job.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Alderman Anton T. Zeman has made a discovery, says the Chicago Journal, which, he claims, will bring joy and comfort to the parents of little babes. It is in brief a new method for putting a baby to sleep. Mr. and Mrs. Zeman have a year old infant, which is a very fine child, but is like lots of others in so much as she cries long and loudly at most inopportune times. At present the baby is teething and is more conspicuously present than usual.

The other night the baby started at 7 o'clock to howl. The alderman's wife tried to quiet the youngster, but gave up in despair. Then the alderman from the Thirteenth ward tried his hand at it. For one hour he battled. Then sat down and wiped his perspiring brow. The child yelled more lustily than ever.

Then like a flash came a brilliant idea to the city father. He owns a graphophone. He got the machine and lined it up in front of the baby's cradle. He trained the mouthpiece against the crying child. Then the alderman started the machine.

The sweet entrancing notes of "Dear Midnight of Love" came forth from the graphophone. The child stopped crying, then listened in delight. The alderman took advantage of the lull to beat a hasty retreat to bed. The graphophone kept on with "Dear Midnight of Love" and then broke into "Wine, Women and Song." The child continued quiet and happy. Then the graphophone sang merrily "When Reuben Comes to Town," and as the tune changed to "Go to Sleep, My Lil' Piccaninny," the baby's tired eyes closed and there came a contented snore from the aldermanic couch.

Since then the graphophone has been tried on the baby and has never failed to bring peace to the Zeman household.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 88 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

Every pound of flour used by the Haffner Star Bakery passes through their lightning sifters, excluding all foreign matter and passing direct to the dough mixer, insuring absolute cleanliness in the manufacture of their delicious bread. For sale by grocery dealers, and at 103 East Lewis street.

Home 'phone 883. 30-1-3-5

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, special low rate Colonist tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California.

The rate will be: From Chicago, $30.00; from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $27.50; from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes and these special rates to California, call upon or address, W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber Commerce bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 26tf

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

Any lady who is hard to fit with shoes will find relief in our Shoe Department.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27-tf

Ladies' and Children's Hats, the newest and best of their kind, at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Rosaries for Easter or Confirmation gifts. A fine assortment from 25c to $5.00 each.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will meet Tuesday afternoon at the society hall.

ROLAND REED IS DEAD.

New York, March 30. — Roland Reed, the actor, died in this city today.

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infants and children.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, viz., Twenty-five Cents, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.) to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.) to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring and humiliating skin, scalp and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

For Easter

Gibson Pictures

New subjects, new lot just received.

Small Water Colors

Framed and Unframed.

Rare Japanese Prints

By famous artists.

Books

Suitable for gifts, and a large variety of new novelties.

Lehman Book & News Co.,

81 Calhoun Street.

Special agents for Charles Dana Gibson Pictures.

"77"

A Cold is usually caused by checked circulation, known by a chill or shiver. Dr. Humphreys' "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies.

COLDS

NEWS IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Strange as it may appear Shack Antrim was at police court this morning charged with public intoxication. It was not a new experience for Shack, but he was indignant just the same, and he acknowleded that he expected to be arrested for stealing some lead pipe. The mayor assessed his tax at $5 and he went over for sixteen days.

Miss Kriebaum reported the finding of a pocketbook containing money. Later she reported having found an owner for it.

A gentleman named Phillips, rooming in the Lau block, had occasion to go to a toilet room in the building last night and left his vest behind. The vest was not of much consequence but a gold watch in one of the pockets was valuable. He did not discover his oversight until this morning and when he went to the room the entire outfit was gone.

Last night at school house No. 2, Wayne township, a large audience assembled at the semi-monthly meeting of the debating society. The time honored question, "Which is preferable, city or country life?" was the subject and the arguments were so warm that the conclusion of the debate was continued to the next meeting. Charles Methley was elected president of the society to succeed Ochmig Bird, and Mr. Bird was elected editor of the society newspaper.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Boag entertained a few friends in honor of the eightieth birthday anniversary of her father. Light refreshments were served.

Toilet Preparations.

We have an excellent line of all sorts of exquisite Toilet Preparations, such as

Perfumes,
Soaps, Creams,
Pomades, Powders,
Sachet Odors,

and all kinds of Skin, Mouth, Hair and Bath Preparations.

HAIR BRUSHES.

In addition to our usual large stock of Toilet Brushes, we have a limited number of ten row bristle, solid back Hair Brushes at 25 and 35 cents. These are by far the best value we ever had to offer. Ask to see them,

Ranke & Nussbaum,

Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

---PETS---

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.

Send for catalogue.

HOPE,

29 No. 9th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BEST SET OF TEETH



ONLY $7.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM MARCH 1ST.

We will use the very best materials, Finest Workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have your teeth extracted right away and get new teeth while this offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Tel. 627 Main.

BURKETT & BAKER,
Managers.

For Sale!

2 lots on Gay street, $275.00 each.

1 lot on Brandriff street, $1,100.00.

3 lots on Pontiac street, $200.00 each.

2 lots on Maude street, $250.00 each.

6 lots on Huffman street, $400 to $700.00 each.

74 lots on Broadway, Kinnaird ave. and Packard ave., $200.00 each.

1 lot on Holman street, $750.

J. K. M'CRACKEN & SON,

33 East Berry St.

$2.50 SENT FREE.

The Well Known Chicago Heart Specialist FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New and Complete Treatment to Our Readers.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach and dropsy to test free, a New and Complete Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is well known as a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

This new system of Special Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It consists of several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. It consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster, selected for each case. Extensive statistics, clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' New Treatment is three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent upon request which prove the doctor to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer, of Greensprings, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

Col. L. B. Spileman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: "Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000 in so doing. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I considered it my duty to recommend him. "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells, and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, free, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. (Please mention this paper.)

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

All the latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.

130 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as candidate for mayor, subject to decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF.

Editor Sentinel:—You will please announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination for the office of city clerk, subject to the decision of the city democratic nominating convention or primary.

AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for city clerk, subject to the decision of the convention. CHARLES W. DITTOE.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for councilman to represent the First ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary. G. R. HENCH.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. W. C. BAADE.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my candidacy for the position of councilman to represent the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward, as expressed at the primary.

W. A. ("BURT") ROSS.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for councilman to represent the Third ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary.

PHILIP J. SINGLETON.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward, as expressed at the primary.

JOHN J. O'RYAN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce me as a candidate for renomination for councilman for the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

DAVID S. ECKERT.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for councilman from the Fourth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward as expressed at the primary.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce me as a candidate for councilman for the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters at the primary. JOSEPH ZORBUCH.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for nomination as councilman for the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters at the primary.

ADOLPH FOELLINGER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination for councilman for the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward as expressed at the primary.

PETER J. SCHEID.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. JOHN ZELT.

HURT AT VANWERT

CLARENCE NUFF PINCHED BETWEEN CARS.

CAPITALISTS HERE FRIDAY

WERE LOOKING OVER THE FINDLAY ROAD.

MUNCIE ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

WILL BE RELAID WITH CAST-OFF STEEL RAILS.

Clarence Nuff was severaly injured at Van Wert, O., yesterday at noon. He is employed on the Pennsylvania work train, which was shifting cars at the time of the accident. Mr. Nuff got upon a flat car which was loaded with steel rails to set a brake. The brake failed to work and the young man was thrown down upon the opposite car in a manner that allowed his feet to get between the cars. In the slack of the string of cars both his legs were pinched between the ends of the car and the rails. The calf of the right leg was burst open for a distance of two or three inches and his left foot was squeezed, bruised and sprained, though it is believed none of the bones were broken. Mr. Nuff was brought to the city and taken to the home of his father-in-law, Samuel Wass, sr., on East Creighton avenue, where he will be confined for some time. Dr. W. E. Stemen is the attending surgeon.

LOOKED OVER THE FINDLAY.

The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road is for sale and several prospective purchasers have inspected the property lately, the latest party being several eastern capitalists, who went over the line yesterday. These gentlemen are believed to be interested in a project to build another and a shorter trunk line than any now in existence. They spent the entire day on the road yesterday and from their conversation it was inferred that they thought Mr. Astor's price too high. The result of the investigation into the condition of the property and its business is, of course, problematical, but Fort Wayne citizens hope it will pass into the hands of some one who will extend the line both east and west and make of it a much more important railway than it is at present. Yesterday's party was entirely a different one from the one which inspected the road several days ago.

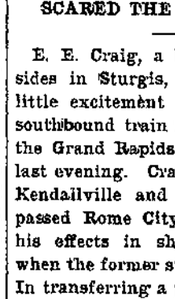
SCARED THE PASSENGERS.

E. E. Craig, a balloonist who resides in Sturgis, Mich., created no little excitement on the incoming southbound train from the north on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road last evening. Craig was en route to Kendallville and after the train passed Rome City he began to get his effects in shape to disembark when the former station was reached. In transferring a pistol from his hip to his overcoat pocket the thing was exploded and in its flight the bullet clipped off the middle finger of the man's right hand. The bullet then embedded itself in the opposite seat, uncomfortably near a traveling man who was seated therein. The passengers did not at first take in the true situation and some of them jumped to the conclusion that a band of train robbers were about to attack them and there was quite a commotion. The injured aeronaut had the wounded hand dressed by a Kendallville surgeon.

WILL RELAY THE MUNCIE.

The Sentinel several days ago mentioned the fact that the Lake Erie and Western railway was to be greatly improved the coming summer, the 150 miles between Lafayette and Sandusky receiving new rails.

RHEUMATISM



Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

M. App.

Nothing more up-to-date can be had in FOOTWEAR than our SPRING Styles

...IN...

Patent Vici Kid
Patent Calf Skin

Button or lace Boot or Oxford.

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

For this work the company has employed about 125 Roumanians and for their accommodation a train of six cars, including a dining car, a kitchen, and four cabin cars, the latter equipped with beds, has been fitted up. General Superintendent P. S. Plodgett says the rails taken up from the main line will be used in relaying the Fort Wayne and other minor branch lines.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 30.—The Milwaukee Journal today says: "The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has closed a 999 year traffic agreement over the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern. The Journal's authority for the statement is President A. J. Earling, of the St. Paul road. The deal is said to be one of the most important in years made by that road. The line extends fifty-five miles—from Clinton, Iowa, and Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Ill. It is fully equipped with rolling stock, has a fine roadbed and is a complete railway system in itself. It will form one of the most available branches of the Milwaukee road, as it is to become a part of the Kansas City cut off, about which there has been so much talk recently, and as the Milwaukee has, with the traffic agreement, acquired the right to use the road with its own rolling stock, trains and men, it virtually comes into possession."

BUY RESIDENCES.

Two Pennsylvania engineers, R. E. Doty and Peter McGuire, have just invested in Fort Wayne residence property. Mr. Doty has purchased the S. S. Scoville residence, at DeWald street and Hoagland avenue, for $2,100. It will be occupied by his son-in-law, John Vordermark. Mr. McGuire's purchase was the Goodfellow residence on East Butler street, for $2,250. Both were purchased through the W. E. Doud agency.

WHEELING NOT SOLD.

The Sentinel this morning received an Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, which says that President R. Blickensderfer, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie company, emphatically denies the rumor that that property has been sold.

"I am positive on that point," he added.

Asked if his company had or would enter into an agreement with the Wabash with a view to forming a line from Pittsburg to St. Louis and Kansas City, Mr. Blickensderfer said:

"While it is of course possible that our directors have entered into such a deal, no official information has reached me bearing upon the subject.

WILL BECOME A CITIZEN.

Frank E. Aiken, who has been employed in this city for the past year, lately as the manager of the Weighing and Inspection bureau at this point, will next month become a legal citizen of Fort Wayne. He has leased a comfortable house on East Creighton avenue and will bring his wife and child here to reside. They have been living in Chicago, where Mr. Aiken was employed in the Pennsylvania freight house office before coming here.

OPENED THE GRAVEL PIT.

The Wabash today opened the gravel pit at Attica by placing the big steam shovel, which has been here for repairs, therein. Engineer M. Costello will have charge of the shovel. The Wabash will have its hands full with improvements in road bed the coming sumfer. All the new second track on the Middle division and the Butler and the Montpelier extensions will have to be ballasted with gravel taken from the Attica pits. All the flat cars owned by the company have been ordered to the pits for this purpose. There are seven construction trains already at work.

COMMENCE WORK MONDAY.

W. S. Reed, manager of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern electric road, says the construction of the line will commence next Monday, when a large force of workmen will be employed. Grading will be commenced in the bottoms west of this city and will be continued westward. During the winter months all the ties and telegraph poles were distributed along the line and as fast as the grade is completed ties, poles and steel rails will be placed in position. The road between this city and the park will be a double track, in order to give good service. Mr. Reed says the line will be finished and cars running early in June.

WILL REBUILD AT ONCE.

The work of rebuilding the burned factory of the Kerr Murray company will commence Monday. Mr Cressler will erect a substantial one-story building at the corner of Calhoun and Murray streets, with the intention of adding other stories to it as the business of the concern will demand. With that object in view the building will have an iron truss roof, which can be raised easily. The insurance adjusters settled with Mr. Cressler Friday, allowing him $23,500 in cash and the machinery, which was appraised at $2,500, making the total amount received from the insurance people about $26,000, about one-half of the actual loss caused by the fire. The large room in the second story of the foundry building, which had been idle before the fire, has been fitted up for a pattern shop and storage room and with the new building the company will get along pretty well for a year or two.

ACTING MASTER MECHANIC.

George T. Ladd is temporarily serving in the capacity of master mechanic of the Bass works. Mr. Bass has been unable to secure the man he wants for the position and has requested Mr. Ladd to look after affairs until the right person appears. Mr. Ladd is traveling salesman for the company and has been very successful in that line. It is understood that he does not want the position of master mechanic and will serve only until another competent person can be secured.

FRIENDS FORTY-SEVEN YEARS.

The news of the death of Peter Harber, the old Pittsburg machinist, was a most severe shock to Engineer Tony Kelker, who became acquainted with the deceased in 1854. Mr. Harber was a young man then, only recently arrived in this country, in search of employment. Through Mr. Kelker's influence, he was given the position of car inspector for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chiago company at Upper Sandusky. A year later he was transferred to Fort Wayne and was the first engine inspector at this place in the company's service. The friendship thus early formed was never broken and Mr. Kelker and Mr. Harber often met and discussed old times. Since last fall the death messenger has been busy in the ranks of Pennsylvania employes at this place. Nearly a score of men have answered his call and a good portion of them were men who had been in the employ of the company over a quarter of a century. Apparently Mr. Harber was one of the most healthy and vigorous of the old men in the shops and his comrades considered his chances for ten more years of life and usefulness exceedingly good. Many of the shopmen will attend the funeral next Monday.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. T. Allen, a car builder at the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

F. P. Scherer, cashier's clerk at the Pittsburg freight house, is sick.

The Electric company today shipped a car load of machinery, in addition to numerous smaller lots.

During the week ending today the Pittsburg shops repaired and turned out engines 189, 209, 261, 285, 286 and 328.

Engineer P. McGuire, who had been taking a ten days' lay off, reported for work on the Pittsburg this morning.

Mrs. M. R. Hardendorf, wife of Blacksmith Hardendorf, is lying quite ill at the family home, 63 Scott avenue.

Gross earnings of the Wabash for the third week in March show an increase of $34,680 over the corresponding week of 1900.

Conductor Neighbor Williams, of the Wabash, is on duty again, after a brief sojourn at Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he took treatment for rheumatism. Conductor Williams will have charge of train No. 3, which passes through Fort Wayne at 8:15 in the evening.

William White, master mechanic of the Lima branch of the Lake Erie and Western road, was in the city yesterday on business with the Bass works.

Gus Hafelmeyer, machinist's helper, quit his position in the Wabash shops last night, to engage in some other kind of work.

Nickel Plate Conductor Thomas Seaney is suffering from an attack of rheumatism and will probably be unable to work for a few days.

Robert M. Hemphill, who died at an advanced age, in Peoria, last week, was for many years master car builder of the Toledo, Peoria and Western road.

A. W. Hick, night yard conductor at the Pittsburg warehouse yards, is sick and the duties of that position are being performed by Charles Malcomb.

Passenger Brakeman John N. Leykauf, who had been sick about a week, reported for work on the Pittsburg this morning, taking his old place on train 21.

Mr. Reiter has resumed his old position, that of caller of Pennsylvania train crews, after serving a few months as baggageman on the trains running in and out of the city.

David Clark, who died at Hazleton, Pa., last week, aged eighty years, was, for thirty-nine years, master mechanic of the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley road.

James Trythall and his gang of blacksmiths, who were off duty about a week, are again at work in the Pittsburg shops. They were off duty on account of repairs to their furnace.

L. H. Banet had an eye injured yesterday by a piece of steel getting into it. Dr. R. Park White was called to remove the metal from the eye. Mr. Banet is employed at the east car shops.

William Kaiser, machinist, who has been sorely afflicted with boils for several days, was able to resume his duties at the Western Gas Construction company's works this morning.

A. S. Durnell, A. McCumsey, C. W. Schirmeyer, J. Reardon, J. Bossler, M. K. Griffith, James Roche, W. F. Sams, C. D. Momey and A. Zollinger, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty.

M. Fitzgerald, who has been section foreman for twelve years on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, will, on April 1, take the position of superintendent of the company's yards at Crestline.

Engineer W. Swart and Fireman M. H. Laughlin, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of sickness. Fireman F. E. Wilmore is off duty with a sore eye, the result of a cinder getting in the optic.

Brakeman C. A. Downey, of the Nickel Plate, who had been off duty for the purpose of entertaining his brother, a returned soldier from the Philippines,, reported for work on the road yesterday. Brakeman C. A. Blount also resumed work on the same road yesterday.

A machinist in the Wabash shops had a couch stolen last night, out of his barn on Miner street. The thief neglected to take the back to the couch, and the machinist hereby invites him to come for that also. The back in itself is worthless to the owner and he does not care to have it around to remind him of his loss.

James Gordon has been engaged for the past week in looking onto shop methods, particularly the manner of keeping the books of the various departments. He is still connected with the general motive power offices at Pittsburg, but his presence here in his present capacity is believed to indicate an intention to transfer him to another department. Mr. Gordon was Mr. Potter's stenographer when the latter gentleman was at the head of the motive power department.

BOOK SPECIALS.

We have just received a new line of popular books, the publishers' price of which is $1.50. They are on sale in our book department at the low price of 98c. Titles:

"Stringtown on the Pike."
"Richard Yea and Nay."
"House of Egremont."
"Unleavened Bread."
"Redemption of David Carson."
"Master Christian."
"Gentleman From Indiana."

Our price, 98c, on these publications is extremely low. If you wish a copy secure one early, as they will go quick.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

Points about Ladies' Shoes: The first point is good leather; the second is perfect fit; the third is style; the fourth is coming here.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

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THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me, I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.



"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.



"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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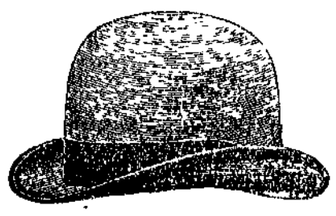
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DEVELOP GREAT LAWYERS

COUNTRY TOWNS HAVE PRODUCED MANY ILLUSTRIOUS LEGAL MINDS—SOME NOTED INSTANCES.

"Great lawyers do not come from such places as Hominy Hill," was the remark made by a republican politician in March, 1885, immediately after the nomination of Senator Garland for attorney general. "Great lawyers are to be found only in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of considerable size and extensive business interests. They do not come from places like Hominy Hill, which would never be heard of but for the elevation of some obscure man to a position in either house of congress," continued the partisan critic, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

This statement was repeated to Senator Davis, of Minnesota, only a few days before the beginning of his fatal illness, and the great lawyer-statesman said:

"That is untrue and it is the language of nonsense. In the first place, Senator Garland is one of the ablest constitutional lawyers that this country has produced in a generation. He was one of the greatest of the southern senators and he was a great attorney general, too. I have no patience with any such sneers as that at the country lawyer. As a mere matter of fact, many a city lawyer who is supposed by his clients and by the general public, as well as by himself, to be a great lawyer, has gone into the country districts of his state to try a case, where he would have a country lawyer pitted against him, and has learned, sometimes to his disgust, as well as to his surprise, that the country lawyer was a great deal more than a match for him upon every point.

"I have had some experience of that sort, as a city lawyer, going out to meet with country lawyers, and I know what I am talking about when I say that some of the ablest legal lights of this country have come from obscure country towns. Of course it is true that in smaller towns where business is less favorable the lawyers do not receive large fees, because they are not retained in great cases, involving large amounts of money, but they are none the less studious and interested in their own advancement. Very often it happens that a lawyer who does not make more than $1,000 or $2,000 per annum is busily engaged all the time in the study of law and becomes so thoroughly informed upon every branch of law, so thoroughly versed in his reading of great precedents, that he is much better equipped for the management of important cases than a city lawyer who is always engaged in practice and does not have a sufficient amount of time to devote to reading.

JUSTICE SAMUEL F. MILLER.

"For example, one of the greatest jurists the present generation has produced was the late Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, who, when he was appointed to his position upon the supreme court by President Lincoln, in 1862, was a practicing attorney in the little town of Keokuk, Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river. That is by no means an important city and was as small a town then as it is now.

"During his first administration President Cleveland appointed Bartlett Tripp to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota. I know Mr. Tripp intimately, and I am related to him, and I have no hesitancy in saying that he is one of the ablest lawyers in this country. He was splendidly educated in New England and he spent a number of years in Yankton, S. D., and became very learned in law.

"Moreover, I can tell you as a matter of fact, some of the greatest lawyers that have been produced in the eastern states have come from country towns. Pennsylvania and New York have had in their country towns a great many lawyers of superior ability who would very readily and very easily outclass some of the more pretentious lawyers of the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The same may be said of Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England states. I can tell you at random, and from memory, the names of some of these great country lawyers, and you will readily recognize their names and realize the truth of the statement which I have made. I want to repeat, however, that it makes me indignant to hear such a reflection as you have quoted upon the name of Attorney General Garland. He is a splendid lawyer and in every sense a superior man.

MATT H. CARPENTER.

"One of the greatest country lawyers I ever knew was a man named Carpenter, who practiced many years ago in the little town of Beloit, Wis. He afterward became famous as a lawyer and statesman, but he laid the foundation for his greatness and eminence while he was an obscure practitioner in an obscure town. Very soon after he moved to Milwaukee and was retained in some important cases the name of Matt Carpenter became well known throughout the entire state of Wisconsin. In a very few years he was elected to the United States senate and immediately secured a national reputation as a lawyer and statesman. But, as I said before, the foundation of all his greatness was laid when he was a country lawyer.

"Then there was another country lawyer whose name became great in his day and generation, and who was the father of some very bright children. I refer to Daniel Cady, of New York. I forget the name of the little town in which he lived, but I recollect the story that a leading lawyer of New York city went to try a case against Daniel Cady, and on his way stopped at Albany to borrow a few law books from Nicholas Hill, to whom he said he was going up into the country to literally chew up a fellow named Cady. The New York city lawyer had apparently never heard of Cady before, and Mr. Hill quietly remarked: "I know something of that man Cady. When you get through with him stop in my office and tell me what kind of a man he is.' The city lawyer returned one week later and informed Mr. Hill that he had just been defeated in an important case by that man Cady, who was the greatest lawyer he had ever met.

Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was one of the greatest lawyers ever produced by the Keystone state. He was also a country lawyer, who, being an omnivorous reader and blessed with an excellent memory, became a phenomenon of legal learning. He was a quiet, unpretentious man, who not only absorbed all the erudition of his profession, but he was a thinker, and, consequently, a constructionist. He used to play a fiddle, and carried his instrument with him wherever he went. He told his friends that he solved many a knotty problem while scraping on the strings extemporaneous chords of melodies. He was a truly great man, albeit he was a country lawyer from a place no more pretentious than Hominy Hill, the home of Garland.

"There was Nicholas Hill, of Albany, to whom I just referred. He originally lived at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. As a country lawyer he was a student, and when he branched out into a larger field his attainments commanded immediate attention.

"These are enough instances to cite to show you that the country lawyers are really learned men and not a class to be sneered at by careless gossipers."

DAVIS' OWN CAREER.

It is really no wonder that Senator Davis indignantly resented the sneering allusion to country lawyers. He used to be one of that class himself. He spent several years in his own country home in Wisconsin studying law and reading omnivorously before he went to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul. He was a young man, full of ambition to shine in his profession, and his work was done as a master builder lays a strong foundation for a great superstructure. In a very short time after he hung out his shingle in St. Paul he made his mark. He was looked down upon as a country lawyer, but the old-timers soon found that Davis had been doing a lot of quiet and effective preparatory work in his country office. He had not only studied law, but he had become a classical scholar. He had fitted himself for great affairs.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, once said to me, "Senator Davis first mastered the English language. He not only studied law, but he had mastered it as very few men do it. The average lawyer learns only enough of the language to express his views in some sort of a way, but Senator Davis took the entire English vocabulary and made it subservient to the call of his will. Very little words sometimes express meanings vastly different from their vernacular synonyms. Senator Davis had complete command of his own language, and very few men realize the importance and value of that acquirement."

Well, in time, the country lawyer, Cushman K. Davis, attracted attention. Consequently he commanded large fees. He became district attorney, governor of his state and United States senator. His years of study as a country lawyer made him an encyclopedia of constitutional and international law. He came into the senate as a quiet, unpretentious, modest man. When he delivered a speech twelve years ago on the Nicaragua canal bill the oldest senators realized that no ordinary man was speaking. They listened. They crowded about him. They learned something. He said: "To issue bonds for this project is like taking a mortgage on an earthquake." Senator Hoar, the distinguished chairman of the committee on the judiciary, said: "That man is a scholar and a man of unusual virility."

This Minnesota statesman was regarded as the greatest authority in the senate on international law. For that reason he was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations. And yet he was long a country lawyer. His own well-earned fame constituted sufficient reason for his resentment of the sneers at country lawyers which are sometimes uttered.

BROOMS AND MICROBES

Brooms breed disease. Elmer W. Firth, a fellow of Columbia University, says so, and he has been made a doctor of philosophy for proving it. He has discovered that the common house broom is an enemy of mankind. And it is not necessary that the woman at one end of it should be angry. She may be a domestic, angelic housewife intent on having her home spick and span clean for the comfort of husband and children, but every time she sweeps with a dry broom she fills the air with millions of bacteria. But for the broom the microscopic wrigglers would lie low on the carpet, and for the most part not get into the lungs of the family.

Mr. Firth has followed the trail of the broom and duster all over New York, into houses, churches, schoolrooms, theaters, street cars, ferry boats and through the streets, and everywhere he has found his rule hold good. He asserts that bacteria stay suspended in the air only temporarily. They or the particles of dust to which they are attached are too heavy to remain afloat. Germs are foreign to air as a rule, for it does not furnish them enough moisture and organic nutriment. Mr. Firth admits there are micro-organisms everywhere except over the sea, on high mountains and in the polar regions, but he holds that this is only a passing state unless the bacteria are kept stirred up. Their constant tendency is to fall to the earth.

Mr. Firth's plan of operation was to take a sample of air under varying conditions, count the germs and get an average for a cubic meter of air. For this purpose he had a metal tank concealed in what appeared to be a large valise. The tank had a stopcock and a registering apparatus. Mr. Firth was thus able to step into public places without attracting particular attention. Opening the stopcock of the apparatus, he kept his eyes on the registering machine until the tank had taken in the required amount of air, when he closed it. These samples were then taken to the laboratory, subjected to microscopic examination and the number of microbes calculated. It was the investigator's plan to secure samples of air before, during and after the use of the broom or duster, and the results show striking contrasts.

In an ordinary room previous to sweeping Mr. Firth found 600 germs to the cubic meter of air. After dry sweeping there were 18,000. In a well-known church during the process of dusting he found 18,000 bacteria, in round numbers, to the meter. Twelve hours later, after the dust had settled, he found 5,800.

In order to show how dangerous it is to stir up the animals, Mr. Firth examined the floor coverings of various public places. On a single fiber one and one-half inches long, taken from the matting of an elevated train he counted nearly 2,000,000 germs. It was an inner fiber, however. On an outer fiber, which had long been exposed to the feet of the multitude, he calculated there were between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bacteria.

Mr. Firth concludes, that carpets should be abolished from theaters, churches and court rooms, that fiber mats in cars and boats should be prohibited, that nonabsorbing flooring should be used in all public places, that dry sweeping should not be allowed in the presence of large numbers of persons, and that damp cloths and wet sawdust should be used in cleaning houses and public buildings.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

GROVE OF FREAK TREES

Extraordinary Forms Assumed by Trees in a Wind Swept Jersey Woodland.

In Japan large salaries are paid to skilled gardeners who can twist and torture trees from their normal forms of growth into the likeness of animals, boats, houses and other designs. Of late years the custom has been imported to this country, and with it the oriental tree-twisters. Not the most skillful of them, however, can beat nature's distorters of vegetation, the persistent winds, and the Japanese experts could learn lessons in the surprising and fantastic from a grove of trees on the Jersey coast.

The place is aptly called Wildwood. It forms a part of an island cut off from the mainland by a narrow arm of the ocean. For centuries the gales have wrought their fierce will upon the vegetation. Although the soil seems to be largely composed of white sand, it is fertile, otherwise there would not be on the island, in the face of the almost constant winds, the luxuriant growth, both of trees and lower forms of vegetable life, with which it is covered.

Wild grapes are abundant, and vines are seen which are fully eight to twelve inches thick and have in some cases so completely covered the trees that the arboreal foliage can scarcely be seen. Extending along the ground and up the trunks into the branches, some of the vines look like huge snakes, and many an unsuspecting visitor has had a shock by coming into contact with their swaying sinuosities in the shady nooks of the place.

The trees themselves have assumed some very odd forms. For instance, there are two which are very similar to the letter W, and have been called "W" trees by the natives. One is a cherry tree, which has taken a fancy to growth in this way, while the other is a fir, which first split away at the base, then described a curve, took hold of the ground and grew up again, forming a perfect, if rather widespread W. The "N" tree is a curious combination located a few hundred feet from the "W" trees. It is composed of two separate trees. A portion of one trunk, split off from the main bole, was probably blown against the trunk of the other tree and has actually grown in this form, although the end of the trunk branches off to one side. The bent part, which forms the middle of the N, has grown into the other tree a distance of about four inches.

Another curious form of growth is shown by a holly. From the roots of the main trunk a smaller one has started, which is joined to the other in no less than five different places from the top branch to the ground. Some of the connections are but an inch or so in length, while the others are four or five inches.

In the middle of this curious grove is a lagoon, or pond, on the banks of which is one of the oldest formations of the grove. This is a pine tree, which is still growing, in spite of disadvantages. The trunk has been twisted around so as to form the figure 8 from one point of view and the letter O looking at it from another point, while one of the branches or arms at the left forms the head of the snake, including the curve in the neck. The front view of the snake is startlingly realistic, the head being of the true, flat-topped, venomous type, and the posture characteristically viperine. The tree is evidently very old, as indicated by the trunk, and will probably be dead in a few years, as its foliage is scant and confined to a few small, irregular boughs. The mystery is why it did not die before, distorted as it is.

In the center of Wildwood is a pavilion where refreshments are served to visitors. The principal support of this pavilion is formed by a tree, which passes through the center and out of the roof. Its branches form an excellent protection from the sun in summer, while the roof girders are fastened into it in place of the usual posts.

All these freak trees are located about a mile from the highway on the banks of what is known as Grassy sound. They form a grove about a mile long and half a mile in width. In the entire lot scarcely one can be found which grows like an ordinary tree. The various species include holly, birch, pine, cherry, ash and cedar. Some of the cedars still giving out leaves have not a particle of bark upon their trunks from the ground to the first branches. The winter gales have stripped the covering. Experts who have examined them say that many of the trees are undoubtedly several centuries old. The action of the wind upon the branches has twisted them into every conceivable fashion, so that it is hard to tell where one branch begins and another ends. In several parts of the grove different kinds of trees have grown together, such as fir and holly and cherry and ash. The growth is generally formed by a limb from one being bent against the other, as shown in the case of the "N" tree, remaining in that place while it gradually made a cleft for itself. It is quite common for two trees of the same variety to grow together, but the joining of the different varieties, as shown here, is a problem which the experts have not yet been able to solve, especially where some of the limbs grow from one tree directly into the trunk of another, and have not been forced against the outside. A number of examples of this form of growth are also to be seen.

The owner of the grove has cut out some of the most striking distortions of the trees which have died. One represents a harp without strings, while antother is in the form of a triangle, and another seems to be modeled from a water pitcher.

A PEERESS AS COOK.

Lady Mary Sackville, sister of the present earl de la Warr, is counted, on both sides of the Atlantic, the most versatile as well as one of the most beautiful members of very fashionable society. Not only is Lady Mary a musician, an artist and an expert yachtswoman; not only has she explored every part of the United States as well as Europe, large districts of Africa, Asia and the South Sea Islands, but, she proved to the delighted amazement of her American friends, that the fair sister of an English earl was far more deeply versed in domestic accomplishments than many of the wives of republican millionaires. It happened that on her last visit to "the states" Lady Mary made one in a smart country house party. The first evening of the guests' arrival the hostess had planned a brilliant dinner party. An hour and a half before the feast was due to appear on the table the cook in a huff dropped the reigns of culinary government and left for the city. The hostess' despair verged on hysteria and, as luck would have it, the cause of her distress came to the ears of the pretty English visitor, who instantly rushed to the rescue. Tying a large white apron over her teagown, the tail of which was secured by pins from contamination by the kitchen floor, the daughter of a dozen earls descended to the basement. The distracted kitchen maid, who was tearfully protesting her ignorance of the methods of strange French dishes and unique salads, was relieved at once of responsibility, and the titled but thoroughly expert cook shouldered herself with all the cares and honors of the situation. Order emerged from chaos, the demoralized servants flew about as if on wings, and, when the butler announced dinner only the host and hostess and Lady Mary knew how catastrophe and famine had been ably averted. The guests, however, were enlightened when the host rose, glass in hand, at the finale of the delicious meal and toasted the charming and blushing cuisiniere.

SOME THINGS TO FORGET.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the slander you have heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the faultfinding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the acts of meanness, or, worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for today, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are lovely and lovable.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Briggs—Bertler is an ass, that's what he is. He is always on the wrong side of every question.

Harleigh—But he says the same thing of you.

Briggs—Well, and doesn't that prove what I say of him?—Boston Transcript.

INKS OF THE ANCIENTS.

The inks of ancient days were much like black paint, and, on account of the large quantity of gum used in their manufacture, the letters stood up in relief on the parchments as though embossed. Though the greater part of the work is already written, it will not be published nor will any part of it appear during the pope's lifetime. Mr. Crawford has had access to much important material in the course of his labors.

Mr. Crawford has no hesitation in characterizing Leo XIII. as one of the greatest statesmen, as well as one of the greatest scholars of the present age.

"It was no light task," he said to me, "to undertake to write a comprehensive biography of a man who was born before the battle of Waterloo and has lived into the century after attaining such great eminence. His career in the last twenty-three years has been so identified with every great move in European diplomacy that to comprehend it one must study every important development of European history during that time."

"How long is it since you saw the pope?" I asked.

"Two years," said Mr. Crawford. "I have not made any attempt to see him since. While my belief in his powers is undiminished, I feel that if I saw him now my conception of him might be destroyed. It is impossible that a man who has reached the age of ninety-one should not be be slightly abnormal. I had a cousin who lived to be 105. She was a wonderful woman and retained most of her faculties when I last saw her, being then a hundred years old. But when I was talking with her I could not quite feel that she was really human. The pope is a man of wonderful vitality. When you and I are ninety-one we shall not be celebrating jubilees. But there is no doubt that the pope is steadily growing weaker. Though I have not seen him lately, I hear what is going on at the Vatican. He talks less than formerly and spends several hours of the day on a couch, lying down, with eyes closed. There are moments when he rouses himself and shows his old strength, but not often. Those who are near him tell me that he may live two years longer. There was a prediction, you know, that Queen Victoria would die in January of this year and that the pope would die in July. The first part of the prediction has been fulfilled; I trust that the second clause may not."

"Does the pope still keep his grasp of affairs and his control of them?"

"Oh, yes. This pope has been supreme in the Catholic church for twenty-three years. He has been as independent as the Emperor William. He has always been willing to listen to advice, ready to say, 'Perhaps I am wrong,' but his will and final judgment alone have guided the church. He has had no pilots. Pius IX. was under the influence of Cardinal Antonelli. His was a free but not independent mind. He remained under that influence until Antonelli's death, when he came under the influence of the Jesuits. That was for the better. Anything would have been better than Antonelli, but the Jesuits are a well organized, highly intellectual body of men. No doubt their influence over the pope was for good. But Leo has tolerated no interference in his affairs. There is no man or body of men who can be said to have influenced the policy of the Vatican since he has been pope.

"When Leo came into power he found the Vatican overrun with useless dependents. When Pius was deprived of the temporal power a whole army of pensioned hangers-on was left. The new pope cleared them all out so thoroughly that a cartoon of the time represented him as a housekeeper with a broom, sweeping the rubbish out of the Vatican. This pope does not favor the pension system and every man now connected with the Vatican is a worker."

"Does the pope look after the details of church affirs?"

"He knows what is going on all over the world, not only in church but in diplomatic circles. He is a good French scholar and reads English; Italian is his own language, and he knows Spanish well. Papers, books and magazines are sent him from all parts of the world. They are read for him and marked, but he sees them all. He has always been a great reader and an untiring worker.

"Ambitious? His ambition was to be a monk. As a very young man he wanted to enter a convent and bury himself, but such an intellect was not meant to be hidden in a cloister. In his college days he led his classes in Latin and Greek; then he turned his attention to physics and chemistry and took all the prizes there. There seemed to be nothing he could not accomplish.

"The state needed him and though he was a priest, he was chosen when very young for public affairs. He was first sent to Benevento to suppress brigandage; and he suppressed it very thoroughly, but he was inclined to resent being employed in a civil career. He was soon afterward sent as nuncio to the court of Belgium, and there he learned diplomacy under old King Leopold I. But he was attracting too much attention to please Antonelli, who meant that one but himself should influence the diplomacy of the vatican. In three years the nuncio at Brussels was created bishop of Perugia. It was ostensibly preferment—actually banishment. Leo has spoken of the thirty years of his stay in Perugia as his 'exile.'"

"Is it not singular that his mind did not fall into a rut in this long term of comparative remoteness from public affairs?"

"Great minds like his grow in exile. He spent those thirty years in the study of statecraft, of diplomacy, of the affairs of the church and its relations to the civil powers of the world. When Pius IX died he was cardinal chamberlain and as such directed the details of the conclave which met to choose the pope's successor. He, in fact, made all the arrangements for the meeting which chose him to be pope. Yet I am sure he had no foreknowledge that he was to be chosen."

I asked Mr. Crawford about the choice of a new pope.

He said: "Usually the man chosen is one whom the outside world has never considered a serious candidate. I will probably be so this time. There is much talk of Gotti and a little of Vannutelli. They are very learned and very intellectual men. But the man chosen is likely to be some one whose name has not even been mentioned publicly. I don't believe any one outside of the vatican knows who it will be. But I believe that in the vatican it is guessed by some. Communication between the cardinals is very secret. Even their secretaries seldom know what they say or think."

I asked Mr. Crawford if the election of a new pope would mean any serious change in the policy of the vatican.

"I can't see how that is possible," he said. "I have no doubt that the pope's successor will be a strong man. Pope Leo has surrounded himself with intellectual men, and

POPE LEO'S LAST DAYS

F. MARION CRAWFORD, THE AMERICAN NOVELIST, TALKS OF THE VATICAN'S GRAND OLD MAN.

[New York Letter.]

F. Marion Crawford, the author, is spending the winter in New York, as is his custom. To most men Italy would be a winter resort, but Mr. Crawford spends his summers in Italy and his winters in the United States. His stay here is a very busy one. This winter it has been diversified by attention to a production of plays of which he is the part author.

When he is in New York Mr. Crawford occupies an office on Fifth avenue. His name does not mark his door, and only his publishers and those who have appointments with him are supposed to know where he is secluded. By this plan Mr. Crawford insures himself against a loss of time, which in so busy a man is very valuable. When I called on him, by appointment, I found him with pen in hand and with the inevitable engagement at 12:45.

Mr. Crawford is an authority on subjects connected with the pope, and it is more than probable that his life of Leo XIII. will be recognized as the official biography when it appears.

(Continued on Page Ten.)

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POPE LEO'S LAST DAYS

(Continued From Page Nine.)

the college of cardinals is probably stronger today than it ever has been before. The new pope will see that he cannot better the fortunes of the church by a departure from Leo's policy."

"Is there any truth in the story that Humbert was about to restore the pope's temporal power and would probably have done so if he had not died so suddenly?"

"None. There is no truth, either, in the story that Victor Emmanuel was excommunicated. He received the last sacraments of the church and the pope sent him a special blessing, which reached his bedside after his death. No one knows what was Humbert's view of religion, but the queen mother is very devout. She and her ladies publicly attend the great services in the basilicas in holy week. The present king was baptized in a Catholic church, but he has never expressed himself with regard to religious questions. Probably he does not go to church, but no doubt he will receive the last sacraments from the church when he dies."

"Is the new pope likely to find a compromise which would be acceptable to the church?"

"It does not seem likely. If the humblest priest in the church today had a suggestion for the solution of the difficulty between the church and state in Italy he would be heard by the pope; and if it were the correct solution Leo would recognize it. No, I think no one is prepared to suggest anything, and so long as the pope is left undisturbed in the vatican most people are willing that no change should take place. The people of Italy are loyal to their church; they are also loyal to their country. But is an attempt were made to drive the pope from the vatican there is no doubt that there would be a revolution in some parts of Italy."

Mr. Crawford spoke of the tempest which has been raised among the English Catholics about the "antipopery" oath which King Edward took.

"I think the king should not be required to take such an oath," he said, "but so long as the constitution required it of course he had to take it. It should have been changed long ago, but I think the people of England would have resented the discussion of any contingency depending on Victoria's death. The present agitation of the question will probably cease before long, and the matter will be forgotten until another king takes Edward's place on the throne."

RIVERS UNDER THE SEA.

A few months ago H. Benest, an English geographer, published an interesting study of streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea.

Disasters to ocen telegraph cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1895, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river. The alluvial material transported by this fresh-water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in breaking it. The fact is that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep oilow of more than 1,300 meters (4,270) feet that is traversed by the Brazilian cable. Also, while the cable was being repaired at a point twenty-four kilometers (fifteen miles) from the shore the repair ship was surrounded one day by orange skins, calabashes and bits of cloth which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal river, 140 kilometers (ninety miles) distant.—La Nature.

UNCLE SAM'S DENTAL CORPS.

The corps of dental surgeons just added to our army by the new organization act will be a decided novelty in the military world, says the Waterbury Republican. By resolving to take scrupulous care of his soldier boys' teeth Uncle Sam has set other armed nations a praiseworthy example.

The military dentists will number thirty in all; hardly enough to keep the cutting, tearing and grinding organs of a hundred thousand beef eaters intact it would seem. The most of them will shortly be dispatched to the Philippines. A few will be sent to the West Indies. They must all be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and must be trained in all branches of modern dentistry. The new law further stipulates that they must be of "good moral character." Surgeon Sternberg is overwhelmed with applications from dentists throughout the United States, all anxious to enlist in the corps. He has already appointed three dental specialists, who will constitute a board for the examination and supervision of the twenty-seven others provided for. The appointments of the latter will be equally distributed among the states. The three examining dental surgeons will look into the fitness of the applicants.

Tempting, indeed, are the openings to young dentists offered by these new offices. No wonder, therefore, that the applicants are enthusiastic and abundant. Any sort of army commission is always tempting to the majority of the male element. Moreover, Uncle Sam is always sure to pay his bills.

The military dental surgeon will enjoy the relative rank of the first lieutenant. He will be permitted to wear the uniform of a first lieutenant of the staff, but with shoulder straps and ornaments in silver instead of gold. His shoulder straps will be of dark blue cloth 1¾ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of silver. Between these bars will be the letters "D. S." also embroidered in silver. Each side of his collar will be adorned by a silver embroidered cross.

QUEEREST OF HORSE RACES.

That interesting writer, "Kettledrum," in the Sporting Chronicle, tells a marvelous story of a blind sportsman of the eighteenth century. His name is John Metcalf, and he was born at Knaresborough in 1718. He was blinded by smallpox at the age of 4.

Metcalf began to attend the races at York, and it was common for him to ride among the crowd, and, helped by gentlemen to whom he was known, he often betted with success. It was thought a wild thing when he matched one of his horses to run three miles on the Forest Moor.

With the idea that Metcalf would be unable to keep the right course, long odds were betted against him. But his ingenuity provided him with an expedient in the dilemma. The track was a round one of a mile, and at each turn he had a man stationed with a bell to ring out his approach. This scheme and the superior speed of his mount pulled him through and he was heartily cheered on to victory.

ANOTHER ILLUSION DESTROYED

"I wish you hadn't had your hair cut so short, Harold!" exclaimed the young woman, turning from him involuntarily.

"What difference does it make, dearest?" asked Harold, with tender anxiety.

"You—you have destroyed an illusion," she sighed. "That is all."

"You didn't think I was a poet, did you, Clara, because I wore my hair long?"

"No, I never suspected you of being a poet."

"Nor an artist?"

"No."

"Then, what illusion have I destroyed?" he demanded.

"Perhaps I should say, Harold," she answered with tears in her voice, "that you have unconsciously revealed a fact I never suspected, dear. Your ears don't match!"—From the London Stray Stories.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Nowhere within such easy reach of England can the oriental world, with all its dreaminess and vivid color, be seen so free from western influence as in southern Algeria, which has the desert for its bounds. Then here's to the desert and to El Kantara and Giskra in particular, which lord it over all the other oases and form the keys to the Sahara. For such a week-end as one can spend there it is nothing that it involves over three days of travel. Leaving London on Monday you can get to Marseilles in twenty-four hours, and another twenty-four hours will land you at Algiers or Philippeville, while Thursday will see you bathed in sunshine and blue sky, and, if you wish, in hot sulphur springs with a temperature of 112 degrees Fahrenheit. At whichever port you land you at once plunge into the Arab world, or, rather, it dashes at you—a splendid wave of color—consumed with the desire to carry your baggage. There is plenty to do at Biskra. A month might easily be spent in the market place watching the Arabs as they ply their trade. Caravans are constantly passing in and out of the oasis, and these are full of interest. Outside the town is a negro village. Other oases are near at hand, and can be reached on foot. Those who want to do a real bit of desert travel can go south to Tuggurt, a three days' journey (223 kilometers) by diligence, and as they go they will be certain to see that wonderful optical delusion, the mirage.—London Daily Mail.

The population of Maine at the first census in 1790 was 96,540.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

FRANCIS WILSON.

The comic opera season will receive its strongest drawing card when Francis Wilson comes to the Masonic Temple Saturday evening, April 6, bringing with him for the first time in several seasons an entirely new company, and his latest comic opera success, "The Monks of Malabar," of which already many flattering things have been told in the metropolis during its first production there lately. It is said Wilson has been absolutely profligate with his money and that there is no parallel of gorgeous sumptuousness in comic opera annals by which to compare this new piece and that he now has a vehicle for entertainment such as he has not enjoyed since the days of "Erminie." The book is by J. Cheever Goodwin, of the merry-go-lucky and rollicking kind, exactly suited to the Wilsonere jests and



FRANCIS WILSON,
In "The Monks of Malabar."

the music by that past grand master in merry melody-building, Ludwig Englander. The story is laid in Malabar, an imaginary kingdom in India. Boolboom (Wilson) has run away from Paris on account of "Anita's" temper. She follows him to India, arrives in time to stop his wedding to a native girl. Still in fear of her, he feigns being killed by process of a tiger having eaten him, in the hope that she will be cremated according to the customs of the country. He adopts many disguises in order to escape detection; returns as a monk; again loves her and puts up a job to save her from the funeral pyre, by having her sold at auction, and finally rescues her from the nabob who has bought her.

"WAY DOWN EAST."

"Way Down East," the great production of Mr. William A. Brady, that is to be given at the Temple soon, has already had a seven months' continuous stay in one theater in New York, and 427 representations at the Academy of Music, the largest of the metropolitan theaters, where it is expected to again be seen for an entire year. This is an indication of the great drawing powers of this, the most interesting of modern dramas.

"HEARTS OF OAK."

James A. Hearne is the author of the following list of successful plays—"Hearts of Oak," "The Minute Men," "Drifting Apart," "Margaret Fleming," "Shore Acres," "Griffith Davenport" and "Sag Harbor." Besides these he has been concerned in the writing of several others to which he does not lay claim.

Besides writing and playing in his own dramas Mr. Herne is recognized as one of the greatest stage directors in America and were he disposed to do so could easily give all his attention to that branch of stage work.

"Hearts of Oak," his first play, is shortly to be presented in this city by a company under his own management.

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER" TONIGHT.

"The Village Postmaster," the exceedingly interesting rural drama, with good rural embellishments, presented by a strong company, headed by Archie Boyd, will be presented at the Masonic Temple theater tonight. The title role will be enacted by Mr. Archie Boyd, formerly with the Denman Thompson company, in a very acceptable manner. The play will be nicely staged and in its entirety makes a very agreeable performance throughout.

PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER.

The coming engagement of Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels at the



MRS. FISKE,
In "Becky Sharp."

Masonic Temple on April 26 will be a welcome event to one and all lovers of the good and wholesome in minstrelsy. With the array of talent promised on this occasion, the program will surely be replete in clever comedy, brilliant music and entertaining specialties. A feature of the performance is that burnt cork will cover the faces of all performers, a thing long desired by genuine minstrel lovers.

MRS. FISKE IN "BECKY SHARP."

Becky Sharp, of course, is the vital and dominant character in Mrs. Fiske's play of that name founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," but there are other interesting characters that play their parts in the drama. Among them there is Dobbin, who, poor fellow, is innocent enough of all evil intention and goes his way without a smirch. And there is Amelia, about whom people seem to differ, who is surely a gentle and forgiving soul. And there is Rawdon, who shares in Becky's downfall, who was not free from complicities, who indeed had his own burden of wrong-doing and who knew he had, too, deep in his simple soul and was made a sorrowful man by the knowledge, and continues so to the end. But Backy is the great exponent and representative of the true inhabitant and citizen of Vanity, the true enjoyer of Vanity Fair. Mrs. Fiske will be seen at the Masonic Temple Easter Monday, April 8.

CHICKEN LOAF.

Chicken loaf may be served at luncheon with a crisp salad or for Sunday night supper. Boil a fowl until the meat falls from the bones. Strain and put the liquor again in a saucepan; reduce it to one and a half pints, and add one-quarter box of soaked gelatine. Lay a few slices of hard-boiled egg on the bottom of a plain mold; fill the mold with alternate layers of white and dark meat of the chicken. Season the liquor and pour it over the meat; it will become a jelly.

THE BOW AND ARROW.

It would be unwise to prophesy the end of the golf craze—that is too far ahead and altogether too uncertain. But it is safe to say that archery is to be the next athletic fad for society. Indeed, the coming of the bow and arrow is already signaled from the east and when the height of the season is reached London will be agog with the new and ancient sport.

Archery is like tennis in that it has come out of fashion and gone in again more times than could be fairly counted, says the Chicago Chronicle. Whenever it appears all other sports give way to it, and no matter how short its stay it is all-powerful while it lasts. Men and women and children learn to wield the bow and arrow and dream of bull's eyes and archery prizes. There are archery picnics and archery teas and archery balls and other things archery, for the game loans itself nicely to all social gatherings. It is a game which may be played before breakfast or after dinner, and it will entertain any kind of people at any time.

It was thirty years ago that the game was given its last airing and for the year ran riot with popular fancy. When the bows and arrows were again packed away there were many old-fashioned people who bemoaned their going. For the women, who wore hoopskirts, no other game was possible; base ball was not to be thought of, and tennis—well, no one was playing tennis in those days. With the off-season of archery, however, came the on-season of tennis, which kept a fairly lovely pace until golf came along to relieve it.

And now, in spite of all the golf talk which is going around, there is a noticeable diminishing of interest in this red and green game. There are the enthusiasts, to be sure, and the people who are just learning the game, but there are also many, many others who have learned the game and played it until it has become monotonous. From the ranks of these last will come the first archers and by them the game will be introduced at the country, which, being now all golf, will as quickly become all archery.

Not that the green field with its red flags and sand piles will be entirely deserted, but that the throng about the club house, which is always of the most fashionable, will find charming entertainment close at hand. The "gallery" which one reads about will become even smaller than it is now, and there will be still fewer instances of "going the rounds" with golfers.

Everyone knows what archery is. It is not necessary to describe the game, which, indeed, has very little game to it. Given the targets in a row at one end of the gallery and the archers in a row at the other, and it becomes a simple case of hitting the bull's eye. It is not a slow or tedious contest, although, as there are always a large number of contestants and as the game is played off in sets, it often continues several days. The charm of the contest lies in the grace with which the bows and arrows are handled and in the precision and strength of the aim.

Just what has called archery to public attention for this particular year is difficult to say. By some people who should know it is attributed to a return of the romantic in literature and upon the stage, and there are others who insist it is merely the turning of the cycle of sports. However that may be, here it is, in company with undersleeve and chenille of forty years ago, and although it has not yet come to America, it is inevitably coming, and the golf enthusiasts may as well make the best of it, for while it lasts archery will be supreme.

EVERY FILM A BLANK.

A Philadelphia girl who has just returned from a two years' tour abroad is having a great many jokes cracked at her expense by reason of her experiences in the field of amateur photography. She took with her a camera, one of the tripod variety, and 1,000 films. All during her travels the camera was her constant companion, and in order to keep tab on her pictures she jotted down in a note book just what each one was.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, MARCH 30TH.

The Picturesque New England Play,

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

Archie Boyd as the Postmaster.

"No play of this kind has met with such positive success."—Boston Herald.

"New York has never seen a better drama of rural life."—New York Herald.

All special scenery carried for this production.

Matinee—25 and 50 cents. Night—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seat sale Thursday.



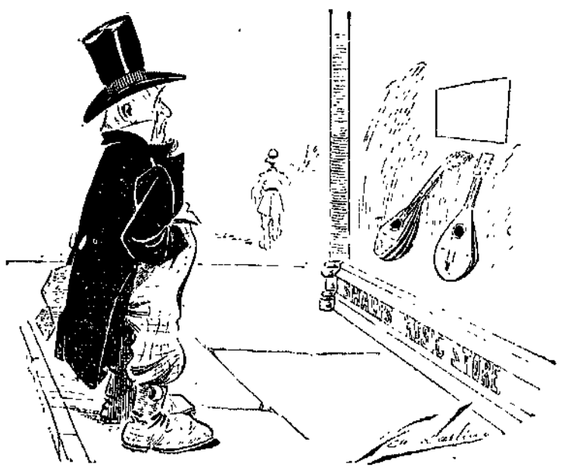
SCENE FROM "BECKY SHARP"—MRS. FISKE IN THE TITLE ROLE.

PUTTING A CRIMP IN HIM.

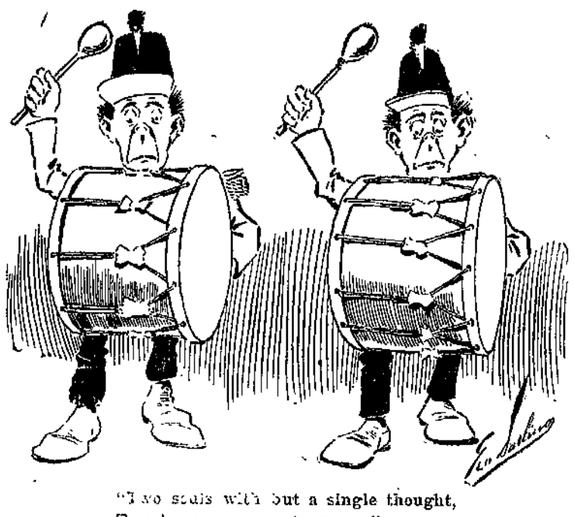


Lynch—What's the matter, old man? You look all broke up.
Pynch—I can't afford to tip the waiters, and I'm half starved.

MANDOLINS.



"Gosh! ef ther ain't got ter makin' th' worst lookin' hams these days. Now, just look at them."



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This little book contained such subjects as "Feeding Crocodiles in the Ganges," "Sunrise on the Nile," "A Street in Jerusalem," and others of an equally interesting nature. Almost the first thing she did when she reached home was to send her thousand films to a professional photographer to have them developed. The next day she received a message from him asking her to call and learned that her labor of two years had been wasted. Never once had she removed the cap from the camera and every film was blank.—Philadelphia Record.

NOTICE.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE BELIEVES NETS ARE BETTER FOR FISHING THAN HOOKS AND LINES—A SERMON ON REVIVALS.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is most pertinent at this time, when a widespread effort for religious awakening is being made. Text, Luke v., 6: "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes and their net broke."

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach, and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fishes was taken that the hardy men begin to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly have they begun to rejoice at their success when snap goes a thread of the net, and snap goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts, oh how much water is splashed on deck, the fishermen rush about, gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it: "Ship ahoy! bear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah!" says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had stayed on shore and fished with a hook and line, and taken one at a time instead of having this great excitement, and the boat almost upset, and the net broken, and having to call or help, and getting sopping wet with the sea!"

The church is the boat, the Gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait, and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon, and here catches one and there one; but I like also a big boat and a large crew, and a net a mile long, and swift oars, and stout sails, and a stiff breeze, and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore, straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

BELIEVES IN REVIVALS.

In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3,000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with 40,000,000 or 100,000,000 people saved in twenty-four hours when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes and the net broke."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up; but as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the products of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse. A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly; and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started the more far-reaching and far-resounding will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion. We admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed, if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see others go, without any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy, morbid state, and is as repulsive and absurd as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire, and felt no acceleration of the pulses.

BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace and heaven forever, is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it with any agitation, I doubt his Christianity. The fact is that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowing or freezing, the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate, startle into life. Excitement is bad or good according to what it makes us do. If it make us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement; but if it make us agitated about our eternal welfare, if it make us pray, if it make us attend upon Christian service, if it make us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church, and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are. Robert Hall, the prince of preachers, was converted at twelve years of age. It is likely he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the scriptures, was converted at eleven years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at ten years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at seven years of age; and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at seven years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or, "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church, and the one is ten years of age and the other is forty years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one ten years of age than the one forty years of age. Why? The one who professes at forty years of age has forty years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times ten are forty. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God and into the church at ten years of age than the man of forty.

REVIVALISTS OF THE PAST.

I am very apt to look upon revivals as connected with certain men who fostered them. People who in this day do not like revivals nevertheless have not words to express their admiration for the revivalists of the past, for they were revivalists—Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, George Whitefield, Fletcher, Griffin, Davies, Osborne, Knapp, Nettleton, Moody and many others whose names come to my mind. The strength of their intellect and the holiness of their lives make me think they would not have had anything to do with that which was ephemeral. Oh! it is easy to talk against revivals.

A man said to Mr. Dawson: "I like your sermons very much, but the after meetings I despise. When the prayer meeting begins I always go up into the gallery and look down, and I am disgusted." "Well," said Mr. Dawson, "the reason is you go on the top of your neighbor's house and look down his chimney to examine his fire, and, of course, you get only smoke in your eyes. Why don't you come in the door and sit down and warm?"

Oh! I am afraid to say anything against revivals of religion, or against anything that looks like them, because I think it may be a sin against the Holy Ghost, and you know the Bible says that a sin against the Holy Ghost shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. Now, if you are a painter, and I speak against your picture, do I not speak against you? If you are an architect, and I speak against a building you put up, do I not speak against you? If a revival be the work of the Holy Ghost, and I speak against that revival, do I not speak against the Holy Ghost. And who speaketh against the Holy Ghost, says the Bible, he shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. I think sometimes people have made a fatal mistake in this direction.

Many of you know the history of Aaron Burr. He was one of the most brilliant men of his day. I suppose this country never produced a stronger intellect. He was capable of doing anything good and great for his country, for the Church of God, had he been rightly disposed; but his name is associated with treason against the United States government, which he tried to overthrow, and with libertinism and immorality. Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the downward road? It was when he was in college, and he became anxious about his soul, and was about to put himself under the influence of a revivial, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there; that's a place of wildfire and great excitement; no religion about that; don't go there." He tarried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin for this world, and his everlasting ruin in the world to come? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival? When I speak of excitement in revivals, I do not mean temporary derangement of the nerves; I do not mean absurd things of which we have read as transpiring sometimes in the Church of Christ; but I mean an intelligent, intense, all-absorbing agitation of body, mind and soul in the work of spiritual escape and spiritual rescue.

REAL CAUSE OF OBJECTION.

Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is, the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause of every case—a low state of religion in the heart. Wide-awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconverted professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it, and take a pail of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and then try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trynig to extinguish it. The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pail of cold water, there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh! How much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress. We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

Did you ever hear that there was a convention once held among the icebergs in the Arctic? It seems that the summer was coming on and the sun was getting hotter and hotter, and there was danger that the whole ice field would break up and flow away; so the tallest and the coldest and the broadest of all the icebergs, the very king of the Arctics, stood at the head of the convention, and with a gavel of ice smote on a table of ice, calling the convention to order. But the sun kept growing in intensity of heat, and the south wind blew stronger and stronger, and soon all the ice field began to grind up, iceberg against iceberg, and to flow away. The first resolution passed by the ice convention was: "Resolved, That we abolish the sun." But the sun would not be abolished. The heat of the sun grew greater and greater until after awhile the very king of the icebergs began to perspire under the glow, and the smaller icebergs fell over, and the cry was: "Too much excitement! Order! Order!" Then the whole body, the whole field of ice, began to flow out, and a thousand voices began to ask: "Where are we going to now? Where are we floating to? We will all break to pieces." By this time the icebergs had reached the Gulf stream, and they were melted into the bosom of the Atlantic ocean. The warm sun is the Eternal Spirit. The icebergs are frigid Christians. The warm Gulf stream is a great revival. The ocean into which everything melted is the great, wide heart of the pardoning and sympathizing God.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of thos who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by grace. They are antagonistic to revivals. How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some of them chose it as a respectable profession. Perhaps some chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said he had been many years preaching the Gospel before his heart had been changed, and as many ministers of the Gospel declare they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety this land will never be enveloped with revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy, the pulpit on the other side the altar must cry for mercy. Ministers quarreling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for ecclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hands. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival of trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody likes a revival in art; yet a great multitude cannot understand a revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find a man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

I could prove to a demonstration that without revivals this world will never be converted, and that in a hundred or two hundred years without revivals Christianity will be practically extinct. It is a matter of astounding arithmetic. In each of our modern generations there are at least 32,000,000 children. Now, add 32,000,000 to the world's population, and then have only 100,000 or 200,000 converted every year, and how long before the world will be saved? Never—absolutely never!

VOLUNTEERS ASKED FOR.

During the civil war the president of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe today asks for 120,000,000 more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, no excitement—one by one! You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I am a merchant on a small scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1,000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you; I'll sell you 1,000 yards of cloth but I'll sell you twenty yards today and twenty tomorrow and twenty the next day, and if it takes me six months I'll sell you the whole 1,000 yards; you will want as long as that to examine the goods and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and besides that, 1,000 yards of cloth are too much to sell all at once?" No, you do not say that. You take me into the counting room and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is, we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion.

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me the 1,000 yards of cloth at one stroke, the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for a thousand souls to come straggling along for ten years instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in fifty years. What, fifty years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted? Suppose by prolongaton of human life at the end of the next fifty years you should walk the length of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or the length of Broadway, New York—in all those walks you would not find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for fifty years you admit that majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unblessed and unsaved. I tell you, the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life part.

"O!" you say, "it is too vast an enterprise to be conducted in so short a time." Do you know how long it would take to save the whole world if each man would bring another? It would take ten years. By a calculation in compound interest, each man bringing another, and that one another, in ten years the whole earth would be saved—1911. Before the organs in our churches are worn out they ought to sound the grand march of the whole earth saved. If the world is not saved in the next ten years it will be the fault of the Church of Christ. But it will all depend upon the revival spirit. The hook and line fishing will not do it.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraphic chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continents and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in the possession of Christianity.

OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTIANITY.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old-fashioned Christian—Prof. Morse—and that the man put the telegraph under the sea was an old-fashioned Christian—Cyrus W. Field—and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old-fashioned Christian—William Orton, going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does that mean?

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether flour is up or down, or which horse won the Derby, or which marksman beat at the latest contest. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

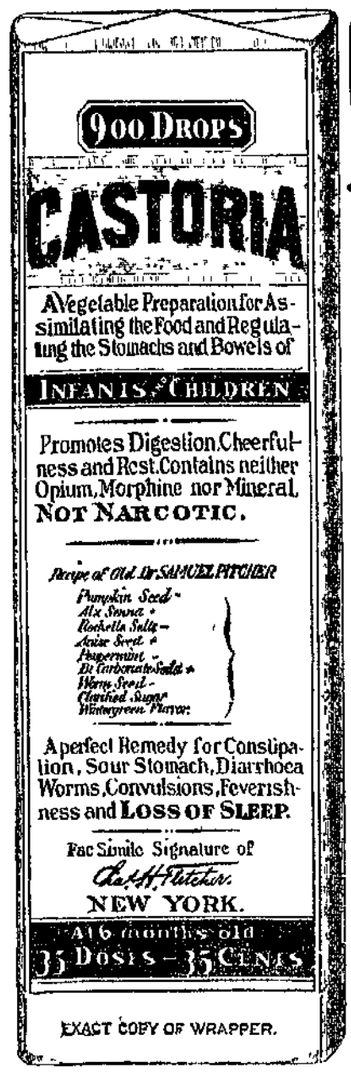
In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale. For instance, in His love and in His kindness. But until of late, foreknowledge, omniscience, omnipresence, omnipotence, seem to have been exclusively God's possession. God, desiring to make the race like Himself, gives us a species of foreknowledge in the weather probabilities, gives us a species of omniscience in telegraphy, gives us a species of omnipresence in the telephone, gives us a species of omnipotence in the steam power. Discoveries and inventions all around about us, people are asking what next?

I will tell you what next. Next, a stupendous religious movement. Next, the end of war. Next, the crash of despotisms. Next, the world's expurgation. Next, the Christ-like dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after that I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up in the drydocks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service. Or, fit it up like a constellation to carry bread of relief to some other suffering planet. Or, let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with Paradise and ended with judgment conflagration.

Last summer I stood on the Isle of Wight, and I had pointed out to me the place where the Eurydice sank, with 200 or 300 young men who were in training for the British navy. You remember when that training ship went down there was a thrill of horror all over the world. Since then there was another training ship missing—the Atlantic—gone down with all on board. By order of her majesty's government vessels went cruising up and down the Atlantic trying to find that lost training ship, in which there were so many young men preparing for the British navy. Alas, for the lost Atlantic! O, my friends, this world is only a training ship. On it we are training for heaven. The old ship sails up and down the ocean of immensity, now through the dark waves of midnight, now through the golden-crested wave of the morn, but sails on and sails on. After awhile her work will be done, and the inhabitants of heaven will look out and find a world missing. The cry will be: "Where is that earth where Christ died and the human race were emancipated? Send out fleets of angels to find the missing craft." Let them sail up and down, cruise up and down the ocean of eternity, and they will catch not one glimpse of her mountain masts, or her top-gallants of floating cloud. Gone down! The training ship of the world perished in the last tornado. Oh! let it not be that she goes down with all on board, but rather may it be said of her passengers, as it was said of the drenched passengers of the Alexandrian cornship that crashed into the breakers of Melita: "They all escaped safe to land."

TRAVELED IN REGAL STATE.

The recent celebration of the Prussian bicentenary recalls the day 200 years ago when Elector Friedrich became first King of Prussia, says a Berlin corresondent. The coronation was at Konigsberg, and the new king had to travel through tangled forests and boggy wildernesses along very poor roads. The cavalcade included 30,000 post horses and 1,800 carriages. The diamond buttons on his majesty's coat cost $7,500 apiece, and the streets of Konigsberg were hung with cloth and carpeted with cloth of scarlet and other bright colors. Queen Charlotte was there, and the young prince, afterward Frederick the Great.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The ceremony was long and jealous, and at one turn of the proceedings Bishop This and Chancellor That droning their empty grandiloquences at discretion, Sophie Charlotte was distinctly seen to smuggle her snuff box, being addicted to that rakish practice, and fairly solace herself with a delicate little pinch of snuff.

SPINSTERS IN CLOVER.

In Denmark the spinster's state has been robbed of much of its horror. In fact, there's a premium on spinsterhood. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and between an insurance policy and a husband of Danish maiden's heart is rent with indecision.

Matrimony is interesting but problematic. Insurance in a good company is a safe proposition. How shall a wise woman choose?

If the holder of a policy in the celibacy is still unmarried at forty she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If she marries before forty she forfeits her policy and premiums.

In Sweden and Norway there are several old maids' homes, and at least one of them is a most attractive institution. A very wealthy man, dying more than 200 years ago, left most of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and furnished, and managed by salaried trustees. Any old maid who can prove blood relationship to the founder of the institution is entitled to a place in the home. She has a private suite of rooms, a private servant, private meals, and is subject to no rules save such as ordinary good behavior demands.

Why doesn't some one do something for the American old maids who cannot master the art of transforming themselves into bachelor women?

California did not figure in the census returns of the United States until 1850. Then its population was 92,597.

When You Want A New

STEP LADDER, CARPET STRETCHER, DOOR MAT, GARDEN BARROW,

Garden Rake, Lawn Rake, Hoe or any tool for the garden or lawn you will find the largest assortment at our store. We have Paints and Varnishes in large and small cans. Paint Brushes in all sizes, and a complete line of seasonable Hardware at

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Hardware, Paints and Oils,

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SUFFERING WOMEN

Marshall, Texas, Aug. 12, 1900.

I am so grateful to you for your valuable medicine, Wine of Cardui. It is wonderful and should be brought to all suffering women. My periods lasted too long. Now they have become regular and have the right color. The pains are not severe and I am strong. The blindness has left me. I feel all right and I know your medicine has cured me.

CORA ANN GARRETT.

There are many more sick women than there are well ones in this city today. The duties which wifehood and motherhood impose too often break the health years before a woman should be past her prime. In thousands of homes every month brings dreadful days spent in suffering the agonies of disordered menses. Nature never intended as necessary and important a function as menstruation to be the cause of pain. We say emphatically and positively that this suffering can be avoided. There is no excuse for racking menstrual pains when Wine of Cardui, the great natural emmenagogue, will bring a quick cure.

WINE OF CARDUI

regulates the menstrual flow perfectly. It not only banishes the pain but forestalls and cures distressing cases of leucorrhoea. Every woman knows the cutting, burning pains of falling of the womb that shoot through the entire body. Wine of Cardui has cured a million such cases. Thedford's Black-Draught is a valuable laxative made to assist Wine of Cardui by regulating the bowels and invigorating the torpid liver. No woman taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught has failed of a permanent cure of menstrual troubles when the medicines were used according to directions. Read again what Mrs. Garrett wrote. Your druggist sells Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught.

For advice and literature address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

VAST AND MIGHTY POWER

THESLAVE TRADE DEFIES THE CIVILIZED WORLD—WHERE IT FOURISHES TODAY.

There are millions of slaves in the world today, and the slave trade is the most flourishing and lucrative of industries. The abolition of slavery in Brazil, the United States, Russia, and portions of the British empire by no means ended the traffic in in human beings. The slave ship still sails the seas, the man hunters still pursue their victims through the African wilds, and men, women and children are bought and sold in the same old way.

The clanking of the bondsman's fetters can still be heard in Asia and Africa and the islands of the eastern seas. In all Mohammedan countries slavery is a recognized institution, and Africa is still the great source of supply for the trade. Arab slave dhows constantly engage in the traffic, and caravans from the interior of Africa supply Morocco. In the various native kingdoms of Africa, also, slavery is a recognized institution, and it exists in China and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Even white men sometimes are in danger of being captured and sold into slavery. The sailors of the British steamer Indra, which was wrecked on the east coast of Africa recently, report a narrow escape from capture by an Arab slave dhow, and there have been reports from remote African localities of persons of Caucasian blood having been seen in the slave markets.

As to slavery in China, one traveler there estimates that there are 10,000,000 people held to involuntary servitude in the empire. Some of these are criminals who have been sold by the government, and some are people who have been sold by their relatives or have sold themselves. But they are all real slaves, and can be resold, flogged, and in certain circumstances can be killed.

In Turkey and Persia the slaves, as a rule, are held to domestic service, but in the native African kingdoms and in the islands of the Pacific and the Indian oceans they are held for all sorts of labor.

It is true that no longer do the ships of Christian nations cruise to the African coast for their "black ivory;" no longer is the slave blood in use in America; no longer is the Russian peasant sold as a species of cattle. Ostensibly slavery cannot exist where the British flag flies. On the surface slavery seems to have been made a thing of the past—a practice of a more barbarous age. Really it has only been shoved into the background, placed behind the smirking mask of "civilization" and kept out sight as much as possible, as something not to be spoken of to ears polite. Yet there exists in all its horror and iniquity—the same old crime of the ages.

Great Britain gradually is abolishing slavery in Zanzibar and in some parts of the British possessions on the mainland of Africa opposite the island. The process is gradual, and the slaves seem to be liberated only upon their own application. The official government reports show that many conditions and obstacles must be complied with and overcome before a slave can become free, even under the British flag. Many of the recent reports from Zanzibar and the neighborhoring islands and territories belonging to England or under her protection read like the old slave literature of "before the war." Children born of slave parents are now free in Zanzibar and in some other neighboring territories ruled by Great Britain, and the process of gradual emancipation is spoken of hopefully by the government officials, but slavery is still there. On the mainland slavery seems to be distinctly and officially recognized by the British government in certain sections over which it exercises a protectorate.

Who would expect in this age of the world a British official to address missionaries in a country governed by England in the following words.

"You are aware of the recent inquiry made at Mombasa regarding the reception of runaway slaves at the various missionary stations in the neighborhood. The inquiry brought to light the significant fact that over 1,400 runaway slaves were found to be harbored therein, of which the large majority were found in the church mission station at Rabai. Almost two-thirds of the fugitive slaves were slaves who had escaped from their Arab masters at Mombasa or other coast ports.

"I would earnestly request your co-operation on three following points: That no slaves are allowed to remain within the limits or under the protection of your missions; that careful watch be kept, and, if possible, no runaway slaves be received in the native huts of the mission; that in case of any runaway slave being received within the settlement, either on account of ill-treatment or because of his having entered without the knowledge of the mission authorities, he be sent back to the Wali of Mombasa."

Such is the circular sent out to the missionaries in the neighborhood of Mombasa by Colonel Euan-Smith, and he urges as a reason for compliance with his suggestion that the Arab slave dealers feel hurt because their runaway slaves are not returned to them. There is a railroad in Mombasa and the British are "opening up the country to civilization." Mombasa is a flourishing seaport and the slave traders see the British flag flying over their heads and look out across the harbor where fly the white ensigns of British men-of-war. But their trade in human beings must not be interfered with.

The slave trade and slavery is as much of an "institution" out there as ever it was in our south before the war. From the interior of Africa come long caravans, bringing the slaves to the coast towns, and the waters of the Indian ocean and the Red sea are dotted with Arab dhows bearing the captives to the slave marts of Asia. Many of the missionaries have given pledges that they will not harbor runaway slaves at their missions, and some openly expressed pro-slavery views. Sir A. Hardinge, that high British official of the East African Protectorate, quotes with approval an Arab as saying to a missionary:

"I buy my slaves with my own hard cash, or I risk my life and fight for them, and then you missionaries steal them from me and make them your own slaves without purchase."

Sir Sardinge seems to think the Arab is in a legitimate business, and the missionary really should not interfere—and he doesn't often. When he does the government brings him up with a round turn.

UNDER NOSES OF OFFICIALS.

How the slave traders not only buy in the east coast towns the product of sacked and burned villages of interior Africa, but land and steal slaves from under the noses of German and British officials, is illustrated by a raid which was reported from Zanzibar not long ago. A vessel named the Lenlya, flying the flag of the sultan of Muscat, went into Zanzibar harbor from the African coast. It made an attempt to leave the harbor without clearance papers, and was stopped by the harbor police. It then received permission to go to a neighboring port "for firewood." The Lenlya sailed, and that night its crew, armed with swords and daggers, landed at a spot seven miles north of the city and collected the "firewood" they were after. Aided by accomplices on shore, they seized all the natives, bond and free, whom they could find wandering about, or living in lonely places, and forced the terrified creatures on board the slaver. They clapped them below hatches, crowding them in with some slaves whom they had stolen from German East Africa, and who must have been on board all the time the slaver was lying in Zanzibar harbor. Having their vessel now filled to its utmost capacity with its human freight, the Arabs set sail for Muscat, the great slave port of the east, and the chief distributing point for all Asia.

RAID AND SLAUGHTER.

The great army of slaves which constantly is passing from the east coast of Africa into Asia is recruited by the same means as were the cargoes of slaves sent to America from the interior of Africa. Explorers in the interior of that vast continent now and then come across a ruined village, tenanted only by the dead, who lie about where they were killed. The living people belonging to a village are on their weary march to the east coast and perpetual slavery. The slave trader has been around. These traders either buy of native potentates, or, if in sufficient force, attack a weak village themselves and carry off such of the inhabitants as they do not kill.

If a native ruler like the Sultan of Sokoto gets wroth with a restive subject people or a weak neighbor, he says to his warriors "Go eat them up!" Then there are slaughter and burning and all the horrors of savage warfare. Babies torn from their mothers' arms are spitted on spears, women hacked to pieces, and men killed with fiendish barbarity, and when it is over the survivors are corralled and examined carefully. The most suitable ones are saved for slavery and the others killed. Then word goes to the great slave merchants of the east coast that there is a likely lot of slaves at a certain station in the interior and that they can be had at a bargain. Perhaps the merchant goes himself to examine the goods, perhaps he trusts his agents, for a big slave dealer has agents all through the interior.

So the slaves are bought and begin the weary march to the coast. Some die and some survive. Some escape to take refuge at missionary stations and to be returned to their masters; some escape to the forests, where where they find freedom, and also, many of them, death from starvation or wild beasts. Some of the slaves who do not die or escape are kept by their owners in the East African Protectorate and other divisions of the east coast, and the rest are shipped to Asia.

The passage across into Asia is short compared with the "middle passage" of the old slavers who traded between the west African coast and America, and for that reason only its horrors are not so great, yet the slaves are crowded in the dhows in a manner which even an old slaver of the middle passage could not have equaled, usually without food or water during part of the passage, in regions of fearful heat, and many dead are thrown overboard when the slave vessels are unloaded in Asia.

So, altogether, it takes constant burning and killing, man hunting and kidnaping, to keep the markets of the world supplied with slaves today, and the soil of Africa is still drenched with the blood of the accursed traffic. The closing of the west coast of Africa to the slave trade seems only to have resulted in making the victims of the man hunters walk a little farther to be "crowded in the picarooms" on the east coast.

In an official report of the Congo Free State regarding the slave raiders it is stated:

"Some of the slave hunting chiefs will surprise a village at night and try to take all the captives possible. Others will enter the village, make friends with the natives, and then watching a favorable opportunity, will make a fierce attack on the people in return for their hospitality. The massacres which accompany these attacks are horrible things. I have seen enormous quantities of corpses thrown into the river and floating down with its current.

"In the slave caravans the women are attached to one long chain, and the children to shorter ones. The men are fastened to each other by iron bars. They are thus marched to points where they are collected for the market or for the caravan for the east coast. After the affair at Bomakandi we found there a great number of captives of the most diversified countries and races. The captives are tortured with every refinement of cruelty, and the slave drivers subject them to loss of their eyes and horrible and nameless mutilations upon the slightest provocation."

These mutilated ones, it seems, are left to live or die by the wayside, as they may, and the passage of a slave caravan is marked by a trial of mutilated corpses or dying fragments of men.

"In the valley of Bomakandi," continues the narrator, "we came upon many of these. It was a horrible sight — heads without eyes and trunks without arms." Of the region through which the slave raiders had passed he says: "It was marvelous how completelyy the brigands had devasted the country. Nothing, absolutely nothing, was left except the trees of the forest. The vilages had been burned, the banana plantations destroyed, the trees out of whose fiber the natives make clothing, cut down. Ruin, famine and death were spread throughout the region."

WHITE CHILDREN KIDNAPED.

Some years ago the Christians living in the coast cities of Morocco complained of the public sale of slaves brought from the interior of Africa and auctioned off before their eyes. So the British government made a convention with the sultan of Morocco that no public slave auctions should be held in the coast towns. Sale at those places were to be conducted in private. In the interior towns, why, that was another matter—the sultan could do as he pleased. Thus was a great victory for morality and humanity achieved. The sultan has kept his agreement with regard to all the coast towns except one. In the last year there were no public slaves auctions in any of the seaports of Morocco, except at Rabat, where from fifty to sixty slaves a month are sold in public auction-rooms. At the other ports in the last year slaves have been brought from time to time for public sale, but upon the British consuls appealing to the native governors the public sales were stopped. It is not pretended that the sale of slaves in Tangier and the other coast towns where public auctions are prohibited, has decreased, only that the sales are conducted quietly.

In the interior towns of Morocco slaves are sold at public auction daily, being paraded up and down the market place in the same manner that horses and other animals are sold.

Slaves are employed in Morocco almost entirely for domestic service. Every well-to-do Moorish household possesses several slaves, the rich Moors owning many. Now that the French have seized the Tonat region, through which the slave caravans enter Morocco, they ought to be able, if they want to, to reduce partially the number of slaves reaching the markets of that country. In the other north African Mahometan states the slaves are sold at public sale, standing mostly naked in the market place to be bid for, and it is said that in those remote regions, where a white man seldom penetrates, it is not infrequent to see children, evidently of French or Spanish blood, who have been kidnaped and sent there for sale.

UNDER TRICOLOR OF FRANCE.

Young children and old people are killed by the slave raiders. They prefer for slave purposes victims between ten and forty-five years of age, and they must be healthy. The weaklings are killed. In the slave markets one can buy young children and old people, as well as men, women and children of intermediate ages, for slave owners send their slaves to market as they send other goods for which they have no use and upon which they desire to realize.

But the caravans from the man-hunting grounds bring in slaves of good health and between the ages mentioned, except such younger boys as have been selected for multilation. Frequently mutilation is, however, practiced upon boys over ten years of age if it decided they can probably survive the operation.

The great fleet of slave dhows which carry on the main part of the traffic on the east coast of Africa generally fly the French flag or the flag of the sultan of Muscat. They know every inch of the coast from Suakim to Zambezi, and, although they do wealthy have large retinues of them, one can not hesitate to go boldly into ports under the protection of European nations, they have many out-of-the-way places on the coast where a fleet of slave vessels can meet a caravan from the interior and take on living cargoes unmolested. From the Mozambique coast a slaver would put into a port of Madagascar if he wanted to, and Mombasa and Zanzibar see these dhows come and go every day, their business, of course, being ostensibly something other than slave trading. The sentiment of the "best citizens" of the ports is in favor of the trade. The officials are sometimes not too curious, and so, after all, the risk is not so great, and sometimes they get so bold as to take on cargoes of slaves in these frequented ports almost openly.

WHITE SLAVES SOLD TO TURKS

P. H. Lazzaro, United States consular agent at Salonica, writes to the Sunday Tribune on the subject of slavery in Turkey, as follows:

"Although Turkey does not officially recognize slavery, still it exists all through the empire among the Mahometans. Should a slave leave his master and take refuge in some foreign consulate, he is, by that fact, made free and the consul takes care that the fugitive is not molested. Generally he or she is sent to some Christian mission in some other part of the country, where the escaped one is well taken care of. Most of these slaves come from the Caucasus, Georgia, Circassia, etc. These, of course, are white and of great beauty. Dark slaves come from Arabia and Africa. I understand that law forbids the keeping of a negro slave, but this law is seldom enforced. There hardly exists a Mahometan household without one or more slaves, mostly females. The number of slaves depends upon the wealth of the master of the house."

Another resident of Turkey of whom an inquiry was made replies that "negroes are undoubtedly brought from Africa and sold as slaves in Constantinople. Circassians, both Christians and Moslems, sell their daughters to the Turks."

From various parts of the empire comes the same story, but Constantinople seems to be the center of the Turkish slave trade. The slaves are not sold publicly in Constantinople, though if one "knows the ropes" he probably could find a slave mart where goods of the kind are constantly kept on hand for sale or exchange. Considering the great population of the Turkish empire and the fact that there is scarcely a Moslem family too poor to have at least one slave, one can get an idea of the number of man-hunting expeditions in central Africa which are necessary to supply the eunuchs and other black slaves of Turkey. These slaves are shipped from the east coast of Africa and in all probability are forwarded to Constantinople from Bagdad, through Asia Minor.

The Turks are particularly fond of white slaves for their harems and female domestic servants. Most of their purchases from Georgia, Circassia and the Caucasus are of female slaves, though now and then a white male slave will be found.

The provinces from which these white slaves come lie between the Black and Caspian seas, to the northeast of Asiatic Turkey. They belong to Russia, but are wild countries, where people do about as they please as long as they are loyal to the czar. Among their local customs and ancient industries is the raising of female slaves for the Turkish market. To procure these white slaves no raids are organized nor is there blood shed. An even more horrible state of things exists. The people of the countries named rear their own flesh and blood for the slave market. All through Asia Minor and Mahometan central Asia there is a market for black and white slaves. How many thousands or hundreds of thousands are held in bondage in these countries is not known, but they all help swell the vast army of slaves which every day and hour is being recruited from the African hunting grounds and the nurseries of the Caucasus.

To a large extent Arabia is a sealed book to the outside world, but it is known to be a hot bed of slavery. The Arabs are the great slave dealers of the world. Arabia is a country of great extent and of unknown population. There is no census of its inhabitants, and, therefore, no census of its slaves. It is certain, though, that their numbers are great and that the country draws heavily upon Africa in order to supply the demand for human chattels in the mysterious land. Black slaves are what Arabia demands, and plenty of them. In Egypt domestic slavery exists, although it is kept carefully in the back ground, out of sight of Europeans. But the wealthy Egyptians draw upon Georgia and Circassia for inmates of the harem and upon the Soudan for the people to guard them.

China does not draw upon Africa or Circissia or any other country for her slaves. They are entirely of home producton. Besides the selling of children by their parents in China, people in times of famine often sell themselves. But the greatest slave dealer in the Chinese empire is the government, which sells criminals of all ages. The transaction is simple. You say you are about to begin some great work, such as building a harbor or a canal, and you require 100 or 200 laborers. Then you make the best arrangement you can with the government for them. The Chinese authorities always are embarrassed with more criminals than they know what to do with so you can take your pick of able-bodied men. Once having got them, they are your property. You can set them to work in the most unhealthful places, and if they die nobody will interfere. Your overseer can even kill a few if he wants to, as an encouragement to the others, and it is nobody's business but your own.

While in Mohammedan countries slaves usually are employed as household servants, they are in many places employed not only in that capacity but in various other forms of labor. In Persia they frequently are taught trades, such as carpentering, etc. In China they are household servants and laborers in the fields, mines, etc. In Zanzibar they are largely used for farm labor and in east Africa and the native African kingdoms there is hardly a form of labor to which they are not assigned.

As Africa is now, as it has been for so many years, the great source whence slaves are procured, it would seem that the opening up to civilization of central Africa would be the greatest blow that could be struck at the slave trade. Year by year the outposts of civilization approach nearer and nearer the man-hunting grounds of the still Dark Continent, but as yet the raids of the slave hunters have not been checked. With the extension of the authority of the Congo Free State and of the powers who have possession of the west coast of Africa the man hunting grounds may in time become more circumscribed. The building of the Cape to Cairo railroad may also have an effect, but the seizure of the caravan routes by the European nations and a stricter patrol of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea would be more immediately effective. The Mohammedan nations never will give up slavery of their own accord. It would seem that a vigorous policy on the part of Russia might stop the sale of the white slaves of Georga and the Caucasus.

A TELEGRAPH BLUNDER.

The vagaries of the telegraph service have caused any number of serious and amusing errors in the transmission of messages, says an English monthly. One of the most ludicrous mistakes ever made by the telegraph was caused by the loss of a single dot in a telegram from Brisbane to a London new agency. As it reached London it read thus: "Governor-General twins first son," which the news agency "edited" and sent around to the papers in the following form: "Lady Kennedy, the wife of Sir Arthur Konnedy, governor general of Queensland, yesterday gave birth at government house, Brisbane, to twins, the first born being a son." The telegram arriving in the small hours of the morning, there was no time to refer to any books and it was published by most of the newspapers in London and the provinces and caused an unexpected sensation. Sir Arthur's friends pointed out with conclusive force that someone had blundered as there never was a Lady Kennedy, Sir Arthur being a bachelor. The repeated message which followed read: "Governor-general turns first sod," referring to a railway ceremony.

A HEROINE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

What sacrifices a wife and mother will make for those whom she loves; what sufferings, what privations she will endure for their sakes! Many true stories illustrative of this are on record, but few are more to the point than one which comes from the coal regions of Pennsylvania. A woman there found herself with a sick husband on her hands, four little ones to care for, and no money to buy medicine or food. She was compelled to find some kind of employment to provide for the family and no way seemed open to her but to go to work on a breaker, picking coal. Only boys were hired for such service; the work was hard, the hours long, and the pay only 65 cents a day. But the children were hungry, the husband suffering for want of medical care, and so this brave little woman disguised herself as a boy and went out on the breaker with the rest. The place was three miles from her home and she had to travel to and fro through the deep snow. She was sworn at and roughly treated by the overseer, as were the other workers, when she failed to come up to the required standard, and her companions sometimes jeered and pelted her because she was a stranger who had some ways that seemed odd to them. One day in their rough teasing one of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat; her long hair fell down, and concealment was at an end. Of course she was discharged at once, for there is no place in mine work for women.—Leslie's Weekly.

RODE ON THE FIRST ENGINE.

In a modest little cottage in Des Moines here has lived for nearly forty-seven years an engineer with a history worth telling. This is Edward Entwistle, who was an apprentice in the engineering shop of George Stephenson when the first locomotive, the "Rocket," was constructed, and who afterward ran the pioneer locomotive regularly over the Liverpool and Manchester railroad for two years. His father was a soldier at Waterloo and the boy was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to learn the trade of machinist. He was working at his trade when the competition for the best locomotive to run over the new road was announced, and he, as well as all the others in the machine shop, was greatly interested in the building of the "Rocket." When the prize of $2,500 was won by Stephenson and it was directed that the "Rocket" should begin making regular trips over the thirty-one miles of road, a helper was desired, and young Entwistle was given permission by his master to acompany the engine on its first trip. He did make the trip on the engine and on the return had the honor of holding the throttle part way. He had so attracted the attention of Stephenson and the duke of Bridgewater, who was at the head of the Manchester and Liverpool railroad, that he was regularly employed on the engine and ran it for two years while it was used largely in hauling material for the company and for the general business of the company. He was still an apprentice and not master of his own time. He finally became nervous from the rocking and jolting he received while on the locomotive and refused to work any longer in that position. Mr. Entwistle has lived in Des Moines since 1856.—Omaha Bee.

MR. EVARTS AS A LAWYER.

It is a good thing to be a leading lawyer and profitable in many particulars. Mr. Evarts' abilities as a lawyer were several times of signal value to his country as well as to himself. His labors in the Johnson impeachment trial and in the Alabama case are felt to have been great public services. But he helped his generation in another way by affording it a great deal of amusement. A good part of his fame rests on his jokes and to them is due, no doubt, very much of the kindly sentiment his generation—and ours, too—had for him. For years he was the foremost Yale man and that was another source of his extended reputation. He worked very hard, he earned a great deal of money, he raised a large family, he was admired, honored and esteemed, and he made some imperishable jokes. It is hard to spare such a man. But it seems that Mr. Evarts felt that he had done all the work and had all the fun that was coming to him in this world and was anxious to be off and about whatever concerns may follow those of earth. The last story that is told of him is of a minister who talked long to him, as he lay abed, about the Philippines. "Don't you care about the Philippines?" he asked him. "No," was the dry response. "I'm not going there, anyway." Men smiled when they spoke of Mr. Evarts living; they will smile when they think of him now that he is gone, but the smile is a tribute, warmed and qualified just now with regret that we have lost him.—Harper's Weekly.

NERVES LIKE A FLAT-IRON.

A woman who suffered for three years from nervous prostration says two bottles of Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound effected a complete cure. She hardly knows today whether she has nerves or not, as she never feels them. It is certainly a wonderful remedy. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The density of population in Rhode Island is 394.98 inhabitants to the square mile, which is the greatest of any state or territory in the United States, except District of Columbia.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democrats of Fort Wayne:

The election of delegates to the democratic city convention will take place Tuesday, April 2nd from 4 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock p. m.; at the primaries there will also be nominated by direct vote two candidates for councilmen for each ward.

The delegates elected at the primary will meet in the assembly room, court house, on April 3rd, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and nominate a candidate for mayor and city clerk. The number of delegates shall be proportioned at the ratio of two delgates for every 100 votes and one for every 50 votes and fraction over 25 votes cast at the last city election for Henry P. Scherer, mayor, and shall therefore be according to this division as follows:

Wards.	Delegates.
First	10
Second	10
Third	9
Fourth	12
Fifth	10
Sixth	11
Seventh	9
Eighth	13
Ninth	9
Tenth	10
Total number of delegates	103

The election of delegates shall be held at the following places:

FIRST WARD.

All north of Washington street at Albanus Brothers' Carriage Works.

All south of Washington street at 117 Hanna street, Tapp building.

SECOND WARD.

All north of Washington street at 24 Barr street, Burkhart shoe shop.

All south of Washington street at 154 Barr street, Lauer's barber shop.

THIRD WARD.

All north of Pittsburg railroad at Meyers' livery barn, (Washington boulevard).

All south of Pittsburg railroad at 269 South Harison street.

FOURTH WARD.

All north of Wayne street at Liebman's carpenter shop, Pearl and Ewing.

All that part south of Wayne street and north of Pittsburg railroad at Hilgeman's grocery.

All south of Pittsburg railroad at 80 Fairfield avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

All west of St. Mary's river at 385 West Main street.

All east of St. Mary's river at Rippe's livery barn on Broadway.

SIXTH WARD.

All north of Wabash railroad at 352½ Broadway.

All of the Sixth ward south of Butler and east of Fairfield avenue at Rhinehart's grocery, Calhoun street.

All south of Poplar street and Wabash railroad, west of Fairfield avenue and east of river at South Wayne Town hall.

SEVENTH WARD.

All east of Lafayette street at Klipper's Bakery, 393 Lafayette St.

All west of Lafayette street at Spanley's grocery, 457 South Calhoun street.

EIGHTH WARD.

All south of Maumee road corner Ohio and Lewis streets.

All north of Maumee road at 385 East Wayne street.

NINTH WARD.

All north of Third street at 112 Wells street.

All south of Third street at Brink's drug store.

TENTH WARD.

All west of Smith street at southeast corner of Force and Buchanan streets.

All east of Smith street at northeast corner of Thomas and Buchanan streets.

The vote shall be by uniform ballot to be furnished under the direction of the city central committee. There shall be two ballots for each ward, one to contain the names of delegates and the other the names of all candidates for councilmen. The name of the candidate who is represented by delegates must be printed in large letters above the names of his delegates.

The ticket for delegates must be printed on white paper, those of the councilmen on red paper.

The voter will vote for two councilmen on one ballot and express his choice by lead-pencil cross in front of the names of those voted for. If there is no objection to any of the delegates, the entire number can be voted for, without marking the ticket; if otherwise a lead-pencil cross must be placed in front of the name of each delegate voted for. Any person desiring to vote for any delegate whose name does not appear on the ticket, can do so by writing his name on the ticket and scratching out the name of the one voted for.

If there are only the names of two candidates for councilmen on one ticket and the entire ticket is voted without pencil mark then both names will be counted as voted for.

Two city central committeeman will also be elected at the election, and the names to be voted for must be printed or written upon the ballots of councilmen.

The result of the election must be immediately reported to the city central comittee.

All delegates elected must meet at assembly room in court house, Wednesday, April 3 at 7:30 p. m., to make nominations.

By order of the democratic city central committee.

W. H. SHAMBAUGH, Chairman.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

RECENT LESSON SHOWS THAT LIFE OF JESUS REACHED EXTREMES OF EXALTATION AND HUMILIATION.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 31, 1901. Review of the First Quarter—January 6 to March 31.

The golden text appointed for this review lesson is pivoted in its connection with the teachings concerning Christ, as we have been considering them in the twelve advance lessons of the quarter. That text is Isaiah liii., 3: "He was despised and rejected of men." The prophetic description begins at Isaiah lii., 13, and fills the fifty-third chapter. Many centuries before the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem the prophet of God foresaw One arising whose features he describes, whose tragic experiences he depicts and whose mediatorial services he sets forth in effective fullness. As a photograph shows the exact face, Isaiah's portraiture is a perfect likeness of Jesus as the suffering Savior of the world. It is, however, to be noted that while the prophet exhibits the expiatory experiences of the sufferer whom he foresees with fullness and exactness, he changes the scene in verse 12, of the same chapter, and we see the same sacrificial sin-bearer rewarded. For (Isaiah liii., 11-12) "He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied." "I will divide Him a portion with the great and He shall divide the spoil with the strong." Thus there would be both humiliation and exaltation for the Messiah. This was realized in the life of Jesus Christ. He was abased and He was exalted. He was treated as a malefactor and He was treated as a monarch.

In the twelve lessons of this quarter now closing these extremes of experience are amply accentuated.

JESUS ANOINTED AT BETHANY.

The first lesson (Jesus anointed at Bethany, Matt. xxvi., 6-16) shows the Lord in the circle of the two sisters and the brother Lazarus, whom Jesus loved, with other guests in the house of Simon. Every incident of the occasion was to the honor of the Master, not excepting the exhibition which Judas made of himself after Christ had refused to criticise the act of Mary in anointing Him with "very precious ointment." Jesus more than once made it known that He delighted in being loved. "He that loveth Me shall be loved of My Father." "And we will love Him and make our abode with Him." "The Father Himself loveth you because ye have loved Me." Bethany was more than any other the home town for Jesus. He had a dwelling place in Capernaum, and as He spent nearly half His public ministry in Galilee, the residence in Capernaum must have been much frequented by Him. But so far as I know there is not a line of gospel history to indicate any strong attraction it had for Jesus. With Bethany it was quite otherwise. As the needle, however disturbed and turned about, inclines to settle back to the polar star, the Son of Man recurred to the house of Martha and Mary. The lodestone was nothing else but heart love in that little circle.

May we doubt whether Jesus has the same satisfaction in our family circle? He may have in ours open professors, orthodox believers, maybe belligerent defenders of Christian creeds. But whether He sees it and says, "In that house are those who deeply and dearly love Me"—that is, of all things, the central question. It is possible to be a mailed warrior debating true doctrines and yet be more than lukewarm in personal love for Christ. If we are ardently in love with Jesus such affection will make heresy an impossibility. The woman who expended very precious ointment upon Him in Simon's house may not have understood the mysteries of His Manhood and mission any more than the majority of unschooled Christians now do. But she loved Him and expressed her affection by a lavish outlay. Thus was Jesus exalted in this first lesson by the love of human hearts.

EXALTED BY THE MULTITUDE.

In the second lesson (Matt. xii., 1-17) He was exalted by the applause of the multitude and ascriptions to His royal rights. In the anointing at Bethany it was a few, mainly women, who indicated belief in His divine claims. Now, in the triumphal entry, our second study, the whole city acknowledged His majesty. Students of sacred scripture are never done with the question whether Christ will come again in visible form to our world. All who accept the integrity and divine inspiration of holy scripture believe He will some time. But when will He appear? Some are very certain the event is thousands of years future, because the Bible teaches that the gospel must be first preached in all the world for a testimony, and "then cometh the end." As yet not one-half of the inhabitants of the world have so much as heard that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in Him might not perish." Hence it is reasoned that it may require milleniums yet before the conditions of Christ's second coming will be met. But if the facts connected with Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem be taken for our text there is no ground on which to build such a vanishing belief. Who that was in Jerusalem the week before He made His triumphal entry could have seen any sign of the exaltation and honor that awaited this much-maligned man of Nazareth? To outward appearance there were only clouds of threatening hate hovering in the overhead. His popularity, which had been wonderful for a time up in Galilee, appeared to pass away as He came through Perea into Judea. We hear of no such swarms of followers as had thronged around Him in the northern country. After He reached Bethany and raised Lazarus from the dead the rage of the rulers was hardly restrained from breaking forth on His devotde head. Therefore, when later He chose to direct His disciples to go to a point where they would find an ass tied and bring it to Him, we cannot imagine any person of common sense anticipating the use of the animal which He intended.

Instantly that He was ready all conditions changed. There were no heralds or outriders to go before and advertise the event. A moiety of the multitude of citizens, and the strangers then gathering at Jerusalem had ever seen Jesus; nevertheless, the whole town was soon made to tremble with "Hosannah, hosannah! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." How sudden the change; how sweeping the wave of victorious recognition. Let us keep this fact before us when it is being insisted upon that Christ cannot come a second time for many a century yet. He can! In a day, in an hour, in an instant His Holy Spirit could transform the face of the earth, so that the whole race would fall down before Him, fulfilling the prophecy which is certainly written: "Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Christ is Lord, to the glory of God, the Father."

GREEKS SEEING JESUS.

Like the first and second lessons, the third presents Jesus (John, xii., 20-33) in an exalted aspect. The Greeks seeking Jesus were representative of the gentile world turning to the Son of David and Son of God. Age after age the antagonism of Jew to gentile and of gentile to Jew was bitter and burning. The proselytes who went over from paganism to the Jews' religion were few, and they fell into the depths of national disgrace and personal dishonor. In the Jews' view every gentile was a despised dog, unless it were the few proselytes, and they were rather patronized than given a welcome into the religion of Moses and the prophets. Now all that begins to change, when the little company of sightseers approach Philip on Tuesday of passion week, saying: "Sir, we would see Jesus." That was a pivotal appeal. It was the first of all the mighty changes which have been coming over heathenism ever since. It was the initiative of the blessed enterprise of foreign missions to the remotest bounds of earth. Surely, we may class this as an additional event in the exaltation of Jesus. When He gave account of the object of His incarnation, he said: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Not so much the self-satisfied sons of Abraham as the lost of every tribe and tongue, did He come to save. Jew and Greek, bond and free, were objects of His love, and to see this company there in Jerusalem, at an hour when hostility to Him on the part of the leaders of the Jews was furious, coming as inquirers, was indisputably a turn of affairs indicative of Christ's rising honor.

VICTORY OVER PHARISEES.

In the fourth lesson (Matt. xxii., 34-46) we find a still further illustration of the exaltation of Christ. It was his victory over the Pharisees. That Tuesday was devoted to debate, a battle of words. Long before that they had tried to catch Him in His talk. They had sent spies and policemen to dog His steps and arrest Him if they heard anything that could be construed as against Caesar. The result was their agents of suspicion and conspirators against the innocent Jesus returned empty-handed. And when those who sent them asked the question: "Why have you not brought Him?" they made that memorable reply: "Never man spake like this man." But with whatever eloquence and overwhelming effect He had spoken on other occasions, Jesus never rose to the one inspiring speech which He poured forth that Tuesday in the temple. No one could withstand His words. Demosthenes nor Cicero ever met such an occasion with such crowning and convincing words. It was another instance of the exaltation of Jesus.

Our fifth lesson (Matt. xxv., 1-13) does not set forth the exaltation of Jesus in historic surroundings, but it does in prophetic picture. It points forward to His second coming to earth. After His mission of suffering ended and His work of gathering out a church on earth shall be finished, He is foretokened as coming, a bridegroom, to earth to claim His bride, "the Lamb's wife." In a parable He set forth the fact that only a part of the professing church will be found to be a prepared church. Of the ten virgins (nominal Christians) "five of them are wise and five foolish." The wise follow their Lord within, and "the door is shut!" Or, to state it otherwise, the time will come when Jesus shall separate the genuine from the seeming, and, acting as judge, part "the sheep upon the right hand and the goats upon the left."

IN THE VALLEY OF SORROWS.

If we continue our line of review along the exaltation and the humiliation of the Master, it is to be observed that in the seventh (Matt. xxvi., 17-30) lesson we begin to enter the valley of sorrows and sufferings. Here we find Him separated from all but His chosen disciples. His public ministry and miracle-working are ended. Gathered in the upper room and partaking of the passover supper, Jesus instituted "the last supper," as it is sometimes called. Better say the first supper, because it was to be the most sacred feast ever set, and for all time, "till He come," a feast most simple in form and yet most significant. "Take, eat; this is (representative of) my body;" "Drink ye all of it (the cup), for as of it as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, we do show the Lord's death till He come." Read the fourteenth and seventeenth chapters, inclusive, of the gospel by John and remembering that they contain a synopsis of what Jesus spoke that dark and ominous night, you can but hear his heavy heart beats. He was entering upon His deepest humiliation. It was an act of unprecedented humiliation when He became incarnate; when, as He says, He "came forth from the Father." It was in the humiliation of weakness and want, loneliness and hard labors that He spent His youth to early manhood.

In the three years of His public ministry it must have been humiliating to Him to mark the haughty dislike the leaders of society showed Him everywhere. His would not have been a genuine nature if He had not felt humiliated to be charged with co-operating with the wicked one. They said: "He hath a devil and is mad. Why hear ye Him? He casteth out devils through the prince of the devils." But whatever degree of humiliation He suffered up to the time when He ate the last supper and instituted the holy communion of saints over His broken body and shed blood, it was certain at that juncture that He began to undergo the extremist humiliations. The unparalleled apostacy of His nearest disciples was a part of it. This He saw and spoke of while yet seated at the table: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray Me." No difference how large the number of His fololwing and friends may be, any leader feels humiliated to be forsaken by one who has shared his intimacies.

NEARING THE CROSS.

What thus began in the upper room in our seventh lesson was greatly exaggerated after they left the city and crossed Cedron and entered, as we had it in our eighth lesson (Matt. xxvi., 36-46) the Garden of Gethsemane. There His sorrows of soul ("My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death") became almost intolerable tortures. Agony of mind is always more unbearable than physical suffering. This can be proved by the simple fact that we never hear of a persons' hair turning from a natural color to white-grey in a day because of bodily suffering. But tortures of the soul are often heard of as having that effect. The miseries of Immanuel were due to the crushing weights that were on His inmost life, when "the Lord laid upon Him the iniquity of us all."

After Gethsemane there were deeper and deeper depths of shame into which He sank until, twelfth lesson (Luke xxii., 35-53), Jesus was crucified and buried. There His humiliation reached the lowest level. Our innocent, stainless, most loving and loved Lord Jesus there drank the dregs of dishonor, and all that He might be in fact, as in prophecy He had been, "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

With this treatment of the review lesson we cannot close by anything more impressive than to read Philippians ii., 5-11. There Paul gives the humiliation and lastly the exaltation of our Lord in loftiest terms. "All glory to Jesus."

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

SERVED THE QUEEN LONG.

Only a short time before her death Queen Victoria lost a lady-in-waiting who had been devoted to her service for forty-six years. This was Jane, Lady Churchill, who died the other day at her home near Windsor, says the New York Sun.

Three years ago her health became so feeble that she was compelled to forego her usual trips to the continent with the queen and retired to her home at Iver, about seven miles from Windsor. There she lived until her death. The queen visited her regularly when she was in residence at Windsor castle.

Jane, Lady Churchill, is the "Jane" and "Jane Churchill" referred to so frequently in the queen's book of memoirs. She was 74 at the time of her death, but youthful in appearance, and she used to flatter herself on resemblance to the Princess of Wales.

She is aid to have possessed a more intimate knowledge of court life than any other woman in England, but all she knew has died with her, as she was one of the most discreet as well as one of the most faithful of her majesty's ladies-in-waiting.

She was tall and slight, her dark hair was streaked with gray and she was always noted for strictness of ideas on all questions of deportment. She was in a measure the means of acquainting the queen with the news of all that happened in the outside world, and frequently acted for her when the sovereign desired to do some courtesy or show some kindness not altogether compatible with her rank.

She remained in the queen's service until the time of her death, although for the previous two or three years she had been compelled to give up some of her duties. Her son, Lord Churchill, began as a page and is now a lord-in-waiting.

PUBLIC GIBBETS IN ENGLAND.

Even if the bicycle had been invented 100 years ago touring could hardly have become very popular, at all events for solitary cyclists. The old guidebooks were by no means cheerful reading. A run from London to East Grinstead, a distance of five or six and twenty miles, would have taken the wheelman past three gibbets, and it was just as likely as not that from one or the other of them a body would be swinging in the wind. Up till the beginning of the century just closed the gallows was almost as frequent a landmark as finger posts or public houses have become now.

The traveler approaching York is directed by the guidebooks to "turn round by the gallows and three windmills," and the road out to Durham is "between the gallows and Crokehill." Going out of Wells you "cross the brook and pass by the gallows." Any number of such directions can be gleaned from the old books for the guidance of travelers 100 years ago, and as these interesting objects were put up and the dead bodies of malefactors left upon them for the special edification of footpads and highwaymen there was a suggestiveness about them that must have given a special piquancy to cycle touring if it had been in vogue at that time.

CONTEST OF GOODNESS.

There is a lively mayoralty campaign going on in Topeka, Kan. The rival candidates are Colonel Hughes and Colonel Warner, and, although they are both noted for their goodness and religious zeal, the friends of each say that their candidate has the better record in this respect. The supporters of Colonel Hughes the other day put forth the statement that he had once missed a weekly prayer meeting in the last eighteen years, and they concluded by asking: "Can Colonel Warner say as much?"

"It is true," retorted Colonel Warner, "that during eighteen years I have been absent from prayer meeting twice, but what are the facts? I can prove that I had malaria, and could not leave my bed. Nothing but severe illness would have kept me from the weekly prayer meeting, and Colonel Hughes knows it."

This explanation evidently impressed the public, and the Warnerites followed it up by declaring that during the last eighteen years Colonel Warner had entertained preachers at his house thirty times, including the bishop on two occasions. In addition, he had entertained ninety-two delegates to Sunday school conventions, prohibition conventions and Bible study conventions, whereas Colonel Hughes has always been backward in doing his duty in this respect, saying that his house was too small, whereas it is generally known that his house is larger than that of Colonel Warner.

THEY LACK A LETTER

One impediment to the use of the English language by the Japanese is that the latter have no letter "l" or the sound it represents. Nevertheless, they borrow English words containing the letter, changing "railroad" into "redru," "tunnel" into "tunneru," "linen" into "rinneru" and "dollar" into "doru." The final "u" is tacked onto many words to meet the Japanese idea of euphony. The use of Roman letters in Japanese publications is spreading. New York's new Japanese newspaper will be printed in Roman characters.

AN UNEXPLAINED IMPULSE.

"The strange temptation to cast themselves into space which assails so many people when they look down from high places is very hard to account for scientifically," said a well-known neurologist of this city. "It has undoubtedly been the cause of hundreds of cases of self-destruction, yet it certainly cannot be classed as a suicidal impulse, because those who experience it invariably resist with all their strength and hang back in an agony of dread and repulsion. They don't want to kill themselves, but some power stronger than will, stronger even than love of life, draws them irresistibly over the brink.

"People with this singular infirmity," continued the doctor, "should never expose themselves to danger, because the impulse acts automatically and may at any moment pass beyond control. On one occasion, when I was considerably younger than I am at present, I undertook to cure a patient who couldn't look from a height, and the experience left an everlasting impression on my mind. He was a big, strapping fellow of thirty-five or so, a cabinet maker by trade, and the last man, apparently, to be bothered by nervous fancies. I had an idea that by making him look persistently into space for a certain length of time each day I could drive away the dread and the impulse. So I took him to the top of a six-story building that had a flat roof and told him to lie down on his stomach so only the upper part of his face projected over the edge, and look at the street. He was very reluctant to try it. 'I'm afraid to, doctor,' he said earnestly. 'If I do my legs will fly up in the air and I'll go over sure.'

"'Oh, nonsense,' I said, laughing. 'How in the world could your legs fly up in the air? How can you possibly fall when your whole body is stretched out flat on the roof?'

"'I don't care,' he insisted, doggedly. 'I know my legs will fly up in the air if I try to look over the edge.'

"After a great deal of persuasion I finally induced him to lie down as I directed, telling him to shut his eyes until he became composed. As soon as he opened them and looked into the street a strong shudder ran through his whole body and I knew he must be suffering mortal agony, but I was determined to go through the lesson, and urged him strongly not to draw back. Possibly a minute elapsed, and then a shocking thing occurred. Suddenly and without the slightest warning he seized the edge of the parapet with both hands, drew his body violently forward, at the same time flinging up his legs, and would undoubtedly have gone over the edge if I had not thrown myself on his back.

"The movement was purely convulsive and involuntary. He could no more help it than he could help breathing, but it made my blood run cold to think what might have happened. How could I have explained myself had he fallen? I might readily have been suspected of murder. I dragged him back and we went downstairs, a pretty badly agitated couple. Since then I have tried no more experiments along that line.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HEROES BURIED BY NIGHT.

One of the most romantic burials in history was that of Alaric, the king of the West Goths, who invaded Italy, captured and sacked Rome Aug. 24, 410. After this success he was preparing to carry his arms into Sicily, when he died suddenly at Casentia, Italy. His soldiers buried him in the bed of the River Busento, after turning the water into another channel. With him was interred great treasure and the digging was done by prisoners who afterward were put to death that the exact spot might remain unknown.

Another Roman conqueror, Attila the Hun, was buried in 453 A. D. in the midst of a plain. His body was inclosed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver, the third and outer of iron. He, like Alaric, was surrounded by great treasure and buried by prisoners who were afterward killed.

A third secret and romantic burial was that of the Spanish explorer, Fernando de Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river. Shortly after finding the river he died of malarial fever, and to keep his body from falling into the hands of savages it was placed in a coffin, which at midnight was taken to the middle of the great stream and sunk.—Woman's Home Companion.

NEW YORK FOR WOMEN.

Another lucrative business has been added to the many in which women are now successfully engaged. An agent who gives out all the advertisements for a number of the biggest concerns in the country was telling the other day about the advent of women in this line of work.

"It is surprising," said he, "how many women canvassers there are in the field. A number of daily newspapers employ them, and they are also sent out by the trade and class journals. Personally I do not believe in women doing this work. There are only a few who achieve success, and they are the ones who rely only upon business methods and the value of the space they have to sell.

"Too many of them put stress upon the fact that they are women and ought to receive business because they need it. Now, the money turned over to me by the men who employ me is to be honestly expended for their business good and not in a position. They call upon us with a plea of that sort and it is hard to turn them down without appearing harsh and ungracious.

"As I before said, the few who make a success of it do so in a cold-blooded business manner, the same as a man would—and never ask for orders on the mere ground that they are women."

PONY FARM IN YORK STATE.

In New York state there is a stock farm to visit which would delight the heart of any boy or girl. Here they raise Shetland ponies and at all times you will find from sixty to seventy of these thoroughbreds grazing about or romping with one another. When these ponies are born they only weigh from twenty to thirty-five pounds, and can be fondled and played with like a dog, and the more you make of them the better they like it, says the Chicago Chronicle. The ponies are ridden and driven all the time by the children of the neighborhood and sometimes six or eight children are around the pony barn at once, and when purchasers go to inspect the Shetlands they are quickly relieved of any anxiety as to the gentle disposition of the ponies when they see six or eight boys rush to harness them. They have a little fox terrier dog on the farm that loves to jump on the ponies' backs and ride, and the ponies don't mind it a bit. All the stock ponies and colts run out all winter. They roam the farm and hunt under the snow for grass. They prefer to stay out no matter how stormy. At the same time they have access to a big straw stack and a warm barn, but it takes a blizzard to drive them to the barn except at feeding times.

MODEL TOWNS TO LIVE IN.

In Prussia the towns present a spectacle of autonomy and freedom from bureaucratic influence which may well excite our envy. The town council of Dusseldorf, for instance, extends its authority over a far wider sphere than any corresponding body in England. The town council is at once town council, school board and poor law authority. The extent of its activity is wonderful. Waterworks, gas, electric lighting, electric tramways, docks and harbors, slaughter houses, ice manufactories, cattle markets, cemeteries, art museums, theater, opera house, concert halls, hospitals and orphanages are among the many enterprises of the municipality, says a Berlin correspondent.

It is not necessary to promote bills in parliament. What the council thinks good for the town is carried out without delay. There are no vexatious inquiries and in most cases no veto exercised by the government departments. It will interest our readers to learn that loans, as a rule, are borrowed for 100 years and that the capital invested in some of the working class dwellings is spread over a still longer period. The factories in Dusseldorf are distributed around the suburbs. People passing through the central part of the town would never suspect their presence. Working people, therefore, it will be seen, pass outward to their work and return into the town for the evening.

GOT EVEN WITH THE DUDE.

Paris is laughing over how an artist got even with a dude who, having sat for his picture, was so dissatisfied with the result that he refused to pay for it. The Count De X. recently had a crayon picture of himself made, which he afterward pretended to find fault with, says a Paris correspondent.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," he said, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but all to no avail. "All right, monsieur," he remarked finally; "if it is not at all like you, of course I can't reasonably expect to get paid for it." After the count had left the painter added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass' ears and exhibited it to the gaze of the curious public. It had not been long so exposed when the count broke into the artist's studio in a towering rage, and, finding that threats availed him nothing, at last offered to buy it at a considerable advance upon the original price.

"It was not strange that you failed to recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the painter, determined to be revenged for the slight put upon his work. "But I knew you would notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."

THE "MUSIC MACHINE."

The "talking machine," through various improvements, says the American Art Journal, might today better be called the "music machine," for it is through its ability to reproduce musical numbers that it continues to find so much favor. As the novelty wears off, the public is demanding a very different performance from the graphophone than that of a few years ago. Now it is simply a means to an end, and that end is to have acceptably played for one the very newest music. With even a $5 graphophone a man can hear selections from the latest light operas or Sousa's newest march, weeks before they become threadbare.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 88 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

THE FAY.

O, I know a little fay,
Who is always in the way
When you want to do a thing, and keep it hid;
And you never can deceive her,
If you turn away and leave her
You are certain to be sorry that you did.

If she tells you not to do it,
You must listen, or you'll rue it!
For she knows exactly what is wrong or right;
And if you think to stay her,
Or to ever disobey her,
You will find she is a giant in her might.

With the busy crowd to cheer you
She will seldom venture near you,
And from Pleasure's gilded haunts she keeps away;
But when all these things are done
She will seek you out alone
For a chat about the doings of the day.

If she finds that you've been shirking
When you should have been a-working,
That you've turned away the hungry and the poor,
Finds that any you have hated,
That your neighbor you've berated,
Gave no pity to the sick soul at your door;

If this uninvited caller,
Finds you've one ill-gotten dollar,
That to him who has been tempted more than you,
You've refused a kindly hand
Or betrayed a trusting friend,
Whom you've found in all your wand'rings tried and true;

All your gaiety and gladness,
She will turn to deepest sadness;
All your golden summer noon to snow and rime;
And she'll change your downy pillow
To a raging, rocking billow
That will toss you on the rocky reefs of time.

If you've listened to her pleading,
All her softest whispers heeding,
Have acceded to her gentlest behest,
With her velvet fingers fair,
She will smooth the lines of care,
And your soul will know the blessedness of rest.

She will strew your couch with flowers,
To your solitary hours
No other fay can half the sweetness give,
For "Conscience" is her name,
And from starry heights she came
Just to teach us erring mortals how to live.
—Esther Nelson Karn, in the Baptist Outlook.

ARE GAY AND CHEERFUL.

In the month of July last Sir Harry Johnson, of the Uganda protectorate, having occasion to go into the Congo Free state to meet its officials, improved the opportunity to restore to their homes a number of pygmies who had been kidnaped by a German adventurer with a view to sending them to the Paris exposition. Johnston arrested the German, released the pygmies and restored them to the huts of leaves and branches where they live in the great forest, says the New York Sun.

Most explorers who have seen the dwarfs of Africa have brought home only meager information on account of the timidity of these little people. Their greater confidence in Sir Henry Johnston may have been due to the fact that he brought their friends back to them. At any rate they gave him the very unusual privilege of making many photographs of them and of their dances, implements and dwellings. Anthropological measurements were also made by a member of the party and the publication of these detailed studies of the dwarfs promises to give a good deal of fresh information about them. Some anthropologists have detected resemblances between the languages spoken by the dwarfs in widely separated localities and have inferred from this fact that they were descendants of an ancient people who had been scattered by the intrusion of stronger tribes. But Sir Henry Johnston arrived at the conclusion that these Congo dwarfs no longer speak an original language of their own, but talk, in a slightly corrupted form, the language of the taller negroes in whose neighborhood they dwell. He found their intelligence, as a rule, to be well developed, and though they are often very ape-like in appearance, they are unusually of a winning and cheerful disposition, and their dances are so frolicsome and gay as to distinguish them in that respect from the average negroes.

A further number of Berlin police are being sent to London to study the management of traffic. Many German police were in London during Queen Victoria's funeral and were much impressed by the manner in which the London police managed the traffic.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

A RANK IMPOSITION.

Abuses of the Congressional Franking Privilege—One Man Franked a Piano.

(Baltimore Sun.)

At the close of each session of congress, when the exodus of members, clerks and attaches takes place, the Washington city post office has a difficult time to handle the outgoing mail. Especially is this true at the end of a congress when many members of both branches retire to private life.

The reason for this rush of mail is not hard to find. Senators and representatives have the privilege of franking home their personal effects through the mails. In theory this franking privilege extends only to the congressional documents, books, papers and letters relating to official business, but in practice it covers almost everything which the ordinary member of the senate or house has in his possession. It is one of the perquisites connected with congressional life which make the life bearable.

Toward the end of the session the congressman finds himself presented with three chests. Two of them are pine, but strongly built and braced. They are about three feet in length, two in width and a foot and a half deep. The third is of cedar, slightly larger than the others. Having been utilized for shipping purposes, it is stored away in some closet, where it becomes the receptacle for the family furs, fine dresses and other materials on which the moth feeds. Sometimes it is used as a chest for the family silver. These cedar chests would sell for from $10 to $25 in any furniture store, and while the pine chests are not so handsome they are quite presentable. When the congressman receives his quota of boxes he has nothing to pay. They come from the official carpenter shop and are built by the official carpenter and paid for out of the contingent fund. In fact, the principal duty of the carpenter is to construct the hundreds of boxes used by members.

GO AS MAIL MATTER.

Into these boxes the member or his clerk loads all his letter files, papers, documents, books, maps, and other publications which he has in stock. Typewriters, letter presses, inkstands and other office paraphernalia are stored away in their recesses. Frequently clothing, bedding and other personal or household effects are packed away. When filled to the brim they are locked and the tops screwed down and then carted off to the post office, where they are shipped through the mails to all points within the borders of the United States.

"Abuses of the franking system," said a grizzled employes of the post office today, "are not nearly so prevalent as they were some years ago. I remember the time when it was considered the proper thing for senators and members to ship home anything they wished by simply placing their address and their frank upon it. That time has, fortunately for the service, gone by. It is now considered a breach of good manners to ship anything under a frank that cannot be packed in the special boxes, or in the mail sacks which are provided for documents. Formerly furniture, desks, trunks, and even buggies and carriages were franked home in mail cars. Nowadays we very seldom come across anything of that kind, except an occasional trunk or two. It is also no longer considered au fait for a congressman to send his laundry or family wash to his home and have it returned under his frank.

SAFE WAS FRANKED.

"There used to be a member of congress from a western state who was addicted to this habit. He had a family of about five children and yet after two terms he retired with about $10,000, which he had saved out of his salary. One of his daughters acted as his private secretary, another was a clerk in one of the departments and a small son was a page at the capitol. The entire family practiced rigid economy and among other things the congressman each week franked home his family wash. Of course, he did not save much by the operation, but in the course of his four years' service it must have amounted to at least $200. I have heard he was one of those members who constantly use their committee stationery and draw their allowance in cash."

"What was the most difficult shipment you have known?" inquired the Sun correspondent.

"Well, we have had many difficult and peculiar jobs in that line," responded the post office employe. Probably the worst job I ever had ot tackle was when a retiring senator franked home a safe. In his committee-room at the capitol he had a very fine and large safe which had been purchased for the use of his committee, but which had been condemned and sold to him, at an infinitesimal price. It weighed about 6,000 pounds. All the senator did was to place an address and a frank upon it and notify the post office to send for it. They got it all right but the getting was accompanied by much sweating and many cuss words. What the clerks in the post office where it was shipped said when it landed I have never heard. I don't think it was delivered by a letter carrier.

"We used to have considerable difficulty," he continued, "with household furniture. A folding bed or a lounge is not a desirable object in a postal car. It is bad enough to have the car filled with bags of documents or boxes of goods, but when it comes to marble-topped tables, boxes of bric-a-brac and other things of that character, including coma closets and kitchen utensils, one's patience is strained to the limit. I have heard of a member of congress who once franked an upright piano home. The clerks were so enraged at his presumption that a heavy box was allowed to drop—accidentally, of course—upon the lid, which was split open. Then a leaky lamp was hung right over the piano, and by the time it reached its destination it was very badly damaged. Of course, the member had no recourse, as he could not make a complaint about the treatment his piano received when he was clearly violating the law.

A TERRIER BY MAIL.

"We have had some queer requests in regard to shipping of franked matter. Just a few days ago a representative from a western state brought a handsome fox terrier to the office which he wished franked to his home. We persuaded him the dog might suffer from inattention enroute and he sent it by express. There is a member of the senate who was once accused, accordingto the public press, of franking home his horses and carriages. I am not saying whether this is true or not, but the hullabaloo which was raised by the publication of the charge put a stop to most of the abuses of the franking privilege.

"Still, the outgoing congress has a respectable record in that line. Over 1,000 boxes have been, or will be, shipped to different parts of the country, together with more than that number of bags of public documents, which will be distributed by the members and ex-members during the summer season. Their total weight will approximate 400,000 pounds, and the shipments average 20,000 pounds, or ten tons, a day. As it costs 7 cents a pound on an average, you can see that the post office department expends a considerable sum every year in moving the effects of the members of congress.

"How is it that no complaint is made? It would seem that the employes or some of the department officials would call attention to the situation."

"You see, it's this way: Congress makes the laws and congress appropriates the money to run this department. Now, it is a matter of small concern to me, to any other employe of the department or to the postmaster general if a congressman wants to ship a house home under a frank, while it is a very important matter that congress should be satisfied with the administration of the post office department. Suppose I should complain that Congressman Blank is using his frank improperly and the complaint reaches the ears of the congressman. He might discover that the department could do without my efficient services and I might be turned out to hunt a new job, which at my time of life would be very inconvenient, to say the least."

OPPOSED TO IRON SHIPS.

"Naval officers were the most violent opponents of iron ships," observed a well-known naval officer to a Star reporter, "and fought their introduction in every way possible, but the iron ship got the best of it in the long run. Farragut and hosts of other officers refused outright to sail in an iron ship, and loaded down the records of the navy with reasons why an iron ship would not take the place of the wooden ship. It is interesting to now to read these old reports in view of the fact that there are practically no wooden ships left. They argued and proved to their own satisfaction, too, that the iron ship would be too cold in winter and too warm in summer; that it would 'sweat' and give everyone who rode in it rheumatism and dozens of other diseases. Experience has hown every one of the objections to be without foundation.

"The people who forced the iron ship on the navy were landsharks in every instance. They knew little about the sea themselves, but just the same they thought it would be an improvement on the wooden ship, and they were right about it. The only thing that I can compare it to was the opposition to the elevated railroads in New York city. Three hundred of the physicians of the largest practice in New York city joined in a protest against the building of the elevated railroad. They insisted that if the elevated cars were run that in less than six months one-third or more of the people living along the lines of elevated railroads would be driven crazy; that the noise and the jarring would have such a effect upon the nerves of the people that they could not exist. Hundreds of famous naval surgeons and hundreds not so famous are on record the same way aginst the iron ship. The long list of diseases that were to follow their introduction have not yet materalized, and the iron ship persistently refuses to 'sweat' in the terrible way that was predicted for it."—Washington Star.

PHOTOGRAPHING JEWELRY.

Photographing jewelry as a means of its protection is likely to become popular now that the picture of a valuable dimond brooch led to its recognition and recovery. But it is doubtful if there is one woman among ten who owns costly jewelry that has ever thought of taking this precaution. One photographer who takes many pictures of women of wealth in New York said the other day that few of them ever had themselves photographed wearing their jewelry, since it had become the style to wear less jewelry than formerly. He looked at random over half a dozen portraits made recently, and there was scarcely on any of their originals jewelry that amounted to more than a few hundred dollars in value. Yet the majority of these women own jewels worth thousands of dollars. In England the custom of wearing jewelry in photographs is much more prevalent than it is in New York. Pictures of English women of wealth and position usually display the entire contents of their jewelry boxes, and their tiaras, stomachers and necklaces are frequently conspicuous enough to be serviceable as a means of identification were they stolen, although thieves rarely dare to keep such things intact for even the briefest time. American women owning valuable jewelry are not likely to possess any photographs of it, unless they were especially taken. And that precaution has so far been observed in few cases.—New York Sun

THE LOSS OF GOLD.

The annual loss of gold is very great. The amount of gold currency lost annually by wear and tear alone is considerable; McColloch estimates it at 1½ per cent of the total amount in circulation, or £7,500,000 for gold and silver combined. On this basis it may be calculated that the annual loss which actually takes place in gold alone by wear and tear is about £4,000,000. Gold is lost in many other ways, vast quantities are hoarded(especially in foreign countries,) and a large proportion of this is subsequently lost, as shown by the quantity of treasure-trove which comes to the surface every year, though it probably represents but a small part of that which has been concealed, and every ship which founders at sea takes a certain amount of gold with it, which may amount anywhere from a few pounds to millions, if it happens to be laden with the precious metal. The amount of gold required annually in the arts is estimated at £16,000,000, and, as this calculation was made a few years ago, when the annual production was about £24,000,000, it follows that the amount used in this way is about double that which is used as currency.—Chamber's Journal.

WHEN THE EARTH QUIVERED.

"There is something very uncanny about an earthquake shock," said a gentleman yesterday who had been speaking of the recent seismic disturbances in Tennessee and the terror caused by them

"The sensation," he continued, "caused by the quivering and rocking of the earth thrills every fiber of a person with awe I saw this forcibly illustrated at the time Charleston was wrecked. That earthquake shock was perceptible throughout Georgia, being especially noticeable in the middle part of the state.

"The night of the earthquake there was a Methodist camp meeting in progress at Bluff Springs, near Zebulon. There was a great crowd at the meeting, and the people didn't seem to be in a very religious frame of mind to me. The preacher delivered an eloquent sermon on death and the judgment, and at its close mourners were invited to the altar. But the people did'nt take kindly to the invitation, and only three or four went up to be prayed for. The minister begged the people to come forward, but his appeals fell on deaf ears. Back some distance from the stand the young people were chatting as unconcernedly as if the issues of time and eternity had not been presented to them.

"The minister seemed to be discouraged by the coldness of his hearers, and was on the point of closing the service. But just as he was about to say 'let us pray,' the first slight shock was felt. In an instant everybody under that stand became as still as death itself. Faces blanched and eyes were opened wide in terror. No one at first seemed to realize what had caused the earth to rock as if in a spasm. With the coming of the next shock, however, some realized what it meant, and the cry of 'earthquake' was heard.

"Hardly had the dread word been uttered when there was a rush for the mourn. I believe I never saw such a stampede in my life. In less time than it takes to write the altar was surrounded by hundreds who were dazed by terror and crying on the Lord for mercy. A third shock came while those frightened people were at the altar, and it came near throwing some of them into convulsions.

"The minister was the only one who seemed not to be frightened, and he began praying in tones that had a quieting effect on the people. But it was hours before calm was restored and fear banished. The quivering of the earth had something so uncanny about it that the people were ready to believe that the end of time was at hand.

"I shall never forget that scene of 1,000 persons who had been deaf to the appeals of the preacher, fleeing in terror to the altar when they felt the earth begin to rock."—Atlanta Constitution.

NEITHER ARMS NOR LEGS.

This remarkable person, who was exhibited in Paris at the time of the exposition, is one of the rare examples of a human being who has been from birth deprived of his arms and legs. He was born in France in the department of Morihan (Brittany), his father and mother being in easy circumstances and living upon a small farm. Both the parents are of good constitution and physically normal. Their son, now about 25 years of age, has no apparent trace of arms or legs, and hence is generally known by the name of l'Homme Tronc, or a trunk man.

Outside of this remarkable peculiarity, the rest of his body does not present any marked variations from the normal; the head is somewhat large in proportion to the body; the capillary system is but little developed, and the head shows a premature baldness. His parents have always taken great care of him, and he lives in a normal way (apart from the use of his members), as none of the essential organs of life are wanting. He eats, drinks and digests like other persons, but if left to himself he would undoubtedly die, as it is impossible for him to move his body in order to procure food. It may be thought that his condition would react upon the mind and that he would be of a sad dispostion and place but little value upon existence. On the contrary, he seems to be satisfied with life.

The writer questioned him upon this point and he responded that he was quite contented with existence. He does not suffer from want of occupation, as might be supposed, as he has different kinds of work to keep him busy. One of his chief occupations is that of making small tables and chairs and other objects by nailing together pieces of wood which have been prevously cut out for him. He takes a nail in his mouth, plants it in the wood and drives it in very adroitly. He can also thread a needle with his mouth, and can take up a glass or metal cup which is given him to drink and empty it without spilling a drop. He seems to be sufficiently intelligent without being particularly so.—Scientific American.

GIANT TUNNELING SCHEME

Two or more years must elapse before the Simplon tunnel will be completed. The chief motive of constructing it was to enable France to recover, if possible, the railway traffic which once went through the Mont Cenis tunnel, but now goes through that under Mont St. Gothard. But it is recognized that with existing railways in France and Switzerland the distance from Paris to Milan will be shortened only a few miles, after all. The French chamber of commerce at Geneva, therefore, has originated a new scheme.

There is already a nearly straight line from Paris to Dijon. Another road is being constructed from Louc-le-Saunier; and if an extension be built from the latter point to Geneva, by way of Claude, much better connections with the Simplon tunnel and northern Italy can be made than otherwise. The proposed route is fifty-three miles in length, but, as it runs right through the Jura Alps a great deal of tunneling would be required. No less than fifteen separate bores would be required, ranging in length from one thousand feet to nine and a half miles, are called for by this project. The estimated cost of carrying through this formidable enterprise is something like $25,000,000, and whether the advantages to be derived are so great as to invite an investment of this size is open to question.—New York Tribune.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE BELLES ARE AT OUTS.

The girls at Vineland, N. J., feel that they have been shabbily treated by the young men of their acquaintance during the past winter. The beaux gave no sleigh ride parties, no dances or entertainments of any sort, and as a consequence the season was an exceedingly dull one. Now the feminine portion of society have resolved to get even. They have banded themselves together and resolved that they will not accept the escort of the young men during the summer—that they will "go it alone" all through the vernal season.

Declaration of the stand they have taken was first made at the recent tea given by Miss Josephine Wiley, who is socially prominent in the younger set. She entertained her girl friends belonging to a Sunday school class of the First Methodist church. No men were bidden. Girls called at the homes of their friends who had been invited and acted the part of escorts throughout the evening.

Vineland men heard of the function with alarm. They held a stag party the following evening. A bachelor's club was formed. The club met Monday evening at the home of Herbert Wells and resolutions against the evils of matrimony were offered.

Miss May Chandler, daughter of a wealthy shoe manufacturer and a trustee of the Methodist church, entertained a gathering of girls recently, half the number of guests being requested to bring along their brothers' clothes. The guests in male attire were wholly agreeable as society men, the girls declared.

Rev. D. J. Ward Gamble has endeavored to ameliorate the trouble by preaching a sermon on the advisability of marrying at an early age. The sermon failed to heal the breach between the young men and women of his church and he will try again next Sunday.

ANTEDATED THE MERRIMAC

And so the Merrimac was not the first armored ship, according to records which have now been found. Anno Domini 1585, when the Dutch fought for their independence from Spain, the city of Antwerp was closely invested by the Duke of Parma. The stout burghers built a very large ship, nailed to its sides heavy iron plates and armed it with a formidable array of guns On the masts were roomy platforms of sharpshooters, and high parapets protected the soldiery stationed on the raised deck. With this terrible vessel the burghers hoped to break the blockade—hoped it so confidently that they called the ship Finis Belli, "the end of the war." But it proved unmanageable, and shortly after being launched ran aground on a sand bar, and was then called Perditae Expensae, which means "Thrown away money." Soon after that the Spaniards won a decisive victory, dragged off the maritime monster and renamed it Finis Belli, for the war was then ended, but unfortunately not with the result the men of Amsterdam had so confidently expected.

It is interesting that in this first iron-clad not only were the sides protected, but "fighting tops" were employed just as in our navy today.

ENGLISH GIRL'S EDUCATION.

Foreign travel plays a large part in the education of an English girl in almost every class save the humblest, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Dressmakers and milliners go abroad to learn, is possible, the dexterous touch, the skillful cut of the Parisian. The artist and the musician find it essential to visit the schools of Germany and France. The teacher must acquire the languages of these countries with a correct accent, and the daughters of professional men, country gentlemen, men of business, whether they are rich or struggling, all manage to take or send their girls abroad for holiday trips.

GOLD CHEAPER THAN PAINT.

It is only natural that the stranger in Washington should comment on the gilded dome of the library of congress, which is one of the three conspicuous landmarks of the city, the Washington monument and the dome of the capitol being the other two. Few of those who gaze upon this wonderful creation know that in giving such attractive finish to this superb building the idea of economy was uppermost. This gilded dome will stand for years to come as an illustration of the care and thoroughness of the late General Casey, of the engineers, under whose supervision the building was constructed. It was at first proposed to paint the dome, and although no color was named it was assumed that it would be either white or gray. General Casey decided that gilding would not only outlast any paint, but would apparently lighten the top of the immense structure. In pursuance of this idea he advertised for proposals for covering the dome and the pyramidal structure underneath the lantern with goldleaf." The lowest bidder offered to do the work for $1.10 a square foot. It was required that the goldleaf should be twenty-two carats fine under assay. Discarding the extravagant bids which had been submitted, General Casey purchased the gold, found workmen who knew how to beat it and others to apply it and succeeded in accomplishing the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner at a cost of 33 1-3 cents a square foot. The entire cost of goldleafing the dome and its pyramidal base was only $3,500. At the time General Casey estimated that gilding would last at least thirty years. Although it was applied more than five years ago it looks as bright as on the day when the last sheet was put on. The general figured that the cost of painting the dome would have equaled in five years the cost of gilding it, so that the goldleaf is the least expensive covering for the dome and the effect is beautiful in the extreme.—Baltimore Herald.

IMPROVE THE HUMAN RACE.

Man is an animal, and Darwin has shown that not only is he closely akin to other animals, but that the laws which control the development of the lower animals also control the development of man. He has also shown that crossed breeds of animals are larger and stronger than either parent. When we examine into the origin of the English people we find the ancient Britons fighting and mingling with the Romans, and subsequently with the Picts, Scots, Danes, Saxons and Normans. For more than 1,000 years these various breeds of men have been molded into that homogeneous mass that we know as Englishmen.

Turning to the United States, we find the foundations of a new nation laid by the sturdiest and most enterprising of these same Englishmen. They landed on the then distant shore, conquered the wilderness, organized a new government closely akin to the old and invited the people of all the world to join them. The Slavs, the Germans and the Latins mingle together and in a few years become neo-Anglo-Saxons, or what may be properly termed Anglo-Americans. The evolution going on in the United States is also going on in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand and in other smaller places scattered around the world. There is thus being formed on a gigantic scale a new race of men, built on the strongest lines on which it is possible to construct human beings. The different sections of this new race have a common language and literature, the same laws and customs, and the trend of industrial civilization gives them identical political interests. — Engineering Magazine.

CANNY MEDIC'S SCHEME.

The persistence of a New York physician in his efforts to build up his practice might cause the county medical society to drop him if he happened to be a member and a case could be made out against him, says the New York Tribune. He does not advertise. He writes letters. For instance, W. T. Smith, of 1213 West Twenty-third street, will find in his mail a letter addressed to W. W. Smith at his address.

It is from this physician. In his letter he thanks W. W. Smith for his appreciation of the physician's skill and then outlines his case. The complaint described is usually one of the common ailments, like rheumatism or dyspepsia or lung trouble. The doctor tells W. W. Smith that he has discovered an absolute cure for this disease and that his success in the Smith case was due to that. He concludes by asking W. W. Smith to come in and see him within a month that he may be sure his case is cured. W. T. Smith, who reads the letter, assumes that it was sent to him by mistake. If he happens to have symptoms like those described as W. W. Smith's and if he is as credulous of sure cure as most people are, he may call on the physician for treatment. There is no way to prove that the physician purposely misdirects these letters. He has been ngaged in this sort of business for at least two years, however, and although these fake letters would seem to be forlorn hopes, they evidently bring results or he would discontinue them.

WHEN HE FELT FAMOUS.

Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, who recently took the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of General Gear, of Iowa, is noted for his keen sense of humor He can tell a story with wonderful effect. His keen sense of humor would have made him a comedian if nature had not cast his other faculties in a more serious mold. Therefore his fun only crops out at times. When I asked him when and where he first began to consider himself famous he said: "My first term in congress gave me my first sense of exaltation. The people up in the Iowa hills had a little lake and they named it after me. Then a new post office was named in my honor and a colored woman named her baby after me. I began to think of engaging a niche in some temple of fame. But in my second term I was disillusioned. A climatic disturbance dried up the lake, free delivery wiped out the post office and the child died—and I found myself back at the very place where I had started!"

POOR FOOD MAKES TOPERS.

It has long been known that scanty food and poor cookery were main causes of the appetite for strong drink. More than a century ago English writers called attention to this fact in their own country. Jacob Riis, of New York, whose study of social problems in cities has raised him to the rank of an authority on the subject, in a recent speech before a woman's club of that city, remarked that much of the evil of drunkenness would be abated if the art of good cooking were more generally understood and practiced. He insited that the general adoption of means for promotion of good cooking would do more to abate the saloon evil than any other one of the methods now proposed or employed, or all of them together.

That the appetite for strong drink is due largely to poor and meager food is a physiological fact of the first importance. It is the cause of the excessive consumption of liquors in the poorest districts of all cities, and it is often witnessed in village and country, where the art of preparing food is neglected or unknown. Stimulation of alcoholic liquors is taken as a substitute by those who feel the necessity of it to keep them going. It is destructive, of course, but this fact is not realized, and if it were it would have little restraining effect, since most persons think only of supplying a present want.—Portland Oregonian.

KRAUSE'S COLD CURE

For colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in twenty-four hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

WILL NOT WORK A SECOND TIME

Many schems have been laid to work the railroads for free transportation, but the lynx-eyed conductor generally nips them all in the bud. However, once in awhile the conductor is successfully worked, as was the case on a line leading out of Omaha last week.

A couple of young men wanted to go to Chicago for a few days of Christmas recreation, but did not have enough money for two round trip tickets and the usual Christmas libations and other expenses while in the big town on the lake. It therefore became necessary to work a scheme, which they did. In order to explain their scheme it will be necessary to designate them as Brown and Jones.

Jones bought a ticket to Chicago, while Brown bought a ticket to the second station out of Omaha. The conductor took up Jones' ticket and put a slip in his hat, marked to the end of the division. Quite naturally no hat check was issued to Brown. After the second station was passed Jones was sound asleep, with his hat check in plain view. But Brown, having no hat check, was approached by the conductor, who said:

"Why didn't you get off at the last station?"

"What would I want to get off there for?" queried Brown.

"Because that's where your ticket took you."

"The hello it did!" exclaimed Brown "My ticket reads to Chicago."

"Well, where's your hat check?" asked the conductor.

"You didn't give me any."

"Then let me see your ticket."

As Jones had passed the ticket over to Brown immediately after the conductor had worked his train on leaving Omaha, he had no difficulty in showing transportation to Chicago. What could the conductor do but give him a hat check to the end of the division.

The conductor looked through the car and saw that it was filled with passengers, many of them for Chicago and most of them asleep. Clearly it was impossible to awaken every passenger with a division hat check. So Jones, who was in the car behind, rode on to the end of the division. So did Brown in the car ahead. They managed to work the next conductor in the same way and are now having lots of fun in Chicago. But they will be playing in hard luck if they catch either or both of these conductors on their way back.—Omaha World-Herald.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneumonia. Krause's Cold Cure, in convenient capsule form, will cure you in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take and cause no singing in your head or other disagreeable sensations. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

"KERNEL BUNKER."

He Relates Several Little Incidents of a Personal Nature.

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"A gentleman's opinions, sah," said Kurnel Bunker, as he continued to hold up his glass, after it had been emptied of the last drop—"a gentleman's opinions are either his opinions or they are not. If they are his opinions he will maintain them; if they are not, then he is not exactly a gentleman—not exactly, sah. Take, for instance, that little affair with Judge Armitage. The judge and I were sitting in pleasant conversation, interspersed with mint juleps. In relating an anecdote I used a Scriptural quotation: 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' I put the word mother first, and the judge picked me up on it. I realized that I was wrong, but as a gentleman I was bound to maintain the correctness of my position. The judge produced a Bible and pointed out the quotation. He was right, of course, but I would not recede—could not recede, sah. When he was impolitic enough to press the matter I looked him in the eye and said:

"'Judge Armitage, my friend, Maj. Downes, will call on you this afternoon. Any arrangements he may make with your representative will doubtless prove mutually satisfactory.'

"The judge seemed disconcerted—considerably disconcerted, sah—but I must give him the credit to say that he was on the ground next morning only two minutes behind me. We had taken our places at ten paces, when Gen. Sabin arrived and expressed his desire to stop the affair before it had gone too far. I was wrong, sah, but I could not give in. The judge was right and he could not honorably recede. The conflict would have gone on but for the general's suggestion that I had not intended to use the quotation at all. What I ought to have said, as he plainly pointed out, was: 'The wicked flee when no man pursueth,' or, 'Pride goeth before a fall.' That put the matter in a different light at once, and after a due display of reluctance the judge and I came together—came together, sah, and shook hands and took a drink together. I do not just now recall whether it was a whisky cocktail or a mint julep, but the memory of it still lingers on my palate."

Something to match it was ordered and brought out, and when Kurnel Bunker had lovingly lingered over it for five minutes he suddenly straightened himself and said:

"A gentleman's honah, sah, is something which cannot be too carefully guarded. We are all liable to mistakes, but one may come out of a mistake with credit, as was proved by the little incident over at Rosedale two or three years ago. I arrived there just as there was to be a horse race. Both owners insisted that I should judge the race. A true gentleman can descend from his dignity on occasions, sah—on rare occasions—without loss of respect. This was one of the occasions. I descended. My eyesight is somewhat defective, as I am forced to admit. It was a close finish, and my decision was that Kurnel Baldtree's horse had won by a head. Everyone else saw that Capt. Jackson's horse had won by a length. There it was, you see. I had announced my decision and must stick by it. I refused to change, but realizing that I was in the wrong I sent for the captain and handed him the amount of the purse, and then said:

"'Capt. Baldtree, your horse won that race, but my decision was against you.'

"'It was not a fair decision,' he replied.

"'But it stands, Capt. Baldtree—it stands. No gentleman can go back on his decision. As you have seen fit to question the fairness of my decision I trust you will name a friend at as early a date as possible.'

"The captain was clearly astonished, sah, but he realized the situation and named his friend. The next day we had a meeting, and I did him the honor to bore a hole through his left shoulder. My decision was a mistake, but I carried it through as a gentleman should, sah. Always stand by your decision, right or wrong. In fact, a wrong decision gives you more of a chance to maintain your honah than a right one. Where your stand is unquestioned there is no honah in upholding it."

The kurnel moved his empty glass about uneasily and glanced over his shoulder, but as nothing of interest followed he rose up, took a turn or two and then sat down to say:

"There was nothing at all in that affair with Gen. Crawford, as my respected guest, you have certain claims upon my consideration, but you will excuse me for saying that it is just ten paces from this tree to that stake?"

"'And you have pistols at the house,' he promptly replied.

"Such things are intuitively understood between gentlemen, sah. The general nodded his head to show me that he waived any claims, and I called to my valet to bring the pistols. There was something so careless and indifferent about the affair that I love to recall it. While we loaded the pistols we conversed on agriculture; while making ready to toss for position we had a discussion on horticulture; as the general marched away to the stake he was speaking of the possibilities of draining the bayou and converting it into a garden. As his host it was left to me to give the word to fire. I decided that I would pink the general in the left arm. Honah does not always require that you should kill your antagonist. As I afterwards understood, the general decided to pink me under the right arm. It was all so coolly indifferent that my valet supposed we were target shooting. When we were in position, I held out my handkerchief and informed the general that I should count three and then drop it. He understood. At the word we both fired together. Then we advanced and lifted our hats in salute, and as we clasped hands I said:

"Gen. Crawford, I have sent a bullet through the fleshy part of your left arm, and we will proceed to the house and staunch the flow of blood.'

"'Kurnel Bunker,' replied the general, with incomparable suavity. 'I have taken the liberty to graze a few of your ribs, and a bandage will be in order at your convenience.'

"Then we linked arms and strolled along to the house, and no person about had the slightest idea that a duel had been fought until we called for lint. The general was wrong in saying that the term saurian applied only to the crocodile, while I was wrong in saying that the alligator was the same as the crocodile. Yes, sah, both wrong, but we could not recede—couldn't possibly do it, sah. Honah demanded that we maintain our assertions, and we carried the affair through in a manner to add new luster to our reputations. The general and I are the best of friends to-day, sah—the very best of friends, and—"

Kurnel Bunker made a long pause and looked about him. The glasses were replenished. He looked steadily into his for a moment, and then finished:

"Always make a decision, sah, and having made it, carry it through. If you die on the field of honah you will be referred to as a brave man; if you escape death your prestige will be reburnished. And then, sah—the drinks—the liquid refreshments—the—the—"

But there were no more drinks for him.



"LIFTED OUR HATS IN SALUTE."

Not Particularly Pathetic.

An Ohio lady visiting Boston for the first time has been doing the sights. "I had my greatest thrill down at Copp's Hill burying ground," she said. "Yes, that's just the place for historic emotions," commented her interlocutor. She smiled. "As soon as my sister-in-law and I got into the place," she said, "I found myself almost stepping upon a grave with an inscription on a queer little iron-cover sort of a tomb. I jumped back, feeling the way you do when you step on a grave, and read the inscription, just three initials, no name or date. 'Isn't it pathetic?' I said, to my sister-in-law. 'Oh, I don't know,' she answered. 'B. W. W. means Boston water works.'"

Only Indian Twins Alive.

In Oklahoma territory the other day twins were born to White Dove, of the Osages. It has been the custom of Indians to strangle the weaker of the twins shortly after their birth. White Dove refused to follow the custom of her people, and now is cut in the best Indian circles. She fled with her babies to the agent at Ponca and so saved them both.

Family with Big Feet.

A Greensburg (Ky.) storekeeper has on exhibition what he says is the largest shoe ever made for a woman. It is the exact size of 16 pairs that were made for a mother and five daughters, natives of Tennessee. It measures 13½ inches in height, 13 inches in length, and five inches across the widest part of the sole.

Liverpool and Manchester, Eng., are convinced that while the overhead trolley system for street cars may be well enough for rural districts, it is not suitable for centers of population. Recent fatal accidents have developed a condition not far from panic in each of the cities named, and the authorities in both are considering the advisability of change.

HE DIDN'T THIRST FOR BLOOD.

And Didn't Want Revenge, But He Will Ship No More Potatoes to Chicago.

The half dozen men in the group were talking about relics of the Aztec age, when the fat man with two massive watch chains across his vest took advantage of the first opening to say:

"Gentlemen, this conversation reminds me of an incident that happened in Chicago last week. At the hotel I met a man who had a relic to sell. He assured me that it was from 2,000 to 3,000 years old, and that it was found in one of the caves in Arizona."

"Have you the relic with you?" asked one of the Harvard party.

"Oh, certainly. He wanted $50 for it, but after some delay I beat him down to $35, and took it. I have some idea of presenting it to a college museum. Here it is."

"A bone, eh?" said the scientist. "How do you call this a relic of the Aztec age?"

"It's an arm bone of a dead princess," replied the fat man, "and the Aztecs used to worship it."

"How do you know that?"

"The man told me so. He talked straight, and I guess he was all right. The princess had a pretty small arm, didn't she?"

"This bone," said the scientist, as he toyed with it, "is simply the leg bone of a chicken. I cannot understand how you were so deceived."

"A chicken bone, did you say?" exclaimed the fat man.

"Only a chicken bone, sir, and you may as well toss it out of the window. You have been basely deceived."

"I have, eh? I have been fool enough to pay $35 for a chicken bone, eh?"

"Seems that way."

"How old was the chicken?"

"A year or so, I should say.

"A rooster or a hen?"

"Well, I rather think it was a rooster."

"Black or white rooster?"

"I couldn't say, but I am sure it is a chicken bone. The scoundrel who swindled you ought to be in jail."

"Yes, he had," sighed the fat man. "I was innocent and confiding, and he took advantage of it. I don't care so much about the chicken bone, but you see he sold me a whet stone which he said was used by Nero—two buttons off the coat-tails of Shakespeare—a horse chestnut carried by Alexander the Great, and this ring, which he had the papers to prove was worn by Judas Iscariot. Do you think he swindled me all around?"

"Of course he did!" shouted everybody in chorus.

"And he meant to?"

"For sure!"

"Then, gentlemen," contined the victim, as he wrapped up his chicken-bone and restored it to his pocket, "all I can say is that he was a mighty mean man, and the Lord will never prosper him."

"And won't you do anything?" was asked.

"Won't I? You bet your life I will! I won't ship another barrel of potatoes to Chicago for the next ten years—no, for twenty!"

HAPPENED PERFECTLY EASY.

And Two Tramps Were Avenged on a Station Agent on the N. P. Road.

The agent at a mountain station on the N. P. road was having a lazy hour of it when he was startled by a report like that of a big cannon up the track, and a quarter of an hour later a tramp-ish-looking man came along and queried:

"Hear that big noise down here?"

"I should say! What was it?"

"Did a feller come along here about an hour ago?" asked the tramp as he sat down on the edge of the platform.

"Yes."

"Did he strike you for anything?"

"He did, but he didn't get a red."

"You told him to go to, and offered to help him, didn't you?"

"Yes, I believe we had some words. That sounded like an explosion up the track?"

"It was an explosion right enough," smiled the other. "Expectin' any trains soon?"

"In about half an hour."

"Then you'd better hev 'em stopped, fur that big culvert up thar is blowed out and it'll take two days to fit it up."

"Great heavens, man, but how did it happen?" gasped the agent.

"Happened perfectly easy. I was comin' down and I met a feller goin' up. He had a keg of powder on his shoulder—one he'd got out of the shanty by the quarry. I sez good day, and he sez good day. I axes him if he was in the blastin' bizness, and he sez he was. He sez he was not only fur blastin' your bloomin' eyes, 'cause you turned him down, but he was goin' to blast your old railroad as well."

"And he exploded the keg?"

"Hardly ever. He puts the keg down on the tracks over the culvert and sez was I agin railroads as corporashuns? I sez I was. Then he sez was I agin railroad men what wouldn't give a poor tramp a slice of bread? I sez I was. Then he sez would I do him a triflin' favor."

"But about the explosion?" asked the agent.

"I'm comin' to it. I sez I would, and he sez fur me to shoot a bullet into the keg. I was ready to obleege, and pulls out my gun and fires. The keg explodes, the culvert is blowed out, and the feller sez he is thankful to me and goes on his way."

"Why, you—you—!" stammered the agent.

"And bein' that's all the story, and bein' I'm a leetle pressed fur time, I think I'll be movin' on. Mebbe the trains kin jump that 20-foot gap, but I reckon not, and perhaps you'd better telegraph to stop 'em. That's all—so long!"

Denmark has passed a law securing medical attendance for drunken persons at the expense of the publican who supplied the last drink.



FRUITS OF THE SALOON.

Police Court Scenes That Are a Sad Commentary on 20th Century Enlightenment.

A year ago we published in the Advocate the following statement of City Magistrate Clarence W. Mead, made by him from the bench, says the editor of the National Advocate.

"There are seven police courts in the borough of Manhattan. Take them away and I am certain that two courts will be sufficient to do all the work."

A few days ago the New York Press printed a most pitiful story, that of a man utterly given over to drink and who had drawn his 15-year-old son down with him, until the pair stole a horse to get the money to buy liquor. The father took the proceeds of the theft and went on a long debauch and the son, arraigned in the police court, begged to be sent to the Elmira or some other reformatory in order that he might be freed from the life to which his drunken father had brought him.

A still more sickening sight is reported by the Philadelphia press as having been witnessed in a police court of that city. Three sisters, the eldest but 20 years of age, stood before Magistrate South with bitter smiles on their faces the other day while their old mother was sent to prison.

Ella Callahan, the eldest, was asked to testify.

"Ella! Ella!" said the old woman, half tenderly, "you ain't going to have your mother sent to jail?"

"Why not?" said the girl, bitterly. "What else are you good for?"

"My girl!" said his honor, remonstratively.

"I mean, judge," said Ella, "if she was put into a dungeon, where she would never see daylight. I'd be thankful. As far back as I can remember she was always getting drunk. She's made me cry with shame more times than I want to remember. It's been a terrible thing, not only to me, but to my sisters, the young girls there, judge."

She pointed to Mary and Anastasia Callahan, the first 17 years old, the other a slender girl of 15.

"When we were little children," she continued, "mother was drunk so often that we were sent to St. Joseph's home in Spruce street. The Sisters of Charity were very good to us. They brought us up well and we've always kept respectable. I've been working with Mrs. Riley at 919 North Forty-eighth street, more than ten years and the other girls have worked and we helped to keep a home at 1031 Winter street. We tried hard to get our mother to stop drinking; but she wouldn't."

Then the girl began to sob.

"Do you want my sisters to testify?" asked Ella.

"No, I've seen enough," said his honor. "I'll send her to the house of correction for a year."

And these things are done at the opening of the twentieth century in a so-called Christian country. Yet who cares!

NEWS NOTES.

Drink revenue is wet with tears and stained with blood.—Christian Work.

The village board of trustees of Prairie City, Ill., has passed an ordinance which declares that neither freight nor express company shall without violating the law introduce any kind of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town.

An ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco or cigarettes to minors has been passed by the municipal council of New York, without a dissenting vote. The ordinance makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment for ten days or both.

Plans have been adopted by the permanent temperance committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for a national campaign of education on the temperance question. Cash prizes aggregating $500 will be offered for literature bearing on the question that will appeal to the voters of the country and to children.

A Praying Sheriff.

A correspondent writing from Me., says: Sheriff Pearson spends most of his time with the prisoners. He goes from cell to cell inquiring into each case, and it is no uncommon sight to see him kneeling at a cell or praying for its inmate.

When a man comes to be freed from prison there is something more than a mere unlocking of the prison bars. There is a last talk with the sheriff and a prayer before the doors are thrown open. Not one of the men discharged since Sheriff Pearson took hold has since come back for another offense, though this was very common formerly, as the number of prisoners under his care is a third less. When he took hold there were 140 inmates; now there are but 99. He hopes to reduce the average to 75.

"With the help of God I will try to make men of the poor fellows sent down to me," Sheriff Pearson said recently, after morning service. "That is the best service I can render to God and to the world. I believe I shall be able to surround the men with such influences that when they go out it will be to make a strong fight against temptation. God is blessing the work and I am satisfied."—National Advocate.

Persons on public ships in the service of the United States or stationed abroad when the census was taken last year numbered 89,670.

WHO ARE THE INEBRIATES?

Skeletons in Respectable, Refined Homes Laid Bare by a Physician.

Some time ago a gentleman called to see his friend who lived in a most beautiful town and in the most genteel quarter of that town. Their conversation drifted toward the temperance question.

The visitor remarked: "Well, you must see very little of the evils of intemperance in such a place as this. It is the vice of the poor and the ignorant. Well-to-do people and educated people are not likely to become intemperate."

"Come, stand here on my doorstep," said his friend, "and I will answer you. Over there in that street, only a week ago, a wife had to rush out of her luxuriously furnished home at midnight to escape the fury of a drunken husband who flourished a loaded pistol and threatened to kill her. Over there, in that other street built up with neat houses, is a family who wait day by day with painful anxiety the return of the husband and father from his business in the next town, for on three or four days of the week it is probable he will come back reeling drunk. What an agony of shame for that wife and her children as they watch for those unsteady footsteps!

"Now turn and look in another direction. One of the houses over there is occupied by a man past 50. He has plenty of money and a good education. His only occupation for years has been to drink himself into a state of intoxication and then slowly to recover from his spree. He is a selfish, rich drunkard.

"Look, now, in another direction. In that house with the fine lawn about it lives a prominent citizen. He has given his son every advantage, but the only return thus far has been the bitter humiliation of paying the boy's drink bills and gambling debts.

"Look once more. On that cross street is the home of a man who in



THEY ARE NOT COMMON DRUNKARDS.

certain lines of ability towers above ordinary men, but now and then he is brought very low. If it were not for these occasional excesses in drink how useful would be his career.

"Now you have seen the skeletons of some of the homes near where we stand. Not far away from here in another genteel neighborhood is a place where men come together to chat, to play games and to drink. They are not brawlers and common drunkards, but men who hold responsible positions and live in some of the best houses in the city. Some of these same genteel gentlemen must be sent home in cabs. In a quiet, highly decorous fashion they take too much drink, and need help to reach their homes. They are not common drunkards reeling through the streets. Then they would be disgusting. At this date they are very respectable gentlemen who occasionally take too much. What they may be later on remains to be seen. Not many people know that these men get drunk at all. Some who do know it are quite disposed to make light of it, and some are saying: 'Well, if it is safe for them—it is safe for us.' Safe for them? Safe for anyone to contract such a habit? Ask the families of these genteel drinkers. Trace the career of other men who began in the same way. Some of the poor wretches with battered faces and tattered garments from whom you shrink were once genteel folk who occasionally drank to excess. The habit grew, and now? Look at them.

"Have I answered your question? Does it seem as if intemperance were the vice of the poor and ignorant only? It invades every circle and finds its victims among all classes. The flourishing business man, the successful lawyer, the skilled physician, the learned judge, the trusted financier, the talented artist and the popular minister are on the lists of the drunken. If in a long period of years only a few such prominent instances were found it would be sad enough, but go where you will you must hear the sad story of how some one high in position fell wallowing in the mire because he gave way to the drink habit.

"When you see its ravages in a cultured community like this, when you see manliness destroyed here and the brightest hopes blasted, when you see innocent people compelled to endure shame and mortification—can you blame anyone for advocating abstinence?

"I say nothing now about local option and prohibition and other schemes for regulating or abolishing the liquor traffic. Some measures may not be wise at all. But all these matters are entirely apart from the settlement of my personal relationship to this question. I think it best for me, I think it best for other men, in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, to abstain from the use of intoxicants."—Dr. Shinn, in International Good Templar.

The German Society for the Saving of Shipwrecked Persons has 115 stations on the north and east coasts.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40clb., Best 60clb. Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb. Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb,
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c. Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25. Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 16c. Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 16c. Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 18c. Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Rainsins, 10c lb. Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb. New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. Fish Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 60c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb. Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum, best 80c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good per yard, 22c. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. FOR WOMANS RELIEF. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES. LADIES ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. $1.00 PER BOX. LADIES AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA. RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND LEAVE NO BAD ASH YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE.

VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

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Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 55 West Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

A copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide for 1839, the original edition, brought $135 at a recent London auction.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne To	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 40 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 3 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....	*12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a.m
" " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 06 a.m
" " " "	8 55 a.m
" " " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	8 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily..... 5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily.... 11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily..... 5 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive..... 9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 16 Indianapolis Express—daily.... 5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily..... 9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily.... 5 40 p.m
No. 8 St. Louis limited—daily..... 8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.).. 7 2 a.m
No. 33 Local Freight (except Sun.).... 8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 8 Mail and Express (except Sun.). 8 50 p.m
No. 91 Local Freight (except Sun.)... 5 15 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9-12-2-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on three trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	2 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 25
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 15
Local Freight	47 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 55
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 55
Local Freight	1 00

†Daily Except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD effect in Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 460 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday	1 30 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Sunday Only	4 15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight	5 30 a.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11 40 a.m
No. 42 Sunday Only	11 40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	10 25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4 40 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Crasper, Ticket Agt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor —10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Christian Loadstone;" 7:30 p. m., Twentieth century prelude, "Is a State Constabulary Right for Either New York or Fort Wayne?" sermon subject, "Humility;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Christian Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Senior Christian Endeavor. Monday night, meeting of the King's Daughters at Miss Nestle's, 243 West Creighton avenue. Wednesday night, midweek service. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at Mrs. R. L. Magee's, 227 W. Berry. Tuesday night the men of the church give a Maple sugar party at the church.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner West Creighton avenue and Miner street, Z. A. Harris minister—For the week beginning March 31. Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "The Lord's Exchequer;" evening, "The Kingdom of God in Types and Shadows;" Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:30 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. There will be special music Sunday evening. The regular choir will be assisted by the Leslie quartet. The quartet will also render several special pieces. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Wells in the Desert;" Es. 15:27; Isa. 32:2 and 25:1-7; Psalm 46:4-5. Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Cora Little, No. 14 Grant avenue. Beginning on Friday evening, April 5, Rev. T. J. Legg, state Sunday school superintendent of the Church of Christ, will conduct a Sunday school institute. The institute will continue over Lord's day. There will be two sessions each day and in the evening Rev. Legg will give lectures along the line of Sunday school work. Rev. Legg is a very enthusiastic and eloquent speaker.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser superintendent. Owing to the pastor's absence from the city Rev. N. W. Bloom will preach in the morning and Dr. C. B. Stemen in the evening. Young People's Christian union at 6:30; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Midweek services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30, C. L. Fulmere leader. Meeting of the official board Monday night. The Y. P. C. U. will give an Easter social in Vogeley hall, Maumee avenue, Friday night. A good program will be rendered and refreshments will be served.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the English language, both morning and evening; Young People's Christian alliance at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Young People alliance business meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Church Aid society will meet Thursday evening after prayer meeting to hold their regular monthly business meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets—On Sunday Rev. William K. Foster, of Watsontown, Pa., will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening; morning service at 10:30 a. m.: Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Choral class Friday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, hall at 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; election of officers; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Silence of Scripture a Proof of Inspiration;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; the pastor will lecture on the Book of Joshua; services on Wednesday and Friday evenings; business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society with Mrs. W. E. Jenkinson Thursday at 2:30 p. m.; communion on Easter Sunday.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular services Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the association parlors.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A mixed meeting will be held at 3 p. m., to which both ladies and gentlemen are invited; Rev. J. H. Evans will preach; Bible study at 4 p. m. J. W. Burns, general secretary.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CITY MISSION.

The City mission, 170 West Main street, has secured the services of Miss Bertha Rinebolt as missionary for the ensuing year. There will be services every night and Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Samuel H. Matthews, superintendent.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Preaching both morning and evening by Rev. W. C. Martin, of New Albany, Ind.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3 p. m.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—The services on Sunday are as follows: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; services at South Wayne mission at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Bishop White will be in the city on Monday, April 1, and will conduct a confirmation service in the evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Palm Sunday announcement: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; confirmation service at 10:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Christ's Royal Entry;" Luther League at 6:45 p. m.; divine worship with sermon at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "His Face Set Against Empty Show," the last in the series of Lenten sermons; special gospel meeting each night during holy week except Saturday; these services will begin at 7:45 o'clock; on Good Friday at 7:45 p. m. will be held the preparatory service; the church council will meet at the close of the service Monday evening; there will be special Palm Sunday music both morning and evening; in addition to the music furnished by the church choir there will be at least one selection by the Wayne Quartet at the evening service.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; confirmation of all classes at 10:30 a. m.; impressive and important service, conducted by the pastor; rite of confirmation and charge to classes of catechumens; sacrament of baptism will be administered by Rev. Meyer; no evening service; holy communion on Easter Sunday; preparatory service on Saturday evening, 7:45; time to announce Wednesday, April 3, at 2 p. m. at church; Good Friday's service on the evening of that day, 7:30 o'clock; no service on Easter Sunday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Unreality;" golden text, "Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall be done away; whether there be tongues, they shall ceases; whether there be knowledge, it shall be done away"—1 Corinthians, 13:8 (revised version). Testimonial meeings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening; reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m.; evening services at 8 o'clock, in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Unreality;" golden text, "Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall be done away; whether there be tongues, they shall ceases; whether there be knowledge, it shall be done away"—1 Corinthians, 13:8 (revised version). Testimonial meeings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening; free Christian Science reading room held in the church, open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey pastor. Morning service at 10:45, subject of sermon: "The Second Mile." Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30. In the evening at 7:30 the pastor will conduct the second "Question Box Service."

On Easter Sunday special services will be held appropriate to the day. In the morning the pastor will read an original story entitled: "At the Gate eBautiful." In the evening interesting Easter exercises will be held, consisting of recitations, songs, and anthems.

South Congregational church, corner of DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor. Preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., themes, morning: "The Impulsion of Duty" and evening "The Mind of Man and the Counsel of God"; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; preparatory services on Thursday evening at 7:30. The ladies will have various useful articles for sale on the afternoon and evening of Friday, April 5, also supper will be served.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice, Sunday school at 9:30; morning services at 10:30; examination of catechism in connection with this lesson; evening services at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. Male quartet will sing at this service. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15, morning services and confirmation; 7 p. m. devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m. reunion services of all the young people that have been confirmed during and since the year 1895. The following Lent services will be held during the week: Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock preparatory services for Holy Communion. Holy Communion will be celebrated on Easter in connection with the morning services. During these Easter services the annual offering for Home Mission work will be taken up.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor — Sabbath morning service at 10:30, sermon, "The Son of Man Glorified." Evening service at 7:30, sermon "Christ and His Malefactors on the Cross." Sabbath school service at 9:30. Parents are invited to come to this service. Junior C. E. meeting, 2 p. m.; young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Special Easter services each evening next week. Communion services, baptism and reception of members on Easter morning. The monthly meeting of Woman's Aid and Missionary Society will be held Thursday afternoon April 11, instead of first Thursday in the month.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Rev. W. E. Wight, D. B., will preach at 10:30 a. m., subject "Sober Thinking" and at 7:30 p. m., on "The Finished Mystery" and conduct the Bible school at 2:30 p. m., theme, "The Coming War;" Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Junion league in the upper room, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Streeet Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m. sermon; 12 m. classes; 3 p. m.; Junior league; 6:30 p. m. Epworth league; 7:30 p. m. sermon, subject "Moth Eaten Garments, or Insidious Sins." 7 p. m Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m ; F. A. McMaken, superintendent; sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Religion as the Power of God"; the classes will meet at noon; the junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth League will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and evening service will be held at 7.30 p. m.; prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening. Sunday will be missionary Sabbath in the Sunday school.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Hanison streets.—Sabbath school 9:30 a m.; usual morning service 10:30; classes meet at 11:45; Junior League, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30. The Pathfinder's lodge will attend the service in a body in the evening and the pastor will preach an appropriate sermon. Monday evening the official board will meet and a full attendance is desired. The Ladies' society will meet in the church Tuesday at 2:30. This is an important meeting, as it is time for the anual election. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. On Friday evening a concert will be given in the church for which some of the best talent in the city has been secured. There is but one more Sunday before conference.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30. Junior Epworth League at 2:30, Miss Patterson leader; Senior Epworth League at 6:30, will be led by Ruth Stone; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; trustees' meeting on Monday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30; Aid society will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m., subject for the morning "Christ Triumphant." B Sawyer, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m ; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain —Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

HISTORIC JUMEL MANSION TO BE PRESERVED



New York city has bought the Jumel mansion and will preserve it. Few houses in America have had so romantic a history as sthe colonial mansion on the brow of Harlem hill, near One Hundred and Sixty-first street, in the nation's metropolis Here Washington made his headquarters, only to be followed by the chief Hessian mercenary. Noble Frenchmen in exile found it a friendly refuge, and men of letters received a warm welcome within its walls. For many years under the reign of Madame Jumel it was a center of social glory, and hither came Aaron Burr, in his old age, to woo and win its mistress by storm. New York will use the old mansion for a revolutionary museum and the block of ground on which it stands will be transformed into a beautiful park. The property has been bought for $150,000.

The house was built by Col. George Morris, who began its erection in 1758. The colonel and Washington were brother officers under Braddock and both of them were attentive to a celebrated colonial beauty, Mary Phillipse, whose father's manor was on the site of Yonkers. She married Colonel Morris and they moved into the new home in 1764. As a loyal royalist Morris at the beginning of the revolution fled to England and the state of New York confiscated his property. For a time the house was used as a station on a stage line between New York and Boston.

In 1809 John Jacob Astor bought the property from the state and got a quit claim deed from the Morris heirs by paying them $100,000. The next year the mansion was sold to the Jumels, who retained possession of it until Mme. Jumel's death in 1866. Then followed several transfers and much litigation.

After the battle of Long Island the Americans took up a position on Harlem Heights, and Washington made his headquarters in the Jumel mansion from September 16, 1776, to October 21, 1776. It was afterward used by the enemy for similar purposes, mostly by General Knyphausen, commander of the Hessians, hired by George III. to fight the colonists

Mme. Jumel was born in 1769 and she lived to the ripe old age of ninety-seven. Her mother died in giving her birth on the way from France to the West Indies. She was adopted by an American woman living at Newport, and at seventeen made a runaway match and settled in New York, where she became prominent socially. Fifteen years later she became a widow and not long afterward married Stephen Jumel. M. Jumel had gained a fortune in San Domingo, but escaped from the black insurrection with only his life and a cargo of coffee that was on the way to New York

He became a wine merchant, prospered, and in 1815 was able to retire and go to Paris, where he figured in the attempts to restore Napoleon. The Jumels lived in splendor in Paris and lost much of their fortune. Mme. Jumel returned to New York in 1822, was rejoined by her husband several years later, and then fortunes were revived. Under this regime the old mansion had a gay career. Talleyrand, several French princes and members of the Napoleon family were entertained by the Jumels. It was here that Fitz Greene Hallock wrote the poem on the death of Marco Bozarris. Aaron Burr was seventy-eight years of age when he paid his addresses to Mme. Jumel, again a widow, and by the force of his magnetism forced her to marry him. They did not live long together and she retained her old name.

The Jumel mansion has much of the general appearance of the revolutionary days. It is built of wood filled in with brick. The rooms are in the same form as 100 years ago, though the details of the interior of the building have been renewed from time to time.

The Ordeal Is Trying

Childbearing is a perfectly natural function, but it is robbed of its terrors where the virtue of "Mother's Friend" is known. This unique liniment, applied externally, relaxes all the muscles, so that

The Ordeal Is Easy



WILL BOLT, of Lynnville, Iowa, writes: "Mother's Friend" relieved my wife of all trouble. It is worth its weight in money."

Sold by all best Druggists. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. "Motherhood," a book for women and girls, mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day



FIRE BELLS IN THE NIGHT

Strike terror to the heart of the man who is away from home, as he don't know but that he may find his home in ruins on his return. And the first thought that strikes him after his family is safe—I hadn't a cent of insurance on it! Be wise in time, for it may be your home next time. I represent some of the oldest and safest companies. Let me insure you at once. I have some choice building lots for sale on which I will build houses to suit, and sell on easy terms.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

Omega Oil



CORSET PAINS—A woman once said she liked to wear a corset because it was such a relief when she took it off. So long as Fashion makes women wear corsets, they will continue to squeeze their bodies into shapes never intended by Nature, and they will also continue to suffer. The pain and discomfort won't be so bad, however, if they will rub themselves every night with a little Omega Oil. This relaxes the squeezed-up flesh and muscles, takes out the soreness and has a wonderfully soothing effect. The woman who wants to get up in the morning feeling fine, ought to get some Omega Oil right away and use it.

Omega Oil is for sale at most drug stores. Any druggist can get a supply of his wholesaler. If your dealer does not keep it, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, if you will send 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Street.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TALKING OF WAR

JAPANESE GENERALS ARE IN DAILY CONFERENCE.

EMPEROR HAS BEEN PRESENT

THE FOREIGN OFFICE IS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

OFFICERS SENT TO KOREA

GENERAL NEWS LEARNED IN FOREIGN LANDS.

London, March 30—The Yokohoma correspondent of the Daily Mail wires:

"There is great tension in official circles.

"The foreign office is open day and night.

"Frequent conferences are held between the senior generals. The emperor has been present thereat, and has made anxious enquiries as to the condition of the service.

"Three staff officers have been dispatched to Korea to make investigations.

"The possibilities of war are freely discussed."

RUSSIA IS WARNED.

Vienna, March 30.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, a newspaper which is in close touch with the Austrian foreign office, publishes the following note today:

"England, Germany and Japan have presented identical notes to Russia and China warning them that the signing of the Manchurian agreement will involve the partition of China. This combined action deters Russia from insisting on the signature of the agreement. France, while declining to co-operate with England, Germany and Japan, has intimated to Rusia that she would regard the conclusion of the Manchurian treaty as an unfriendly act."

BRITAIN'S QUEEN SPEAKS.

Copenhagen, March 30.—Replying to the address of the representatives of 500 Danish associations this afternoon Queen Alexandria, of Great Britain, made an interesting speech.

"Receive," said her majesty, "my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful address expressive of the love and sympathy with which my dear compatriots still surround me, notwithstanding the lapse of many years. It was a heavy blow which fell upon my husband and myself when God called our beloved and never to be forgotten Queen Victoria to Himself. May God give us strength and wisdom to discharge the manifold, great and difficult duties which have now devolved upon us. In the confident hope of being able in the future to contribute towards strengthening the bonds which have for so many years united Great Britain and my dear old fatherland, I express agin my profound gratitude to all who signed the address."

SALISBURY NOT VERY ILL.

London, March 30.—The Daily Express story that Lord Salisbury is suffering from a kidney complaint which will incapacitate him from duty for a long period is emphatically denied as utterly groundless. He had planned a trip to the Riviera, previous to his present slight illness. He expects to resume his duties shortly, and announces his intention to return from the Riviera in time to attend a public dinner May 13. An official bulletin issued today said:

"The attack of influenza is following its usual course. He is at present suffering from weakness, consequent of the disease, but hopes to be ready to start for the Riviera in a few days."

POLISH INFLUENCE STRONG.

Berlin, March 30.—Chancellor Von Buelow has determined to introduce a bill designed to check the continued growth of Polish influences in the eastern provinces. One method will be the organization of German clubs subsidized by the state. Garrisons will also be re-established in several places.

WILL CLOSE A COLLEGE.

St. Petersburg, March 30—Director Greenburg, with the consent of the district curator, has closed the Riga Polytechnicum.

The Kharoff authorities have issued an order against assemblages in public places, imposing the same penalties for offences as here.

FOR SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Havana, March 30.—The secretary of education, Senor Varona, has recommended expending $1,100,000 out of the school appropriation for the construction of school houses, of which amount $500,000 is to be expended during the present year.

The Bills lumber yard has been destroyed by fire involving a loss of $49,000.

OPENS NEW LAW OFFICE.

Next Monday morning Attorney T. J. Logan will open a new law office at room 6, White Fruit house block, where he will devote his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Logan will not relinquish his positions as United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the federal court. The office in the government building will be open as usual, but much of the business there will be delegated to clerical assistants.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

THREE LIVES LOST IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE.

Mrs. Cohen and Her Two Children Cut Off From Escape—Several Persons Injured.

New York, March 30.—Mrs. Esther Cohen and two of her children, Benjamin, aged five, and Sophia, one year old, perished by the burning of a five-story tenement house at Delancy and Norfolk streets early today. In the panic which occurred, mothers lost their reason and threw their children from the windows and fire escapes to the street below.

That all were caught by the police and firemen and escaped serious injury, seems almost a miracle. Following is a list of the injured:

Max Salsburg, 20, burned about face, hands and body.

John J. Reardon, detective, cut on hands and face by falling glass.

Michael Oestfeldt, suffering from shock and contusions.

There were thirteen families in the house. The fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock by the wife of the janitor, who aroused her husband, and together they went to the front of the house, giving the alarm.

On the top floor of the tenement lived Morris Cohen, his wife, Esther, and their children, Sophia, Harry and Benjamin. The flames were already through the roof when they were awakened. Escape by the hall was cut off. Groping their way through the smoke to the window, Cohen picked up the boy Harry, and, calling to his wife to follow got on the fire escape and started to descend.

Mrs. Cohen carried the baby in her arms and the boy Benjamin followed. Out on the fire escape the flames and smoke which burst from the windows below them, separated the members of the family, and only Cohen and the boy reached the street.

When the firemen were finally able to reach the top floor they found the bodies of Mrs. Cohen and the other two children blackened and burned, lying on the fire escape landing.

The damage by the fire is estimated at $10,000.

CHICAGO POST SOLD.

Chicago, March 30.—The Chicago Evening Post was today sold by H. H. Kohlsaat to a company headed by J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, who will be president and publisher of the paper. Samuel T. Clover, for several years managing editor of the paper, will be its editor. The publication, which will be known hereafter as the Chicago Post, will appear Monday in an entirely different form. The pages will be reduced one-half from the present size, but increased in number from eight to sixteen. The Chicago Post, it is announced, will make a feature of financial news, but will "present all the news of value to its readers and will continue to take especial interest in the literary, educational, reformatory and social life of Chicago." The paper will be strongly republican in politics.

MAURICE BARRYMORE INSANE.

New York, March 30.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, who was taken to the insane pavillion at Bellevue hospital yesterday, passed a restless night. He awakened early this morning but did not talk to anyone. Barrymore constantly muttered to himself and once in a while would ask for pen and ink, saying he wished to write to his daughter, Ethel, who was detained from him.

SAW HER HUSBAND

THE WIFE OF AGUINALDO IS ADMITTED TO HIM.

HIS MOTHER ALSO A CALLER

PRESIDENT'S PRAISE GOES TO FUNSTON.

DISPOSITION OF AGUINALDO

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DECIDED UPON.

Manila, March 30.—The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who have been living at Binacayan, near Old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

The Spaniard, Lorenzo Prieto, who was charged with having assisted the insurgents by furnishing information to the insurgent General Cailles in exchange for trading privileges, was tried by a military commission, found guilty and sentenced to death.

General MacArthur commuted the sentence to ten years.

Prieto was the agent of the firm of Menderona & Co., and to a certain extent was associated with De Carman, the American contractor, also charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents.

PRESIDENT'S KIND WORDS.

Washington, March 30.—The war department today made public a portion of the cablegram sent yesterday to General MacArthur, conveying the appreciation of the president and secretary of war of General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. It is as follows:

"Washington, March 29.—MacArthur, Manila: The president directs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of General Funston and of the officers and the men of the army and navy engaged with him in the Palanan expedition. The secretary of war personally joins in this expression. Corbin."

There is excellent reason for the belief that the portion of General Corbin's message not made public relates to the case of Aguinaldo, the question of whose disposition is now a source of some perplexity to the administration.

Although it is more than probable that General MacArthur is asked for an expression of his judgment as to the best course to pursue with regard to his prisoner, it is barely possible that the message contains definite instructions on that point.

CRITICISES AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—The Russian press has not particularly commented on the capture of Aguinaldo. The St. Petersburg Zietung (German) alone attacks the United States for using traitors. This paper thinks "the ambition of the United States to exercise its influence to secure a foothold alongside the old world powers is positively insulting, seeing that America assumes the right to intervene in every dispute between Europe and Latin America."

The paper also blames the United States for the delay in the Chinese acceptance of the Manchurian arranement.

The Zietung does not represent Russian sentiment, usually taking its cue from the Pan-Germans or German conservatives.

HAS NAMED A RECEIVER.

In the federal court at Indianapolis Friday Judge John H. Baker appointed the Citizens' Trust company as temporary receiver for the Belden-Larwill Electric Manufacturing company, of this city. The Trust company has executed a bond for $10,000 and is now in charge of the works. The troubles of the company, brought about by a disagreement of stockholders, have been in the courts for some days, though there has been little doing at the factory since early in the present month. The first application for a receiver was filed Wednesday in the circuit court by O. H. Larwill, one of the stockholders, and sets forth that Mr. Belden is the owner of certain valuable patents which were to be transferred to the Belden-Larwill company, and were to constitute a part of the assets. These patents and licenses, it is claimed, have never been transferred because the company never made satisfactory arrangements for their transfer. Differences arose between the stockholders, and the petition states that M. C. McDougall and A. Weil, two stockholders, wrote to creditors of the company stating that the company was in a bad way financially, but offering to buy their respective claims for 40 cents on the dollar. While Mr. Belden's petition was still pending, three creditors of the company filed an action in involuntary bankruptcy against the company in the United States court on Thursday, and yesterday at Indianapolis filed a supplemental petition going into detail of the company affairs, and asking the appointment of a receiver temporarily until creditors could proceed with the election of a trustee under the bankruptcy laws. Upon this petition Judge Baker named the Citizens' Trust company as such receiver.

Meantime Mr. Belden has concluded arrangements whereby he becomes associated with the Globe Motor Fan company, of Dayton, Ohio, and will leave for that city Monday to assume the duties of his new position.

TOLSTOI APPEALS TO CZAR

PETITIONS IN BEHALF OF THE DOUKOBHOOR WOMEN.

Implores Nicholas II. to Ignore the Stupid Counsels of Evil Men and Perform Justice.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

With a petition of Doukobhoor women begging to be allowed to join their husbands in Canada, Tolstoi has written the following letter to the Czar:

"Tens of hundreds of Russia's best children suffer trials as heavy and even heavier under the present religious persecution as that inconceivable madness spreads wider and wider over Russia, but which enlightened men and the government have long come to regard as futile and stupid injustice.

"I have long felt it to be my sacred duty to endeavor before I die to open your eyes to the senseless and horrible cruelties perpetrated in your name.

"This touching appeal of the Doukobhoor forces me to delay no longer. "Thousands and tens of men, deeply religious and thus representing the nation's truest and chiefest strength, have been brought to ruin, imprisoned in exile or driven from Russia.

"Take this matter into your hands. Heed not the counsel of the men who instigated the persecutions; heed not Pobiedonostzeff, an exiled, obstinate, hard-hearted man, born out of his time, nor Sipjagin, a short sighted, superficial, unenlightened man, but revise or repeal all the existing, stupid, repungant, shameless laws enjoining religious persecutions, which have long ceased to exist in every civilized country except Russia."

EXPLOSION HURTS MANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—By an explosion of gas at furnace C of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., today, five men were terribly burned, two fatally. Their names are: George Rader, will die; George Hossack, will die; George Goga, Charles Potter, Michael Grannon. The men were plumbers and the explosion was caused by escaping natural gas from a broken main igniting from the furnace.

BANKING FIRM FAILS.

Oswego, N. Y., March 30.—The banking firm of W. J. Brewster & Co., of Hannibal, this county, failed yesterday, with liabilities of $125,000. The entire village is affected by the failure and many small depositors in Oswego, Wayne and Cayuga counties sufferd severely. Among the depositors, it is said, was the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

RECRUITING OFFICE CLOSES.

This evening the army recruiting station in this city will be closed, and Lieutenant Yule and his assistants will leave Monday for Logansport upon similar duty. The officer and his men have proved attentive to their duties, courteous and gentlemanly, and have made many friends in the city.

Lieutenant Yule has made arrangements to return to Fort Wayne in case there should be a party of recruits who desire to enlist, and applicants can make their desires known to Dr. C. H. English, the examining surgeon.

Mrs. Franc, of 49 Charles street, is dangerously ill.

BIG HOTEL BURNS

THE JEFFERSON, AT RICHMOND, IS DESTROYED.

WAS THE PRIDE OF THE CITY

BUILT AND FURNISHED AT A COST OF $1,000,000.

NONE OF THE GUESTS LOST

DEFECTIVE LIGHT WIRE WAS THE CAUSE.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—The magnificent Jefferson hotel, the pride of Richmond, was practically swept out of existence by fire this morning. All that remains of the splendid structure, which was built and furnished by the late Lewis Ginter at a cost of over $1,000,000 are the two clock towers and part of the court fronting on Franklin street. The fire was discovered near midnight, high up in the Main street portion of the building and was not at first considered serious. The hotel apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. The flames spread rapidly and messengers were sent through the building to awaken guests, many of whom had to be dragged out of bed. There was a general rush toward the Franklin street part. The department worked hurriedly, but under the greatest difficulty, owing to the height of the building.

In the Franklin street section were a number of very valuable pictures and Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson.

The statue was saved with the head off and the pictures were gotten out, as were much of the drapery and furniture.

All the guests were gotten out safely.

Mr. Richards, a traveling man, of Danville, Va., was the only guest hurt. He broke his leg falling down a flight of steps.

A Richmond boy named Robertson is missing. It is feared he was caught in the burning building. Several of the firemen were more or less injured, but none seriously.

The insurance on the building is about $650,000. It is not yet known whether the hotel will be rebuilt. The Jefferson was opened about six years ago and was one of the finest hotels in the south.

It occupied a full half block and was regarded as practically fire proof. The fire originated in the linen room and, it is supposed, from a defective electric wire. All the guests in the Main street part lost their baggage.

AN APPEAL FOR HUMANITY.

Those in attendance at the annual meeting of the Visiting Nurse league were greatly impressed with the amount of good and the diversity of the work done by the visiting nurse as shown by the reports of the secretary and the nurse herself. They must also have been impressed with the statement of the treasurer, that the treasury is almost empty, with a new year just commencing. It is hoped that this emergency will be promptly met. Let those interested, and every lover of humanity should be, at once send a cash donation to the treasurer, Dr. Overthiers-Calvin, 71 West Wayne street, by whom it will be promptly acknowledged, and thus obviate the necessity of the league engaging a solicitor, which would mean an additional expense.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

In accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the congregation, the session of the Third Presbyterian church has decided to adopt individual communion cups. A complete service of cups and trays has been presented to the church by Mrs. Isabella Diffenderfer, who is one of the charter members.

MAY WIPE OUT BUCKET SHOPS.

New York, March 30.—Wall street is beginning to believe that bucket shops are doomed to extinction by the act of congress of March 2, amending the war revenue laws. The office of Charles H. Treat, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, has been haunted by lawyers representing proprietors of bucket shops, who want information as to how the law is to be enforced. Collector Treat replied that the law is to be enforced according to regulations issued by the commissioner of internal revenue for the collection of the tax. The lawyers said the keepers of bucket shops were placed in the position of having to violate the internal revenue laws or confess that they violate the gambling laws of New York state or go out of business.

AUDITORIUM A GOOD INVESTMENT

It is sometimes a hard task to convince a man that there is benefit to him in an investment out of which he does not get an immediate return in cash or its equivalent. That difficulty has been encountered in promoting the auditorium project. Now and then a man who is asked to subscribe for five dollars' or ten dollars' worth of stock will decline on the ground that it will pay him nothing, or if the enterprise should earn a profit, the returns on so small an amount of stock would not be worth his while. If that narrow view of the project be taken perhaps the conclusion is right.

But that is not the view to take of the matter. While it is true that experienced business men believe the auditorium will earn a profit, cash dividends on the investment required to build it are not the first concern. Larger, more enduring and constantly multiplying profits in general public good are what is sought in the auditorium. The purpose is to give the people of Fort Wayne a great meeting place—a handsome and comfortable assembly hall, where thousands may gather to be entertained and educated. It is the purpose to provide a place where great conventions and assemblies may gather, attracting visitors to Fort Wayne and making the outside world well acquainted with the many excellences of this city. It is the purpose to establish in Fort Wayne an institution that shall make every man, woman and child in the city in many sorts of ways the beneficiary of every good thing it has power to confer. It is the purpose to give this city what every pretentious city possesses—a popular temple to which the people may look with pride and independence as their forum and their church.

It is an enterprise that appeals to the public spirit and the civic pride as well as to the distinct self-interest of every intelligent inhabitant of Fort Wayne.

There will be profits more or less from the investment. But such profits sink to insignificance beside the greater profits in public good. The auditorium project has no other end than the public good.

THE DIARY OF MAJOR ANDRE

COMES TO LIGHT AFTER LONG BEING LOST.

Lord Grey Finds the Dairy of the Young British Officer Who Met a Tragic Fate.

London, March 30.—The dairy of Major Andre, after lying hidden for a hundred years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Lord Grey, the other day, while he was going over a lot of old family papers that had probably not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American war of independence.

Lord Grey's great grandfather was a commander of British troops in America at that time (and Andre served on his staff), and this accounts for the diary being in the possession of the present peer. The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending over to the United States to secure samples of Andre's handwriting, none of which can be obtained here.

The diary is a story of the campaign, day by day, during the years 1777-1778. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldiers standpoint, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a skill that would make him the equal of any military hydrographer of today.

The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which prompted the tragic ending of his career, but it gives interesting glimpses of the personality of one of the historical figures of the revolution.

Attorney Allen J. Vesey returned last evening from a business trip to Chicago.

TROUBLE IS ACUTE

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA ARE STRAINED.

MR. LOOMIS IS CALLED HOME

STATE DEPARTMENT WANTS TO HAVE CONSULTATION.

VENEZUELA YET OBDURATE

OUR PROTESTS HAVE HAD NO APPARENT EFFECT.

Washington, March 30.—The state department has recalled Minister Frank Loomis from Caracas to Washington for the purpose of consultation.

The issues between the government of the United States and the government of Venezuela have become more acute lately and it is desired that the department may be able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the situation in Venezuela through more direct means than the scanty cable communications that are being exchanged.

So far as can be learned the last protest of our government to the Venezuelan government respecting the treatment of Consul Baiz has not met with a satisfactory response and the asphalt controversy is still open.

It is not believed that formal official complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis, save in the case of the brief of one of the attorneys in the asphalt controversy, but however that may be, the minister has the full approval of the government for everything he has done, according to the present information, and there is no reason to believe that he will not return to Venezuela from his conference with the secretary of state.

IT WAS A DOGGED CONTEST

OXFORD WINS THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Defeated the Cambridge Crew by Only Half a Length—Both Crews Much Distressed.

London, March 30.—1050 a. m.—Oxford won the university boat race today, finishing half a length ahead of Cambridge.

The closeness of the finish of the university boat race which was rowed this morning over the course from Putney to Mort Lake, which is officially given as two-fifths of a mile, is evidence of the doggedness of the contest. Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

A half gale was blowing from the southwest as the time for the start drew near and the water was so rough that the choice of positions was considered a great advantage, and but for the generalship of Culme-Seymour, Oxford's stroke, it might easily have given the race to the light blue.

As it was, the spectators were treated to a rare race, the rivals leading alternately until they reached Thornycrofts, where it looked as if the odds were on Cambridge.

Shortly afterwards Culme-Seymour called upon his men and a desperate race ensued along the banks by the meadows.

Cambridge, though distressed, replied splendidly to the Oxonian's challenge and shot by Barnes bridge looking like winners. It was, however, an expiring effort, and Oxford, keeping an even pace, wore down the opposing crew and won in twenty-two minutes and thirty-one seconds.

It was a grand race and both crews were greatly distressed at the finish.

FATHER CLEARY'S LECTURE.

Arrangements have been made whereby the lecture to be given by Father J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, Minn., will take place in Library hall on Tuesday evening, April 9. The lecture was to have been given in the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, but owing to the limited accommodations there it was decided to secure larger quarters. Holders of regular season tickets will have seats reserved for them. Father Cleary is one of the leading Catholic speakers of this country and his lecture on "American Citizenship" which he will deliver here, has received the warmest praise wherever it has been heard.

THE A. R. BREMER CO,

Challenges the Citizens of Fort Wayne.

A PUBLIC TEST TO BE MADE

AND THE RESULT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER.

[illegible] important challenge is not only to the citizens of Fort Wayne, but to the entire civilized world. The [illegible] will be interested in the outcome of this investigation to prove the great merits of their [illegible] famous discovery. The offer [illegible] by the A. R. Bremer company [illegible] challenge above alluded to [illegible] fairly worded one. They assert that their discovery, Coke Dandruff [illegible] positively cure the most [illegible] common of all troubles, [illegible] falling hair, which [illegible] of the people are annoyed with.

[illegible] thought that the best possible [illegible] publicly determine the merit [illegible] Dandruff Cure is to give [illegible] all those interested in this [illegible] sample bottle, and to have [illegible] in such an open manner that [illegible] question the honesty of [illegible].

[illegible] number of samples have [illegible] sent to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s [illegible] store, and will be given out to [illegible] troubled with dandruff, [illegible] hair, or any disease of the [illegible]. Apply today.

[illegible] in mind the free distribution at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store commenced this morning at 8 o'clock [illegible] tonight at 9 o'clock.

[illegible] Shampoo and Toilet Soap [illegible] fully good for the hair and [illegible]. Cures shiny skin.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

[illegible] people holding permanent [illegible] with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations [illegible] money on their own name [illegible] endorsement. No publicity. [illegible] also made on furniture, [illegible] etc.

[illegible] terms and rates than else-[illegible]

[illegible] Arcade, upstairs. Home [illegible]

[illegible] Saturday nights from 7 to [illegible]

BUY YOUR PAINT

BY YEARS—SQUARE YARDS.

.....NOT GALLONS

B. P. S.

Stands For

BEST PAINT SOLD

Also

BEAUTY, PURITY, SUPERIORITY

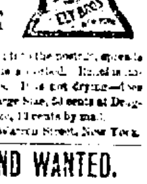
Sold Only By

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both 'Phones.

Nasal CATARRH



In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

[illegible]

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SUBURBAN LAND WANTED.

A tract of about twenty acres for house lot development. Must be on line of electric cars, preferably on a [illegible] line. In describing state acreage price.

Walter B. Perkins,

[illegible] Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

WILLIAM WINANS IS NO MORE

WAS A TEACHER AT THE RUDISILL SCHOOL.

Benjamin W. Rambo Passes Away—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices Today.

William Winans, a teacher at the Rudisill school, on Elizabeth street, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning from tuberculosis at St. Rochus' hospital, west of the city.

Mr. Winans came to Fort Wayne two years ago from Monroeville, where he had been teaching in the schools of Monroe township for several years. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his school duties about six weeks ago. He was born and reared near Pleasant Mills, Adams county, and was thirty-five years of age. The surviving relatives include the widow and two children, his mother and several brothers, one at Monroeville. The family home in this city was at 27 Hanna street.

Mr. Winans was an estimable young man and had a wide friendship. He was a member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Monroeville and of the Jefferson club in this city, of which organization he was the first vice president.

He was also a member of the Church of Christ, and the funeral services will be held at Pleasant Mills Monday forenoon, conducted by Rev. E. W. Allen, of this city.

RAMBO.

Benjamin W. Rambo, for many years a resident of this city, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at his home, 124 West Washington street, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. Rambo was a jeweler by occupation. He was born in New Jersey, March 5, 1822, and was married to Miss Jennie Ritchie, October 24, 1848. There are three surviving children—Mrs. Lewis, of Danville, Ill.; Mrs. Brittingham and Ellion Rambo, an employe of the Fort Wayne Electric works. The deceased was a member of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, and for some years an officer of the church.

Mr. Rambo was one of the earliest watchmakers in the city, and was for many years prominent in this branch of business. Even until within the past year he had not wholly abandoned his avocation, and conducted a small shop at his residence. He has been in failing health for several months and death was due to the infirmities of age.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 4:15 from the residence and at 4:30 from the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Rev. E. W. Allen, the pastor, will officiate.

RICKETT.

Mrs. M. P. Rickett, who died March 25 at her home in Perry township, was 82 years of age, and had resided in Allen county since 1835. Mrs. Rickett was a native of New York, where she was born January 1, 1819, and her marriage to M. P. Rickett occurred in 1831. To this union six children were born. Four of them survive, together with thirteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Mrs. Rickett united with the Universalist church at Huntertown thirty years ago.

Funeral services were held from the Huntertown Universalist church Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Houghton.

ROWE.

William Rowe, forty-nine years of age, died Friday night at Hope hospital after a brief illness from pneumonia. The surviving relatives include a wife and one daughter.

STEINMAN.

Adam Steinman, sr., died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Helm, in Madison township, from the infirmities of age. The deceased came from Germany several years ago to spend his declining years with his children. He was the father of Adam Steinman, of this county.

BLONDELL.

Gustave Blondell, jr., 22 years of age, died at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Blondell, on South Webster street. Death was due to pneumonia.

Funeral services will be held from St. Patrick's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Belot.—Funeral services of Mrs. John C. Belot will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 80 Wagner street, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

Harber.—Funeral services of Peter Harber will be held Monday morning at 9:00 from the residence, 390 South Hanna street, and at 9:30 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church.

Kramer.—Funeral services of Joseph Kramer will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 49 Madison street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

Dinklage. Funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Dinklage will be held Tuesday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 347 East Washington street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

DR. M'FARLAND HERE.

Dr. A. J. McFarland, D. D., of Beaver Falls, Pa., is in the city and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Moffat. Dr. McFarland will probably preach at the morning service at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow. On Monday morning he will address the Ministerial association in the Berry street M. E. church and the public is invited to the meeting, which opens at 10 o'clock. Dr. McFarland is an able and eloquent speaker and his sermons are always interesting. On Sunday evening Dr. McFarland will preach at Westminster Presbyterian church on the subject, "God's Demands on the Nation in Relation to Christ."

LEASED A STOREROOM.

This afternoon David Fresh, of Sunbury, Ohio, leased from the Misses Swinney the storeroom at No. 11 East Main street. Mr. Fresh will at once put in a stock of clothing and gents' furnishings.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Walters has returned from a visit in Philadelphia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

Miss Emma Buchman is home from Chicago for a brief vacation.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

W. P. Breen is in Chicago on a business mission.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Miss Margaret Wagenhals is home from Smith college for a vacation.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Removes the Cause.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith entertained a company of friends at pedro last evening.

FOR POLICE JUDGE

DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO NAME A CANDIDATE.

WILL CONTEST THE NEW LAW

BELIEVE AN APPOINTMENT TO BE INVALID.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE

BOARD OF SAFETY COMMISSIONS NOT HERE.

The city democratic committee has decided to nominate and elect a municipal judge, to fill the office which was created by the last legislature and which will be born two days after the city election in May. This step was decided upon after mature deliberation. It was at first thought best to ignore the [illegible] relating to the judgeship, and rely on the overthrow of the entire charter amendments, as it was thought by some that the election of a judge might be taken as an admission on the part of the municipality of the validity of the law. It was argued, however, that any action taken in regard thereto by the electors could have no possible effect on the constitutionality of the act. The voters have no voice in that matter, which must be settled by the supreme court and an election can have no more possible influence than would a vote declaring the law unconstitutional. The entire amendments are so badly mixed up that it is almost impossible to separate the various provisions one from another, but one contention is that the moment the act was passed the office was created and the legislature could not legally make a legislative vacancy, inasmuch as the office being in existence and an election occurring for municipal offices, it becomes the duty of the electors to select a person for the office created. It is urged that no court in the world would decide that an office can be filled by appointment when the act distinctly states that the incumbent shall be elected. At any rate, the election will be held and the issue will be raised on that point. The city will still protest the constitutionality of the entire act, but in case part of it is sustained they will then have a new action regarding the legality of the created vacancy. There have been a number of names mentioned in connection with the nomination, among the most prominent being those of George W. Louttit, Charles Ryan and Capt. Harry Dickman. Mr. Louttit, while announcing his candidacy, says he does not believe that the law is constitutional and that he is willing to go right in and fight it, notwithstanding that he is a candidate for the position. Mr. Louttit fought the amendments in the legislature and during his two terms as representative from this county has been the champion of the municipal administration, and for that reason many people endorse his candidacy and claim he is entitled to consideration and that his selection would be a merited compensation for his earnest efforts.

NO COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

There is nothing to add to the statement of the situation regarding the police commissionerships. None of the appointees has yet been formally or officially notified of his appointment and therefore maintains [illegible] silence on the question. Mr. Bash said he had not a word to say at present and could not even intimate what steps the commission would take to get possession of the offices assigned them. Mr. Oeake was equally reticent and Mr. Trentman is not in the city. The authorities at the city hall are not doing any talking, either. Beyond saying that they will contest the constitutionality of the law to the last ditch they are mum on the question. Their action will depend entirely upon the procedure of the newly appointed commissioners. As soon as they present themselves for qualification the fun will commence and it is not at all unlikely that it will be many months before the question is finally settled.



A STITCH IN THE BACK Many Fort Wayne People Have It.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—Here's the proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything, and though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared, as well as the dizziness, and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all drug stores. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN THINKING

Of cleaning house REMEMBER that ZIMMER can relieve you of the hardest part by cleaning your carpets. Phone 496.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

A Tonsorial Improvement

George Streicher of the Aveline house barber shop has just returned from the east where he took a course in face massage. He also secured the exclusive control for Fort Wayne of a celebrated scientific preparation for the removal of sunburn, freckles, tan and blackheads, a preparation which does the work effectually and quickly. Since his return, Mr. Streicher has been busily engaged in instructing his employes in the secrets of the new system of massage as well as the use of the preparation. Persons afflicted with any of the blemishes above noted are invited to call at the Aveline shop and receive a treatment and become convinced of the efficacy of the methods he uses. In all departments sanitary appliances are used exclusively and all the workmen are artists in their profession and are the best and most painstaking to be found in the city.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION.

Just in, 500 copies of the following popular books, which we place on special sale at 96c volume. Publishers' price is $1.50. The titles are:

"In the Palace of the King."
"Patroon Von Volkenberg."
"Alice of Old Vincennes."
"In Connection With the De Willoughbly Claim."
"To Have and to Hold."
"Reign of Law."
"When Knighthood was in Flower."
"Eleanor."
"Janice Meredith."

Our supply is limited to the above number of copies, so procure one early. Price, 96c vol.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

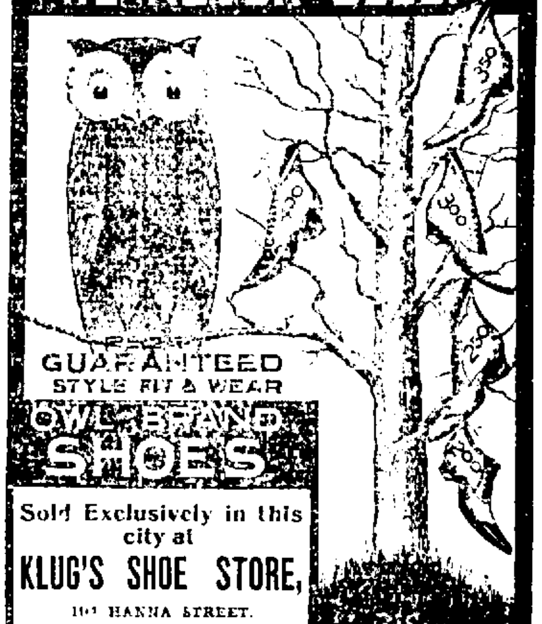
FORGERS ARE ARRAIGNED.

New York, March 30.—David L. Short and Morris Meyers, the two men arrested yesterday on a warrant charging them with forgery in the first degree in connection with the will of the millionaire William Marsh Rice, were arraigned today and held in bail of $5,000 each.

Miss Marguerite Schilling entertained a number of her young friends yesterday in honor of her sixth birthday anniversary.

Miss Phoebe Ellison goes to Chicago on Sunday and will enter Chicago university for a course.

WE NEVER SLEEP



GUARANTEED STYLE FIT & WEAR

OWL BRAND SHOES

Sold Exclusively in this city at

KLUG'S SHOE STORE,

101 HANNA STREET.



Hats for Easter.

With one of our hats on your head, the hat problem for this season will be off your mind.

See our line of caps for Children.

Seidel Bros.,

50 CALHOUN STREET.

We Do It All....

We install the furniture, lay the carpets, hang the curtains and pictures, set up the stove and set the table, too, if you say the word.

CASH OR CREDIT.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

135 Calhoun Street.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

26 W. WAYNE STREET.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

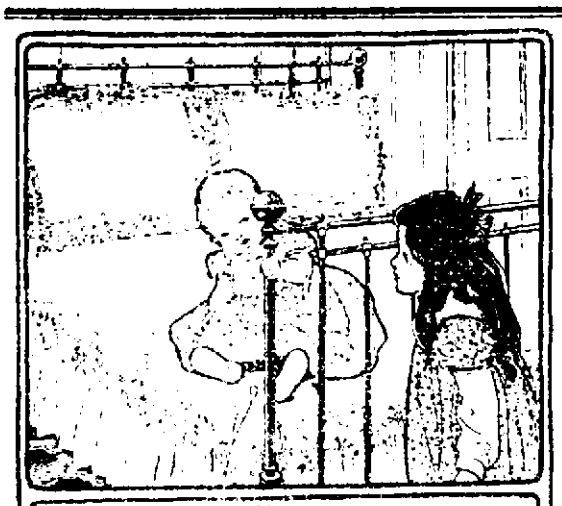
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to [illegible]

TAKE DR. IMAN'S COMPOUND World's Best Spring Medicine

A Blood Maker. A Blood Purifier.

A Cure for All Stomach, Bowel and Liver Troubles

A GUARANTEED PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



CHOICE bed sets in Irish point lace, or tamboured, embroidered muslin, should be washed with Ivory Soap to preserve their beauty. If they are of an ecru tint, a little strong coffee should be added to the rinsing water. The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made fit it for many special uses, for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

IVORY SOAP IS 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ PER CENT. PURE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

John A. Miller to Cyrus S. Miller and Anna Miller, lot 52 and east 20 feet lot 51 Fairfield's addition, for $1,500.

—Country.—

John and Ida F. Buell to John Adams, part of east half of southeast quarter, section 32, Aboite township, for $700.

Daniel and Elizabeth Spranger to J. F. and Elizabeth J. Lehman, part northeast quarter, section 29, Maumee township, for $55.

Charles Eninger et al. to Oliver Minnick, furlong part east of lot 34 Maysville, for $1.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Conquers Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 30 pills 10c.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The International Printing Pressman's union, No. 19, at a meeting held Thursday evening, March 28, 1901, adopted the following resolutions in respect of their deceased brother, Joseph Kramer:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother member, Joseph Kramer, and

Whereas, We greatly feel and are deeply grieved at the loss of one of the best and most efficient workers of the I. P. P. U., No. 19, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our late brother and commend them for the consolation to our heavenly Father, who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased and spread upon the minutes of the union and published in the official journal of the I. P. P. U.; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days.

Louis Wattemath,
E. H. Bookwalter,
Committee.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the perperty in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH,

65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, is fast we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 936.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.



Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1178. 56 Calhoun St.

Our $3.00 Ladies' Shoes, for street and dress wear, are equal in style and service-giving to shoes sold elsewhere at $4 and $5. We have an immense assortment. Try a pair.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Young men, save your money by buying a lot on monthly payments. NO INTEREST. Call at Louis F. Curdes' Office, Rooms 3 & 4, Pixley-Long Block. 22tf

New WALL PAPER at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. C. E. Barnett is in receipt of a telegram from Atlantic City, announcing that the health of Mrs. Bell is steadily improving.

Albion Democrat: "William Bidwell, of Fort Wayne, has been at the bedside of his brother, Frank Bidwell, during the past week. He formerly resided in this city and has many friends here who were glad to meet him."

Rev. S. H. Baumgartner, of Elkhart, will be the guest of friends in the city next week. Rev. Baumgartner was formerly pastor of Bethel Evangelical church and may occupy the pulpit of the church some evening.

Rev. T. J. Legg, state superintendent of the Church of Christ, will conduct an institute at the West Creighton avenue church beginning Friday evening, April 5th. Rev. Legg will lecture on methods of conducting a Sunday school.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, will conduct a "Question Box" service tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Bailey will answer all questions that may be submitted to him, provided they are not irreverent.

The meeting of the Morning Musical yesterday was very interesting, the entire program consisting of children's songs. The program was in charge of Mrs. Harry Ninde, who had carefully prepared a program that gave much pleasure to the audience.

Mrs. P. W. Greenick entertained the members of the Sansfacon club Thursday evening, at progressive pedro. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mont Beaver and Thomas Snook, and the baubles were awarded to Mrs. Tom Snook and Robert Douglass. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and flowers.

At the annual election of the Dandelion club Mrs. William Griffith was chosen president; Mrs. P. J. H. Myers, vice president; Mrs. M. T. Stokes, secretary, and Mrs. Willis Hattersley, treasurer. The executive committee is made up of Mrs. Mason Long, Mrs. William Meesman and Mrs. J. N. Study.

LOCAL LINES.

William Geake returned yesterday from Indianapolis.

Byron Hattersley is transacting business in Chicago.

ing." "The Coming War," and "The Finisheh Mystery."

J. F. Wing went to Bryan, O., on business yesterday.

Sidney Schwartz has returned to Bloomington university.

Editor John D. Alleger, of Monroeville, was in the city Friday.

W. N. Ballou and W. C. Geake will spend Sunday at Huntertown.

Miss Viola Swartz is seriously ill at her home, 253 West Wayne street.

Judge Allen Zollars transacted business in Plymouth, Ind., on Friday.

A. L. Randall returned from Chicago last night, where he attended the automobile exhibition.

A didsplay of full-blooded Belgian hares is on exhibition in the window of the Granneman drug store.

Ben Hur court No. 15 met in their new hall in the Oddfellow's block last night and initiated several candidates.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association will be held Tuesday evening, April 2nd instead of Thursday.

John T. Dougall, of the News, is expected home from Indianapolis today, where he has been attending the meetings of the Mystic Shriners.

Mrs. Raquet entertained the members of the Acorn club at her home, 39 Hendricks street, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Barr was the guest of honor.

Rev. J. W. Lake is conducting a series of quarterly meetings in the Ossian district of the United Brethren church for Presiding Elder J. W. Lower.

The lodge of Pathfinders will attend divine service at Simpson M. E. church Sunday evening, and Rev. T. J. Johnson will preach a special sermon.

There will be a reunion service of the young people of St. John's Reformed church who have been confirmed since 1895, tomorrow evening at 7:30.

A special service for children and their parents will be held at Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 9:30, and Rev. A. K. Zaltman will deliver a special address.

Homer C. Hartman, the well known pension attorney who has been in feeble health for some time, is now reported as seriously ill at his home on Maple avenue.

The polo match to have been played between the Princess team, of this city, and the Richmond team has been declared off. The match was to have taken place this evening at Princess rink.

The elebrated "little German band" will entertain the guests at the German village included in the "trip around the world" to be given by the ladies of the Third Presbyterian church in May.

Rev. W. E. Wight, who has been giving readings in Revelations at Berry Street M. E. church, will preach in that church on Sunday morning and evening. The subjects of the addresses are "Sober Thinking." "The Coming War," and "The Finished Mystery."

ROUGH SPOTS.

Good Food Smooths Them Over.

"There is probably nothing in the world that produces as much happiness as the peculiar feeling that comes over the mind when well fed with nourishing food that particularly rebuilds the brain, and makes everything on earth have a rosy tint. Ambition is renewed, spirits are of the most sanguine, and confidence has restored that feeling within us which carries us over the rough places."

So writes a man who was built up from a wretched invalid to a fine condition of health by changing his diet and using Grape-Nuts Food.

"There is no sense of enjoyment equal to that of being well physically and mentally. I can hardly realize that such a transposition has been made. From being ill tempered and disagreeable I have changed to something like enjoyment of the society that I had grown to avoid. From feeling that life was not worth living, I now feel that I would like to live always.

I enclose a sample of my handwriting showing my nervous condition before using Grape-Nuts Food, and you can compare it with my signature to this letter."

The writing done while he was in a nervous, ill fed condition is shown on an old time check and reports a series of dates when he was absent on account of sickness. His signature was made in lines that consist of minute waves or wiggles, showing the desperately weak condition, while the signature to the letter is remarkable for its clear penmanship.

It is the old story over and over again that when a man is broken down because he exhausts the gray matter in the nerve cells and brain from overwork and improper food, he can rebuild that gray matter by using Grape-Nuts, for this food contains Phosphate of Potash direct from the natural grains of the field, and this, united with the Albumen of the grains make the only combination that will rebuild this peculiar soft, gray substance.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms 24 W. Berry St. 3-8-1mo

FOR RENT—An exceptionally nice suite of unfurnished rooms with board at 96 East Wayne St. 18 tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Dither Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply at H. T. Hilgemann't grocery, on West Jefferson street. 27-tf

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, with or without board, at 114 Clinton street, one block from Masonic Temple. 27-6t

FOR RENT—Five room corner cottage, 121 Hayden street; cellar, cistern, hydrant and gas; rent, $9. Inquire, 40 Harmer.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms, all modern improvements; centrally located; first-class in every respect. Apply 49 Harmer street. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Nice furnished rooms, at No. 15 Clay street, near Berry, with bath privileges, and will board if desired. Apply at residence. 7-tf

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6tf

FOR RENT—Two front room offices, also 6 room flat above, at No. 9 E. Wayne, opposite Fruit House, in rear of the Binder Jewelry store, corner Calhoun street. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 8-1mo

FOR RENT—A suite of 3 office rooms fronting on Calhoun St.; also the lodge hall for second and fourth Saturday nights of the month; all in the Vordemark building, No. 32 Calhoun St. 27-29-30

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—In Foster block, Court St., second story, over Kettler's furniture store, handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen or married couple without children; light, heat and attendance to rooms furnished; bath and toilet rooms; unexceptionable references required. Apply at Foster Furniture Co. 3-20-20t

FOR RENT OR SALE—Grocery, feed store, meat market, saloon, hotel; you can rent any business separate or all together; best location, close to Pittsburg shops and Bass foundry and machine works; will give you a bargain. Call at once. I will retire. M. Frank, 208 Hanna street. In the meantime I will give you a bargain in groceries, shoes, rubbers and gents' furnishing goods. Fresh and smoked meats of all kinds. 3-9-Sat&Tu-St

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our friends and relatives for their kindness and sympathy during our late bereavement of our dear son, husband and brother, and we also thank the W. R. C. ladies and the G. A. R. Post.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. BROWER AND FAMILY.

New WALL PAPER at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

We are showing a very pretty assortment of Rosaries in Pearl, Amethyst, Amber, Emerald, Cryst, Garnet, etc., with gold chains, suitable for Eastern or Confirmation gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Special sale at Foster's Monday morning, April 1, of India Stools. One style, worth $1.00, at 69 cts.; one style, worth $1.75, for 98 cts. See them in their Clinton street window.

New WALL PAPER at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

The old joke of the expensive Easter Hat is a thing of the past. Our low prices have laid it to rest. We ask no fancy high prices for our Millinery.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 53 E. Wayne St. 30tf

WANTED—Lady agents; good profits and steady employment. Call at 217 East Wayne St. w

WANTED—A man to learn to repair watches. Call at 98 N. Harrison S., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A girl to do second work and assist in care of baby; good wages. Apply at No. 214 West Washington St. 29tf

WANTED—Situation by experienced young man as hotel clerk, day or night, city or country; highest references. Address, Box 11, Sentinel.

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-20t

WANTED Ladies desiring pleasant easy home work paying a handsome income should address with stamp. Standard Co., Flint, Mich. 30-2t

WANTED—Portrait Agents—Finest work; lowest prices; outfits free; delivery guaranteed. Write Crown Art Co., 6353 Eggleston Ave., Chicago.

WANTED To Rent—A suite of four or five unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; west end preferred. Address C, care Sentinel. 29-2t

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable parties for detectives and correspondents; self-addressed envelope for particulars. North American Detective Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas—Every city bank is an aluminum mine. A separating process patent made C. M. Hall rich. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced salesman, familiar with supplies used by threshermen and saw mills; good wages for reliable man. Address, Miller Oil and Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 28-30

WANTED Traveling man of age for Indiana to collect and advertise, $2.50 per day and traveling expenses; state age; married or single. Manager, 390 Caxton building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel for old established house of solid financial standing; salary $780 and expenses; no canvassing; enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 375 Caxton building, Chicago. 9,16,23,30

WANTED Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D, Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-10-sat13t

WANTED Men to learn barber trade; we teach the work in two months and include board and tools; special thirty day offer for spring rush; catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 30-6t

WANTED Male Help Positions under the government. Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held in all large cities; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 23-30-6

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Home work; for men, women and young people. We have several lines of work to give out, some to copy letters; no canvassing; $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; enclose stamp; work mailed on application. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED—An established $250,000 Illinois corporation, composed of men rated $5,000,000, desires negotiations and interviews with men competent to fill a managerial position handling office and finances; cash investment $1,000 to $2,500. Absolutely necessary; salary $150 per month and 20 per cent commission. Address Auditor's Department, 521-25 Manhattan building, Chicago. 30-6-12-30

LOST.

LOST Yesterday afternoon, on Glasgow Ave. or E. Washington St., a pocketbook containing $3.25. Finder return to Sentinel office and receive reward.

Attend our opening Saturday. Souvenirs and music. Afternoon and evening.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO. 28t3

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 485 S. Calhoun St. 28-tf

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Hushor, 197 Holman street. 20-tf

WANTED—McClure Magazine, August, 1898; will pay 25 cents for same at this office. 30-2t

WANTED—A girl for light housework; no washing. Apply 189 East Washington street. 30-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Traveling salesman to sell a staple line of goods as a side line. Address Box 10, Sentinel. 29-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must come well recommended; good wages. 241 West Berry street. 11-tf

WANTED—One or two young men to embark in a good business already established. Address, Box 81, Fort Wayne, Ind. 21tf

WANTED—All incurable cases of catarrh, hay fever, asthma, etc., to try Hirons' Asthma and Cough Cure. Meyer Bros. & Co., wholesale agents. 5eod3m

WANTED—One agent in every town to sell pure blue grass seed for lawns; agents' sample sows 400 square feet; sent prepaid, 10 cents. Kentucky Seed Co., Paris, Ky.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. E. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. F. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, cart and harness, 20 Wheeler St. 23-2t

FOR SALE 9-room house on Harrison St., near Williams; lot 25x150; price, $2,500; make us an offer. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE Frame double house on Lake Ave.; property in fine condition; rents well; will be sold at a bargain. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE Nearly new, nine rooms bath and electric lights, on Hanna street, near DeWald; a special bargain, $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE Vacant property on Hoagland Ave.; high and dry; east front; asphalt pavement; near Creighton Ave.; cheap. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE Lot on E. Butler St., size 50x150 feet; lays two feet higher than the sidewalk; one-half block east of Clinton; will sell cheap if taken at once. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—On account of retiring I offer for sale my 14-room boarding house, completely furnished, filled with good paying boarders; rent of house very low; situated in the heart of the business center. Address "M," care Letter Carrier [illegible]

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five room cottage on Boone street, choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—A nice home on Douglass Ave.; house and lot on Fine St., half price; make me an offer on 111 Taylor St.; house and lot on Third St., $1,650.00; six room house and half lot on McClellan St., $2,100. Bargains in vacant lots in all parts of city. O. E. Miner, Real Estate and Loans, Notary Public, 23 Court St. 3-12-1mo

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 190 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 6 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. E. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two female goats. Inquire 77 E. Berry St. 3-26-tf

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Pure cider vinegar and apple jelley at cider mill, 29 N. Harrison. Phone 1176. 3-29-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new nine-room steam heated residence, west end; price cut to $4,500. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A bargain on Douglas avenue; very desirable home at low price. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Several centrally located residences, desirable and at prices to suit. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good 5 room house, with barn, on West DeWald St.; price cut to $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A residence in Lakeside, with an encumbrance; will make it a bargain if sold at once. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Second hand cook stoves and furniture. All kinds of furniture bought, sold and exchanged. J. M. Rasmus, 69 E. Main St. 3-9-1m

FOR SALE—Choice building lots on Broadway, Fairfield and Cottage avenues; will build if desired. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—18 choice lots near the Jefferson street school; first choice can now be had on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice new 7-room house short distance west of Broadway; 30 foot lot; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 1-28-1m

FOR SALE—Forty-acre farm in southern Michigan; especially adapted to fruit culture; no commission. Address C. Gside, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-9-1m-d&w

FOR SALE 8-room dwelling on W. Creighton Ave., near Webster; bath, closet and gas for fuel and lights; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE Two fine oak show cases at $10; one fine nickel plate glass top $10; about 25 counters from $5 to $25 each; all kinds of shelving and counters bought and sold at L. J. Libbing & Co., 23 W. and 39 E. Main St. 29-2t

FOR SALE—Desirable lot, 100x150 feet, corner Wabash avenue and Humphrey street; will divide to suit purchaser and erect building if desired and sell on easy payments; no commission. Call on Hoosier Mfg. Co., 30 East Berry street. 3-30-1mo

FOR SALE—Two farms, well improved, located in Aboite and Lafayette townships; would take part pay in improved city property; also a number of good improved dwelling property, well located. Call and see us. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., 1st floor. tf

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Centlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE Five-room house in Lakeside, near to the bridge and within one block of the street cars; fine location; price, $1,750; small payment down. If not sold within ten days will be rented at $11 per month. Apply to Land Improvement Co., room 7, Pixley-Long block. M23-1m

FOR SALE S. C. Black Minorcas; prize winners wherever shown; up to standard weight; are unsurpassed for their large size, grand shape, superb color, fine comb and superior laying qualities. Eggs from selected matings of exhibition birds sold with guarantee. Write for prices. Albert O. Pape, 56 St. Mary's Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. d27-30-w1t

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 35, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 156, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Lillie's addition; lots 15, Wilt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 196, Vordermark's add.; lot 26, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 127, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 35, 36, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 25, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. B. White, care White Fruit House.

Wakefulness.

Badly nourished nerves are irritable and uneasy, so are nerves that are overworked and worn-out. The quiet and harmony of the nerve-centers are gone; and every effort either of mind or body increases the jarring and discord. They cannot rest because they are hungry; and the sleep that comes after a night of tossing, brings neither rest nor strength. Feed the nerves. Nourish and tone them up, and wakeful nights will be a thing of the past. Dr. MILES' NERVINE is the best remedy for wakefulness because it makes strong nerves.

"My wife was so worn-out and nervous from long suffering that she was unable to get to sleep without the use of opiates. Our leading physicians here and several from Indianapolis failed to give her any relief. She was induced to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial and in a very short time she was able to go to bed and sleep soundly at night." W. T. LONGWITH, Portland, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Is a brain and nerve-food and restorative medicine that helps nature reconstruct the wasted cells and tissues and restore health. Try a bottle—NOW.

druggists on a guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

FORT WAYNE AUDITORIUM ASSOCIATION — I AM A MEMBER R U

TONIGHT.

Lodges: Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 95, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"The Village Postmaster."

The British are wishing they had a Funston to capture General DeWet. The Boer leader is himself a very fair edition of Funston and is in the habit of doing the taking himself.

It is with surprise that we learn Aguinaldo had been taking it easy in one spot for several months and not splitting about Luzon looking up a fresh location for his capital. It is well he has had some recent training in a quiet life.

A Mississippi mob having disposed of two negroes in the usual style threatened to lynch anyone who dared to send an account of it to the newspapers. This occasions some surprised comment; but if any part of the country is to be ruled by the mob why should not the ruling power have its press censorship as well as the others?

If there is to be a contest in the courts over the validity of the charter amendments it ought to be carried through with all possible dispatch. A contest between that part of our municipal machinery over which democrats retain control and that part over which the charter amendments give the republicans control must inevitably result in a most distressing situation. There should be cooperation between the democrats and republicans to have the status of the amendments passed upon by the supreme court at the earliest possible day. If they are constitutional then they are good law and as such command the loyal support of every good citizen. If they are invalid the quicker that is established the better for the city.

The president and the cabinet have decided that General Fred Funston deserves a brigadier's commission in the regular establishment and the dashing little Kansan will be appointed as soon as practicable. He is already a brigadier general of volunteers, but he will soon be mustered out of service. It is reported from Washington that some of the regular army officers on duty there and subordinates in the war department are disposed to speak slightingly of General Funston's brilliant feat in capturing Aguinaldo, as well as to decry that to give him a brigadier's star will be a vast injustice to many old officers in the service. It matters little what some of the whipper-snapper fellow in the army think of Funston's achievement. It speaks pretty well for itself. He ought to be rewarded and no brave and chivalrous officer will begrudge him any distinction the president may choose to confer upon him. It is not in Funston's case an instance of fortunate opportunity. The little fighter created his own opportunity, it is his habit. The ruse by which Aguinaldo was made captive was wholly the conception of his captor, and it was decidedly Funstonesque. Every officer in the Philippines had an equal opportunity to plan some means of capturing the Filipino leader, but of all of them Funston alone had the unique invention to plan a feat at once so bold, hazardous and brilliant. He has fairly won his stars and he will do them honor.

THE LESSON OF IT.

There is in the amendments to the Fort Wayne charter a lesson for the leaders of the democratic party in this city that we hope will be well learned. There is no excuse to lose sight of this lesson because some very able lawyers believe the amendments unconstitutional. If there had been since Mayor Scherer began his administration five years ago any pretense of enforcing the laws regulating saloons and prohibiting gambling the charter amendments would have been impossible. We do not say that the republican leaders would have ceased to be covetous of city patronage and official spoils, but they would have been without pretext to appeal to the legislature for the passage of laws to enable them to take control of the police department of Fort Wayne. If the democrats of Fort Wayne could have shown to the legislature the example of a clean, courageous and impartial administration of the laws the proposals for charter changes could not have obtained a hearing.

The leaders and influential men of the democratic party in Fort Wayne have been remiss in their duty. They have tolerated without protest the course of the Scherer administration with respect to law enforcement. We have appealed to the administration and to the leaders to uphold and enforce the laws but there has been no change for the better. The amendments to the charter are the result of the indolent apathy of the administration and the indifference of the leaders of the democratic party.

We hope the lesson will be well learned. The democratic party must not be made to stand sponsor for any policy of administration that tolerates and encourages wanton contempt of the laws and grants immunity to law-breakers. Such a policy has provoked and made possible the changes of the charter. The strong and influential men in the democratic party of Fort Wayne can reform the party and give pledge that its principles mean law and not lawlessness. The lesson of the charter amendments ought to prove salutary to the democratic managers in this city.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

SUCCESSFUL HORSE SALE

Dan Berry conducted another sale of horses at the Red Lion stable on Pearl street, yesterday, which was attended by a large crowd. This is the third sale Mr. Berry has held here in recent weeks and it was unusually successful. Mr. Berry is of the opinion that a large market could eventually be worked up in this city, the shipping facilities being as good as they are in Indianapolis which has one of the largest horse markets in the country. Yesterday twenty-six head were sold for $4,660, an average of $180 per head. The highest price paid was for a pair of bay roadsters by J. D. Neely, of New York, from Messrs. Pearse & Berry, the price being $1,050. Other sales of note were: road horse to J. F. W. Meyer, this city, for $230; team to J. B. White for $297.50; saddle horse to W. H. Hoffman, $850; pair of heavy draught and single horse to Mr. Hicks, of Hartford, Conn., for $335 and $160 respectively. Mr. Berry will sell another lot of horses at the same place in about three weeks.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES

Have Now a Simple But Effective Cure.

Modern medical science and skill has at last succeeded in producing a remedy which effectually cures that common but extremely annoying trouble, piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the remedy referred to and repeated and thorough trials of the remedy during the past three years have demonstrated that it is the long sought for remedy which can be depended upon as a genuine cure. There are many remedies which give relief, but such relief is only temporary and the trouble soon returns, as bad, or worse than ever. But the Pyramid Pile cure stands practically alone as a lasting cure. It not only gives immediate relief but the relief is there to stay.

Mr. J. W. Rollins writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with Piles, he says: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it."

We quote from this gentleman's letter to show our readers how promptly the remedy acts and also that there is no return of the trouble.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is simple and harmless, containing purely vegetable ingredients and can be used in all cases with perfect safety and with the assurance that a cure will follow. Physicians prescribe it and use it in all cases of piles in preference to the danger and uncertainty of a surgical operation. It cures without pain or inconvenience of any kind.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package, making it the safest, surest, cheapest pile cure before the public and one you can try with almost certain success.

SWINNEY PARK WATER.

You can have the Swinney park mountain water delivered anywhere in the city clean and fresh by calling phone No. 139 South.

WM. T. PECKHAM, Proprietor.
143 E. DeWald Street.

Haffner's Pure Rye Bread is the standard of excellence.

HAFFNER'S STAR BAKERY.
103 and 105 E. Lewis St.
Home 'phone 883. 30-1-3-5

THE AUDITORIUM FUND.

A Partial List of Subscriptions That Have Been Made for Stock in the Association.

The following is a partial list of subscriptions that have been made for stock in the Auditorium Association. The list is incomplete and many who have subscribed will not be found in this list because not yet reported by the solicitor to the chairman of the soliciting committee. The names of subscribers will be made public just as rapidly as the reports can be secured. Those who have subscribed but do not appear in this list will find their names within a few days. The following subscriptions are reported:

Homer Stewart	$ 5 00	W. V. Douglas	5 00
H. W. Ottman	10 00	Wm. Hisner	1 00
Katherine Edmunds	10 00	Chas. Brauner	1 00
T. W. Edmunds	15 00	Christ Keefer	1 00
H. W. Newland	5 00	Frank X. Schilling	1 00
T. E. Marion	1 00	Frank J. Schilling	1 00
M. Mangan	1 00	S. D. Bittler	5 00
Henry G. Krudop	1 00	A. Katzenberg	5 00
Mrs. Ollie Krudop	1 00	A. E. Thomas	5 00
Albert Rolf	5 00	M. J. Stock	10 00
A. F. Ausman	1 00	A. R. Hirons	5 00
J. H. Hozier	1 00	A. Dyke Beals	5 00
E. J. Hozier	5 00	Mary E. Sibray	2 00
H. L. Askew	5 00	D. Thiehle	5 00
Adelaide Pierre	1 00	G. Lindeman	2 00
Jas. English	5 00	F. S. Hunting	50 00
Eb ta S. English	5 00	W. F. Petrs	10 00
Andy J. Gruber	2 00	Stephen Mortis	15 00
Aurelia Grace Gruber	1 00	Thos. Baxter	10 00
J. M. Pierre	5 00	G. Kampe	2 00
John D Tinsley	5 00	Harvey E. Crane	10 00
Lizzie Nix	1 00	G. D Crane	5 00
Gottlieb Thiele, jr	5 00	Wm. Lindeman	3 00
Wm. Young, jr	2 00	Marie Lindeman	2 00
Wm Young, sr	2 00	N. D. Doughman	25 00
H. G. Merz	5 00	Henry W. Buck	2 00
Aug. Rogge	1 00	Henry Bullerman	2 00
T. J. Hindman	1 00	G. S. Ulmer	3 00
C. H Gumpert	5 00	Wm. Bittler	5 00
Conrad Neiditer	5 00	F. C. Peters	10 00
		Otto J. Peters	5 00

HIS SKIN IS TURNING BLACK

WELLS COUNTY FARMER'S PECULIAR TROUBLE.

Frank Kepplinger's Condition Is Baffling Medical Fraternity of Fort Wayne.

(Bluffton Banner.)

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever baffled the skill of modern physicians is that of Frank Kepplinger, a Union township farmer, whose once fair skin is gradually turning black and promises to become as black as the skin of the Ethiopian.

A few years ago there were few handsomer or finer specimens of physical development in Wells county than Mr. Kepplinger. Nearly six feet in height, broad chested, straight and with an avoirdupois of 180 pounds, a high, square forehead, dark, hazel eyes, a ruddy complexion and a countenance beaming with intelligence, he was indeed an Apollo. Mr. Kepplinger was a skilled mechanic, industrious and frugal and owns one of the best farms in the township. The buildings, mostly constructed by himself, are models of neatness and utility, and everything about his farm gives evidence of his intelligence and thrift. But this pleasant home has a shadow over it.

About two years ago Mr. Kepplinger's health began to fail. He suffered from no definable disease but could not labor as he had been accustomed. His appetite failed. He was nervous and lost many pounds in weight. But the most remarkable feature of his disease is that his skin began to assume a dark hue and is constantly growing darker.

He has been treated by a number of physicians. Eminent physicians at Fort Wayne have examined him and have been forced to admit that they have never met with a patient similarly affected. It is claimed that medical records furnish but few examples of the ailment. Mr. Kepplinger is able to walk about and it would be gratifying to a host of friends, who are limited only by its acquaintanceship, if he could be restored to health and to his natural color.

MRS. BROWN WANTS A PLACE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30.—Mrs. Minnie L. Brown, of Wabash, is an applicant for a place upon the board of trustees of the School for Feeble-Minded at Fort Wayne. Yesterday a delegation of Wabash citizens, headed by United States Marshal Henry C. Pettit, called on Governor Durbin to urge Mrs. Brown's appointment.

ELKS CHOOSE OFFICERS.

The annual election of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 153, B. P. O. E., was held Friday evening with the following results:

Exalted Ruler—R. S. Viberg.

Esteemed Leading Knight—W. C. Rastetter.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—C. H. Bales.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Clem App.

Secretary—Albert C. Alter.

Treasurer—A. W. Jaxtheimer.

Tyler—H. C. Meyer.

Trustee—H. E. Pickard.

Representative to Grand Lodge—J. Bauer; alternate, F. W. Urbahns.

The installation of officers will occur next Friday evening. The lodge formally accepted the program prepared by the executive committee for the state meeting to be held in this city in June. This program was printed in The Sentinel several days ago.

ROADS MUST BE IMPROVED.

Inspector Dice, who went over the proposed rural free delivery route between this city and Acadenia, will make a report favoring the establishing of the route conditional upon the roads being improved. Mr. Dice says the highways are in poor condition.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL.
116 Calhoun St

German and English Prayer Books, White or Black Covers, from 25c to $2.50 each, suitable for Confirmation and Easter gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

ANOTHER ONE.

Fort Wayne March, 28, 1901.

To Whom This May Concern:

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for over twenty years. I have tried everything almost that I could find and found no relief. About two months ago Mr. George Godfrey told me to take Wright's Rheumatic Remedy and it would surely cure me. I tried it and am now on my third bottle and find it has cured me. I cannot recommend your remedy Wright's Rheumatic Remedy too highly, and I wish to say to my friends, if you are suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, by all means use it.

I have lived in Fort Wayne since 1859 and am now clerking in Lehman's clothing house. I again say, if you have rheumatism, use Wright's Rheumatic Remedy.

JOHN A. DROEGEMYLR.

For sale by all druggists. Call for Wright's Rheumatic Remedy.

29-6t-w-2t

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

Prayer Books in White or Black Covers, Morocco and Kid, German or English text, for Confirmation or Easter gifts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL.
116 Calhoun St.

Next week every morning Hot Cross Buns. Come early or leave orders at

HAFFNER'S STAR BAKERY,
103 and 105 E. Lewis St.
Home 'phone 883. 30-6t

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D.C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." Very respectfully, Dan. A. Grosvenor.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner of 317 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young People's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

"I doubt if Peruna has a rival in all the remedies recommended to-day for catarrh of the system. A remedy that will cure catarrh of the stomach will cure the same condition of the mucous membrane anywhere. I have found it the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reserve Council No. 108, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2:3 Polk street, N. E.:



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

For a free book containing valuable advice on the causes and treatment of catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN RABUS,
TAILOR
16 WEST BERRY STREET

PRESENTS compliments and invites you to examine new effects in

WOOLENS

Scotch Suitings, Confined Novelties.

60 Bed Room Suits
From which to choose one
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

65 Different Sideboards
From which to select one.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

1,000 Different Rockers and Chairs
From which to select those you want.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

30 Different Styles of Extension Tables
From which you may choose.
Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

Vastly Larger Assortment of Everything in the Furniture Line than You Can Find Anywhere Else.

FOSTER
Furniture & Carpet Co.

YOU CAN FILL YOUR "SELF" FOUNTAIN PEN instantly from an ink well without a filler, without taking apart and without soiling the fingers.

Booklet D tells how. Write for it.

THE SELF FOUNTAIN PEN CO. Toledo, Ohio.

DR. IMAN'S KIDNEY CURE CURES.....

Instant relief for Backache, Bladder and Kidney trouble. For sale at all druggists.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.



An Excellent Combination.

The figs put method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

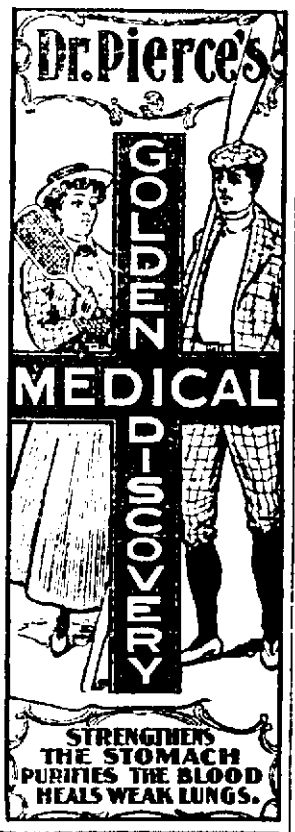
In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists — Price 50c per bottle.



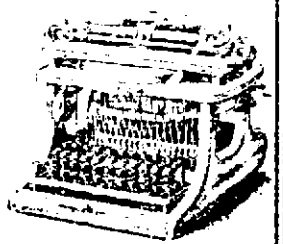
Drink RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee

NONE SO GOOD.

For sale by

A. R. WALTERS & CO.

FOX TYPEWRITER.



Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability

AND

Speed and Ease

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dealers Wanted.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

MAIL BOX THIEVES TAKEN

JEN WHO STOLE THOUSANDS IN CHECKS ARE TAKEN.

One Arrested in Omaha and the Second at Hastings—Operated in Fort Wayne

Omaha, Neb., March 29. A man giving his name as John R. Hall, who was arrested in this city three days ago as a suspicious character, was identified yesterday as Prentice Tiller, who is alleged to be guilty of a host of crimes against the government and for whose arrest a number of rewards have been offered, said to aggregate several thousand dollars. His partner, whose name is Fisher, is now under arrest at Hastings, Neb., and gives his name as Grant Hall is said to have confessed to the chief of police that on March 5 Grant and he robbed the postoffice at Cincinnati of a draft for $500, and it is for this crime that Grant is being held at Hastings. Tiller is said to have operated in many cities of the south.

BROKE OPEN MAIL BOXES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30.—Postoffice Inspector Humes states that E. Prentice Tiller and Fisher, or H. G. Grant, are wanted in this city for a number of jobs. Last October two mail boxes were broken open and contents stolen. Most of the letters were from the Turner-Looker company and Langdon & Co., and contained checks. The day following the theft four checks were presented at local banks and cashed.

They next appeared at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they robbed several boxes, but when attempting to cash a check they became suspicious and escaped to Richmond, Ind., where they succeeded in getting rid of the checks. On March 5 last they returned to this city and again robbed the same mail boxes and confiscated letters. Some of these contained checks.

Prentice Tiller and George H. Grant, the latter having several alias Fisher, mail box robbers, United States Commissioner Johnson on a charge of robbing United States mail boxes and held in $2,000 bail each for preliminary hearing in Cincinnati, to which city they were ordered taken. It has been ascertained that Fisher is not the correct name of Grant as stated in last night's dispatches. He was held, however, as an alleged confederate of Tiller.

E. Prentice Tiller and H. G. Grant, alias Fisher, mail box robbers who have been looked for by the postal authorities for a number of months past. They operated in this city last January when they robbed a mail box opposite the Railroad Y. M. C. A. building on Calhoun street and abstracted therefrom a letter containing a check drawn by Amos R. Walters & Co. in favor of O. W. Pierce of Lafayette. The check was changed to read from "to order" to "to bearer" and was presented at several places for payment. Another check drawn by Frank Gruber in favor of some eastern tobacco house, for $100, was also secured in a similar manner, but no money was realized on either check. The police got on to the fact that the checks had been stolen and soon the town got to hot to hold the thieves and they lit out, going to Richmond. In the meantime the police secured possession of the Walters check but the Gruber check was never again heard of. The statement made by a morning paper that the Gruber check had been cashed at Richmond, Superintendent Gorseline says is erroneous.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county commissioners are in session today transacting miscellaneous business. At the next meeting they will take up road matters as required by the new road law approved March 11, and bearing an emergency clause. Several years ago a law was passed taking the management of roads out of the hands of the commissioners and placing it in the hands of supervisors. The recent enactment again restores the management of roads to the commissioners as before with some additional powers and instructions. At the next meeting the commissioners will take the matter up and will appoint superintendents for each fifteen miles of public highway in the county.

William F. Gorrell has qualified as guardian of the minor heirs of Sarah C. Rupert.

Superintendent Young is conducting the regular monthly examination of school teachers in the Elektron building.

The county clerk says that the marriage license crop during the past two weeks has been lighter than ever before to his knowledge, during an equal period.

N. D. Dunghman, attorney for the Fort Wayne and Southwestern railway, was at Huntington yesterday, where he commenced proceedings to acquire possession by condemnation of a right-of-way along the line of the old Wabash and Erie canal from Roanoke to Huntington. The proceedings are directed against Aaron Dukes et al., who are the nominal owners of the right-of-way but who, the complaint alleges, are unwilling to set a fair price upon the property, which is necessary to the company for the construction of a public utility.

The will of Charles B. Kelsey has been filed for probate.

The case of Lazzig vs. Denis has been dismissed in the circuit court at the defendant's costs.

Will F. Hull has commenced suit against Charles B. Kelsey on a note for $250.

The superior court will convene for the April term next Monday.

The township assessors are in session today in the office of County Assessor Eggeman. They are fixing values on staple personal property, such as cows, horses, carriages, plows, mowers, etc. The valuation this year will be about the same as last year. They will commence their duties on Monday and will have completed them by June 1.



PALM SUNDAY SERVICES.

Palm Sunday occurs tomorrow, and the day will be appropriately observed in the Catholic and Lutheran churches with special services. The blessing of palms will take place in the Cathedral before the 10 o'clock mass. High mass will be celebrated by Rev. John Quinlan, and Rev. J. H. Bathe, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley and Father Dandurand will sing the Passion. There will be service in the afternoon, at which time Father Shyne, the Jesuit missionary, will preach. Next week is Holy week, and it will be observed with appropriate services.

WESTERN UNION GETS IT.

The telegraph wire between this city and Grand Rapids over the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, formerly used by the Postal Cable company, was today secured by the Western Union Telegraph company, and was connected up with that office by Manager Perry. The wire was originally constructed by the Grand Rapids Herald for the now defunct United Press, and has since been leased by the Postal company.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

Hull, March 30.—The local steamer Patis foundered today off the Northumberland coast. A boat with ten of her crew capsized and nine men were drowned.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Sallie Sherman, of Toledo, was the guest of honor at a small company given Thursday night by Mrs. H. B. Tobey.

The Southwestern Railway company this afternoon filed its indemnity bond with the city clerk. It is in the sum of $10,000 and is signed by the National Surety company.

Harry S. Chester, of Elkhart, supreme secretary of the Modern Samaritans of the World, was a visitor in the city, and last evening, was the guest of honor at the meeting of the local lodge. Mr. Chester favored the lodge with a number of fine instrumental services.



USED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

DUKE OF YORK AND CORNWALL SENDS MESSAGES.

Dispatches From the Ophir Are Sent Long Distances and Answers Are Received.

Port Said, Egypt, March 30.—The steamer Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board arrived here today.

Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive, welcomed the duke and duchess in the name of the Khedive and in the presence of Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, and other notabilities.

During the voyage the Ophir was almost constantly in touch with the shore by means of wireless telegraphy.

Thursday she sent a message to the island of Malta, 185 miles distant, and passing 100 miles south of the island of Crete the Duke of Cornwall and York telegraphed to his cousin, Prince George of Greece, the commissioner of the powers on that island, and received a reply.

When the Ophir was too far from land, the attending cruisers took messages towards the land stations, until the wireless calls were answered.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. A. J. Boswell, of Elkhart, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wilson, of Park avenue, entertained the Utile Dulci club at their home last evening.

Mrs. Cline, of Angola, is in the city to spend Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Cory, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Henckley, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, of 352 South Hanna street.

Mrs. George French, of Sturgis, Mich., who recently underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, is improving rapidly.

The regular meeting of the Relief union will be held Monday at 3 o'clock and the meeting of the Home for Emergencies at 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. John Auspaugh, who have been spending the past week with friends in the city, left this morning for their home at Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Mrs. W. H. Daniels will deliver an address to the Sabbath school of Trinity M. E. church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, tomorrow morning at 9:30.

Wilbur Bloom, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bloom, was struck in the face by a ball while playing with some companions Friday and painfully injured.

The members of Pathfinders' lodge No. 19 have accepted an invitation to attend services at Simpson M. E. church Sunday evening. The lodge will go as a body.

A class of seventy children will be confirmed at St. Paul's Lutheran church tomorrow, and similar services will be held in all the other Lutheran churches of the city.

The social democrats will hold their regular meeting tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Elektron building. These meetings are for the purpose of explaining socialism.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenick, of Madison street, entertained the Sans Facon club Thursday evening at progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Tom Snook and Mrs. M. G. Beaver.

C. B. Strother, of Latty, Ohio, will arrive in the city tomorrow to join his family, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Grummon and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Grummon during the past week.

The Misses Myra and Louise Pellens last evening pleasantly entertained the members of Mrs. D. W. Moffat's Sabbath school class in honor of Miss Katherine Walton, who leaves soon for California.

F. C. Wood, who has been seriously ill at his home on Grace avenue, is now very much improved. Mr. Wood is connected with the Coombs wholesale hardware house, and was suddenly taken ill there on Monday.

Huntington News-Democrat: "The Fort Wayne and Southwestern filed a $10,000 indemnity bond with the city clerk this morning. It is signed by the National Surety company. It is given to the city as a guarantee against damage for which the city might be held."

Last evening Mrs. Olmstead entertained a number of friends at her home on West Main street. Games and music by Prof. Alexander's mandolin orchestra were the amusements, and at 12 o'clock a delightful three-course supper was served. About thirty guests were present.

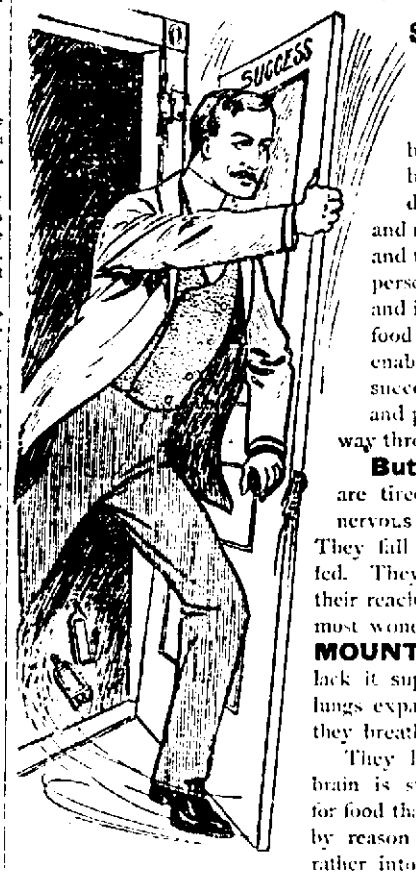
Miss Edna Farhamn of West DeWald street, entertained a company of young people last evening, and progressive caroms, guessing contests, and other amusements were enjoyed. First prize was won by Miss Edith Morey and the consolation award went to Hugh M. Beaver.

Every style in Ladies' Hats that is fashionable, in shape and color, in our new Millinery Department.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

STRENGTH IS SUCCESS.

The strong can force the door to success, while the weak plead vainly for entrance. The strong succeed because they are strong.



Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is Health and Strength.

The person who takes this great "body-builder" regularly is not only sure of perfect health, but can go on from day to day discharging every duty that arises, keeping in good temper, meeting and making friends, indulging in wholesome pleasures, and finding life a delirious delight all the way. Such persons succeed in business, in society, in official life, and in almost everything they undertake, because their food digests, their sleep is restful, and their minds are enabled to work smoothly and at full capacity. If success does not come to them, they can work, fight, and persist in the struggle until they attain it. Their way through life is a path of roses.

But what of the sickly?—what of those who are tired in body, tired in brain, and tired in all the nervous forces that go to make up energy and strength? They fall by the way because they are not properly fed. They fall and faint when success is almost within their reach. They need the assistance to be found in that most wonderful of all medicines, **SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.** The strength they lack it supplies. It makes their food digest, and their lungs expand with fullness of health, so that the very air they breathe gives them additional benefit.

They lack strength because they are starving; their brain is starving, their nerves are starving—starving for food that nature intended they should have, but which by reason of bad digestion and bad nutrition is turned rather into poison than into nourishment.

To them **SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR** is at once the Key that would open the door to success, the Sword that would enable them to overcome all opposition, the Shield that would protect them from danger, the Food that would sustain them unfalteringly through severest trial.

Taken into the stomach, it begins at once its wholesome and beneficial career. It assists in the digestion and assimilation of food, is conveyed into the blood and into the muscles and into the brain and into the furthermost parts of the body, carrying health, vitality, hope, courage, and indomitable strength. It comes to the weak man and woman of to-day and makes them strong to-morrow. It comes to the emaciated, discouraged, and hopeless like a kind, loving friend, soothes their suffering, removes its cause, strengthens body and mind, and gives them joy by giving them perfect health.

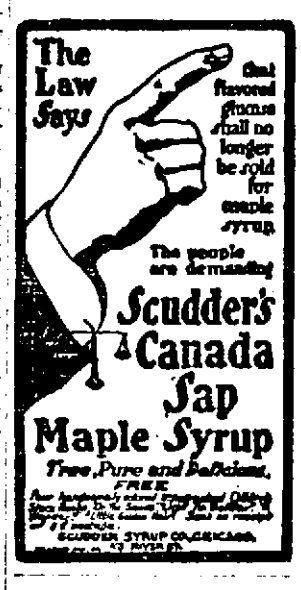


Since first medicines were prepared for the ills that afflict mankind, nothing has ever been devised to equal

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS.

SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.





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WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL,

116 Calhoun St.



THE UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINER.

Affords endless amusement and delight. If you have one in your home you can entertain your family and friends with the very latest popular music.

SONGS, MARCHES, FUNNY STORIES,—

THE GRAPHOPHONE

REPEATS THEM ALL. Its repertoire is without limit.

ALL PRICES—FROM $5 TO $150

Write for Special Catalogue No. 35

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

88 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Miss A. M. Freeman has returned from Indianapolis, where she has spent the winter months.

At Plymouth Sunday school tomorrow morning there will be special music preparatory to the Easter exercises. The school will also have a special blackboard drill on the review lessons of the quarter.

Miss Bessie Eastman, of Lima, Ohio, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Mikesell.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

DON'T

TAKE CHANCES WITH A

COLD



How many lives ... ruined, how many homes ... by ... neglect of "A Common Cold."

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE

COUGH CURE,

This Cough Remedy is scientifically prepared with ... the most powerful ... and its introduction ... feature, and ... places it at once as the most valuable cough remedy on the market. It will stop a cough almost instantly, and is strongly recommended for all ... Throat and Lung Diseases, ... Croup, Whooping Cough ... ordinary cough syrup will not benefit ... Sold at all druggists ... ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE ...

The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago. ...

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE

INHALER

The guaranteed ... Bronchitis, Asthma ...

GARDEN TOOLS

Spades and Shovels,
Hoes and Rakes,
Garden Wheelbarrows,
Poultry Wire,
Iron Fences,
Lowe Bros.' Paint.

Put up in ½ and 1 pint cans for family use.

Call and see our lines of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON.

NO. 9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

'Phone 484.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTING,

ELECTRIC WIRING,

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

SURGEON

Office, White National Bank.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Room 3 and 4.

Office hours are 9 to 12; 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 5??.

Business · Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street,

Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left ... months.

President—Charles McCulloch.

Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank.

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Gray suits with maroon trimmings and maroon hose will be the uniform of the pennant winners in the Western association this year. It is scarcely necessary to add that the words "Fort Wayne" will be conspicuous across the breast.

* * *

The Marion Base Ball association had a meeting Thursday to arrange for the opening of the season in the Western association. It was decided to build a grand stand to cost $1,600 and to make a park second to none in the league. Work will be commenced on the construction of the buildings Monday and will be completed by April 25. A number of fast players have been signed. Pat Wright, who is to be playing manager, will report for duty next week.

* * *

Gilpatrick, who pitched for Dayton last year, is in the laundry business and says he will not play ball any more.

* * *

They are having some trouble in disposing of stock in the Grand Rapids club, according to the following from the Press of that city:

"Some difficulty is being experienced by the promoters of the new Grand Rapids base ball club in securing the last block of stock required for the completion of the amount originally determined on. Up to the present time $4,000 has been guaranteed, equal amounts coming from George E. Ellis, William C. Chinnick, C. A. Mitts and Emerson W. Dickerson. It has been intended to distribute the remaining $1,000 among a considerable number of stockholders, the amounts to be then pooled and placed in charge of one man who will vote a one-fifth interest. C. A. Mitts has been in charge of the raising of the fund and has secured less than half the required amount."

* * *

The Columbus people are after Bob Allen, manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year, to take charge of their new team. Bobby Quinn will probably be chosen secretary.

* * *

This is how the prospect of Western association ball is viewed in Louisville by a disgruntled correspondent, who may discover that all of Louisville don't sneeze when he takes snuff: "Walter Wilmot and his aggregation of Inter-State leaguers will come to a cold reception when they reach Louisville. The plan to hitch up Louisville with Marion, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and some other of the villages in the league, does not meet with the enthusiastic approbation of the Louisville base ball fans. They declare that they will not go to see the games played, so Wilmot and his associates are probably up against it, so far as Louisville is concerned. They will get some attendance on Sundays, however, since last summer, the first for years that Louisville did not have a team, fans watched the commons games on Sunday with considerable interest."

Louisville always finished at the tail end or near there when in the National league and after the dull thud of being dropped last year they should be glad that any league is charitable enough to locate a team in their town. On the other hand concerning his own prospects in Louisville, Walter Wilmot says:

"The only thing in it is that I will have to deliver the goods. If I go down there and get together a team that loses out early in the season it may be all off. But if I can get a hustling team, that will be in the race at all times, you can't tell me that the city will not support the team. Louisville is full of thoroughbred sports. They are game to the core, and the way they used to support their tail-end National league team proves that they are fond of base ball. Louisville is not the first city that has thought it impossible to come from National league ball down to that of a minor league, but when these minor league teams jump in and play the game right up to the handle, indifference soon gives way to enthusiasm. One thing is certain, I'll work mighty hard in Louisville."

Regarding Louisville as a base ball town, Mr. Watkins said: "A city that supported a team, in last place from the beginning of the season, with crowds that ran from 700 to 1,000 on week days, from 1,200 to 1,500 on Saturdays and from 6,000 to 10,000 on Sundays, will support a team such as Wilmot will get together. We are not trying to softsoap Louisville a bit. All that the Western association hopes to do is to give the Kentucky town a fast team, in a fast league and in a league that will be managed on a high plane."

* * *

St. Louis Globe Democrat: "Pitcher Moore is an important capture. For the last several summers he has been the winning twirler of the Dayton Inter-State league club, and both National and American league managers have been hot after his services. McAleer captured him for Cleveland last fall while the American was operating under the national agreement. He paid the Dayton club $750 for the youngster, and was counting upon having him perform on the slab for his team the approaching season. But Moore feared to string with the American after it 'jumped' the parent body and has signed the contract offered him by the local club. He figures, and quite sensibly, too, that should he prove too weak for fast company he would have to return to the minors, and were he to sign with the American and get out of work he couldn't return to any of the organizations which operate under the national agreement. With St. Louis, should he be compelled to step down and out, he could return to Dayton or any such club and not be blacklisted. Moore, though, will, in all probability, maintain his job. He was the particular sensation of the Inter-State league in 1900, and that organization has sent many a good man to the National league who has proven sufficiently speedy to hang on."

* * *

The various base ball clubs in the Western association are not so badly off as some of them would have it appear. According to the list in the possession of President Meyer Columbus has signed and on its list 14; Marion, 8; Louisville, 11; Grand Rapids, 8; Toledo, 18; while Fort Wayne leads the bunch with 21. Dayton and Indianapolis have not yet sent in their list.

* * *

Formal application for protection, properly signed, was forwarded to the National league last night. Telegraphic application was sent and acknowledged on Tuesday.

* * *

Manager Miller today placed Sessions, a comer, from Racine on Fort Wayne's claim list.

* * *

Contracts were forwarded to all the umpires this morning.

FOR THE GRIP.

You Have Heard of Many Remedies – Did You Ever Try This One.

Everybody you meet on the streets nowadays either has just had the grip, is coming down with it or has a sure cure for it.

The disease has been a puzzle to physicians ever since its appearance several years ago and it is as much of a puzzle today as it was then. It exhibits such a variety or symptoms in different individuals and leaves such disastrous results after apparent recovery, that as yet its prevention and cure has baffled medical science.

However, there is no doubt but that the grip is catarrhal in character, and the leading symptom in nearly every case is increased secretion in the head and throat, in fact the first indications of lagrippe are those of a cold in the head which extends to the throat and lungs.

Dr. Johnson Ames advises as the safest course to pursue on the first appearance of grip symptoms to keep to the house for a day or two and take Stuart's Catarrh Tablets every hour the first day and every two hours the following day and states that this will break up the trouble before it becomes deep seated.

These catarrh tablets are antiseptic and harmless and prevent fever and the further development of grip germs and ward off the ever-present danger of pneumonia.

Dr. Gerald Simpson says: "I have found Stuart's Catarrh Tablets a pleasant and thoroughly reliable remedy for the grip, especially with elderly people with whom this prevailing disease is always dangerous; the tablets can be found at any drug store and if used freely during the first few days of the attack will break it up."

Lagrippe is a catarrhal affection, the germs are in the air and no one is proof against it, but the timely use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will prevent any serious results.

There's no better wearing or fitting shoes on the market than our $3.00 shoe. A trial will convince you.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Get the great Sunday American.

PHELPS & HADDON. 16 Arcade.

NOTICE, TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEN COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allen County Orphans' Home will be held at the Home Tuesday, April 23, 1901, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing five trustees to serve for the ensuing three years, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDW. J. WOODWORTH,

d10-23-30-w2t Secretary.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

By invitation of the pastor and congregation of St. Paul M. E. church the male quartet will sing at the Sunday evening service.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 30.—Excited activity in corn was again the feature on 'change today. The May option was handled on an enormous scale and the price attained new height. The market was so animated and broad that it was impossible to keep track of individual transactions, although it was noted that the bull leaders took some profits. Wet weather and higher cables were the bull factors. May opened 1/4@1/2c higher at 44 1/2c to 44 1/4c, touched 41c and rose excitedly to 44 5/8c. Heavy profit-taking checked the advance and May reacted to 44 1/2c. Receipts were 236 cars, 36 of contract grade.

The market continued excited to the end of the session. Profit-taking sent May back to 44 3/8c, but the close was strong, 1/2@3/4c higher at 44 1/2@44 5/8c.

Oats were active and strong in sympathy with corn and on the recent heavy cash sales. May opened 1/4@1/2c higher at 25 7/8@26c, touched 25 3/4c and then advanced on heavy buying to 26 1/2c. Receipts were 241 cars.

The closing was strong, May 3/8c higher at 26 3/8c.

Wheat was dull, active traders generally having deserted to share in the corn and oats activity. The corn strength counteracted all bearish influences, however, and held the market steady. May opened 1/8c to 1/8@1/4c lower at 76 1/8c, touched 76c and rose to 76 1/4c. Local receipts were 51 cars, 4 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 368 cars, against 393 last week and 437 a year ago.

The market was poorly supported and closed easy, 1/8c lower, at 76 1/4c.

Provisions opened higher on light hog receipts and an advance at the yards, but ruled quiet and practically unchanged during the first hour. May pork opened 20c higher at $15.50; May lard 5@7 1/2c up at $8.15 and May ribs 5c improved at $8.05.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 75 1/4c; April, 75 1/4@75 3/8c; May, 76 1/4c.

Corn—March, 43 3/8c; April, 43 3/8c; May, 44 1/2@44 5/8c.

Oats—March, 26 1/4c; April, 26 1/4c; May, 26 3/8c.

Pork—March, $15.35; May, $15.50; July, $15.22 1/2.

Lard—March, $8.32 1/2; May, $8.22 1/2; July, $8.12 1/2; Sept., $8.15.

Ribs—March, $8.12 1/2; May, $8.12 1/2; July, $8.07 1/2; Sept., $8.05.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.56; No. 1, $1.55; May $1.55; Sept., $1.14.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@6.05; poor to medium, $3.90@4.45; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.75; cows, $2.70@4.40; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.65; bulls, $2.65@4.50; calves, $4.70@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; Monday, 22,000; left over, 2,150. Market 5c higher, closing easier; top, $6.15. Mixed and butchers, $5.85@6.12 1/2; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.15; rough heavy, $5.85@5.95; light, $5.85@6.07 1/2; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.07 1/2.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 30.—Butter—Receipts, 3,010 pkgs; market strong; fresh creamery, 16@22c; factory, 11@14 1/4c.

Cheese—Receipts, 966 pkgs; market strong; fancy large colored and white, 11@11 1/2c; fancy small colored, 12 1/4c; fancy small white, 12@12 1/4c.

Eggs—Receipts, 13,108 pkgs; market easy; western, at mark, 13 1/4@13 1/2c; southern, at mark, 12 1/2@13 1/4c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 17-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-32c; molasses sugar, 3 9-32@3 5-16c; refined, firm; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market dull; nominal.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Shirley City is again coming in for its share of troubles. The Maumee township capitol has been rather neglected by the justices for several weeks, but Fred Blessing has arisen to the emergency and furnished the subject matter for another lawsuit. Constable Roembke went down there today armed with a warrant issued by Justice Huser for the arrest of Mr. Blessing on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

The paternity case of Krick vs. Worden is being tried this afternoon before Justice France.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The city employes will be paid on Monday unless the comptroller takes a notion to play an April first joke.

Dr. Drayer, city bacteriologist, will leave for New York tomorrow evening and will be gone about a month, expecting to return about May 1. He has arranged for a special course of clinics in one of the foremost institutions in the country.

Contractor Adams has not yet made the required guarantee to Contractor Peter for the completion of the South Wayne sewer. While this of necessity does not annul the contract made between the two contractors, Mr. Peter will not commence work until the terms of the agreement are fulfilled to the letter by the dodging Columbus man. This means that work will not be commenced as early as was expected, and the board of works may yet be compelled to resort to heroic measures to compel Adams and his backers and bondsmen to complete or arrange for the completion of the job.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Alderman Anton T. Zeman has made a discovery, says the Chicago Journal, which, he claims, will bring joy and comfort to the parents of little babes. It is in brief a new method for putting a baby to sleep. Mr. and Mrs. Zeman have a year old infant, which is a very fine child, but is like lots of others in so much as she cries long and loudly at most inopportune times. At present the baby is teething and is more conspicuously present than usual.

The other night the baby started at 7 o'clock to howl. The alderman's wife tried to quiet the youngster, but gave up in despair. Then the alderman from the Thirteenth ward tried his hand at it. For one hour he battled. Then sat down and wiped his perspiring brow. The child yelled more lustily than ever.

Then like a flash came a brilliant idea to the city father. He owns a graphophone. He got the machine and lined it up in front of the baby's cradle. He trained the mouthpiece against the crying child. Then the alderman started the machine.

The sweet entrancing notes of "Dear Midnight of Love" came forth from the graphophone. The child stopped crying, then listened in delight. The alderman took advantage of the lull to beat a hasty retreat to bed. The graphophone kept on with "Dear Midnight of Love" and then broke into "Wine, Women and Song." The child continued quiet and happy. Then the graphophone sang merrily "When Reuben Comes to Town," and as the tune changed to "Go to Sleep, My Lil' Piccaninny," the baby's tired eyes closed and there came a contented snore from the aldermanic couch.

Since then the graphophone has been tried on the baby and has never failed to bring peace to the Zeman household.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 69 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

Every pound of flour used by the Heffner Star Bakery passes through their lightning sifters, excluding all foreign matter and passing direct to the dough mixer, insuring absolute cleanliness in the manufacture of their delicious bread. For sale by grocery dealers, and at 103 East Lewis street.

Home 'phone 883. 30-1-3-5

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, special low rate Colonist tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California.

The rate will be: From Chicago, $30.00; from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $27.50; from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes and these special rates to California, call upon or address, W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber Commerce bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 26tf

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.

KEIL & KEIL.

116 Calhoun St.

Any lady who is hard to fit with shoes will find relief in our Shoe Department.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27-tf

Ladies' and Children's Hats, the newest and best of their kind, at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Rosaries for Easter or Confirmation gifts. A fine assortment from 25c to $5.00 each.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will meet Tuesday afternoon at the society hall.

ROLAND REED IS DEAD

New York, March 30. Roland Reed, the actor, died in this city today.

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infants and children.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. ... of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. ... combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, viz., Twenty-five Cents, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP ... to cleanse the skin ... and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT ... allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT ... to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors ... of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

For Easter

• •

Gibson Pictures

New subjects, new lot just received.

Small Water Colors

Framed and Unframed.

Rare Japanese Prints

By famous artists.

Books

Suitable for gifts, and a large variety of new novelties.

• •

Lehman Book & News Co.,

81 Calhoun Street.

Special agents for Charles Dana Gibson Pictures.

"77"

A Cold is usually caused by checked circulation, known by a chill or shiver. Dr. Humphreys' "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies.

COLDS

NEWS IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Strange as it may appear Shack Antrim was at police court this morning charged with public intoxication. It was not a new experience for Shack, but he was indignant just the same, and he acknowledged that he expected to be arrested for stealing some lead pipe. The mayor assessed his tax at $5 and he went over for sixteen days.

Miss Kriebaum reported the finding of a pocketbook containing money. Later she reported having found an owner for it.

A gentleman named Phillips, rooming in the Lau block, had occasion to go to a toilet room in the building last night and left his vest behind. The vest was not of much consequence but a gold watch in one of the pockets was valuable. He did not discover his oversight until this morning and when he went to the room the entire outfit was gone.

Last night at school house No. 2, Wayne township, a large audience assembled at the semi-monthly meeting of the debating society. The time honored question, "Which is preferable, city or country life?" was the subject and the arguments were so warm that the conclusion of the debate was continued to the next meeting. Charles Methley was elected president of the society to succeed Ochmig Bird, and Mr. Bird was elected editor of the society newspaper.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Bing entertained a few friends in honor of the eightieth birthday anniversary of her father. Light refreshments were served.

Toilet Preparations.

We have an excellent line of all sorts of exquisite Toilet Preparations, such as

Perfumes,

Soaps, Creams,

Pomades, Powders,

Sachet Odors,

and all kinds of Skin, Mouth, Hair and Bath Preparations.

HAIR BRUSHES.

In addition to our usual large stock of Toilet Brushes we have a limited number of ten row bristle, solid back Hair Brushes at 75 and 35 cents. These are by far the best value we ever had to offer. Ask to see them.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

---PETS---

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.

Send for catalogue.

HOPE,

29 No. 9th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BEST SET OF TEETH



ONLY $7.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM MARCH 1ST.

We will use the very best materials, Finest Workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have your teeth extracted right away and get new teeth while this offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Tel. 627 Main.

BURKETT & BAKER,

Managers.

For Sale!

2 lots on Gay street, $275.00 each.

1 lot on Brandriff street, $1,100.00.

3 lots on Pontiac street, $200.00 each.

2 lots on Maude street, $250.00 each.

6 lots on Huffman street, $400 to $700.00 each.

74 lots on Broadway, Kinnaird ave. and Packard ave., $200.00 each.

1 lot on Holman street, $750.

J. K. M'CRACKEN & SON.

33 East Berry St.

$2.50 SENT FREE.

The Well Known Chicago Heart Specialist FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New and Complete Treatment to Our Readers.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart nerves, liver, stomach and dropsy to test free, a New and Complete Treatment for those disorders. Dr. Miles is well known as a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

This new system of Special Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the old empiric methods. It consists of several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. It consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a Plaster, selected for each case. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' New Treatment is three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent upon request which prove the doctor to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Mr. Julius Kessler, of 536 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. B. Trammer, of Greensprings, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

Col. F. E. Spileman, of the 5th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: "Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000 in so doing. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells, and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, free, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago.

(Please mention this paper.)

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as candidate for mayor, subject to decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF.

Editor Sentinel:—You will please announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination for the office of city clerk, subject to the decision of the city democratic nominating convention or primary.

AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for city clerk, subject to the decision of the convention. CHARLES W. DITTOE.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for councilman to represent the First ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary. G. R. HENCH.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. W. C. BAADE.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my candidacy for the position of councilman to represent the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward, as expressed at the primary.

W. A. ("BURT") ROSS.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for councilman to represent the Third ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary.

PHILIP J. SINGLETON.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward, as expressed at the primary.

JOHN J. O'RYAN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce me as a candidate for renomination for councilman for the Third ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

DAVID S. ECKERT.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for councilman from the Fourth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward as expressed at the primary.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce me as a candidate for councilman for the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters at the primary. JOSEPH ZORBUCH.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for nomination as councilman for the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters at the primary.

ADOLPH FOELLINGER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination for councilman for the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic voters of the ward as expressed at the primary.

PETER J. SCHEID.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. JOHN KELT.

HURT AT VANWERT

CLARENCE NUFF PINCHED BETWEEN CARS.

CAPITALISTS HERE FRIDAY

WERE LOOKING OVER THE FINDLAY ROAD.

MUNCIE ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

WILL BE RELAID WITH CAST-OFF STEEL RAILS.

Clarence Nuff was severely injured at Van Wert, O., yesterday at noon. He is employed on the Pennsylvania work train, which was shifting cars at the time of the accident. Mr. Nuff got upon a flat car which was loaded with steel rails to set a brake. The brake failed to work and the young man was thrown down upon the opposite car in a manner that allowed his feet to get between the cars. In the slack of the string of cars both his legs were pinched between the ends of the car and the rails. The calf of the right leg was burst open for a distance of two or three inches and his left foot was squeezed, bruised and sprained, though it is believed none of the bones were broken. Mr. Nuff was brought to the city and taken to the home of his father-in-law, Samuel Wass, sr., on East Creighton avenue, where he will be confined for some time. Dr. W. E. Stemen is the attending surgeon.

LOOKED OVER THE FINDLAY.

The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road is for sale and several prospective purchasers have inspected the property lately, the latest party being several eastern capitalists, who went over the line yesterday. These gentlemen are believed to be interested in a project to build another and a shorter trunk line than any now in existence. They spent the entire day on the road yesterday and from their conversation it was inferred that they thought Mr. Astor's price too high. The result of the investigation into the condition of the property and its business is, of course, problematical, but Fort Wayne citizens hope it will pass into the hands of some one who will extend the line both east and west and make of it a much more important railway than it is at present. Yesterday's party was entirely a different one from the one which inspected the road several days ago.

SCARED THE PASSENGERS.

E. E. Craig, a balloonist who resides in Sturgis, Mich., created no little excitement on the incoming southbound train from the north on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road last evening. Craig was en route to Kendallville and after the train passed Rome City he began to get his effects in shape to disembark when the former station was reached. In transferring a pistol from his hip to his overcoat pocket the thing was exploded and in its flight the bullet clipped off the middle finger of the man's right hand. The bullet then embedded itself in the opposite seat, uncomfortably near a traveling man who was seated therein. The passengers did not at first take in the true situation and some of them jumped to the conclusion that a band of train robbers were about to attack them and there was quite a commotion. The injured aeronaut had the wounded hand dressed by a Kendallville surgeon.

WILL RELAY THE MUNCIE.

The Sentinel several days ago mentioned the fact that the Lake Erie and Western railway was to be greatly improved the coming summer, the 150 miles between Lafayette and Sandusky receiving new rails.

RHEUMATISM



Why go with your body full of pain or be helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a martyr upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

M. App.

Nothing more up-to-date can be had in FOOTWEAR than our SPRING Styles

...IN...

Patent Vici Kid
Patent Calf Skin

Button or lace
Boot or Oxford.

M. App,
106 Calhoun St.

For this work the company has employed about 125 Roumanians and for their accommodation a train of six cars, including a dining car, a kitchen and four cabin cars, the latter equipped with beds, has been fitted up. General Superintendent P. S. Plodgett says the rails taken up from the main line will be used in relaying the Fort Wayne and other minor branch lines.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 30.—The Milwaukee Journal today says: "The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has closed a 999 year traffic agreement over the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern. The Journal's authority for the statement is President A. J. Earling, of the St. Paul road. The deal is said to be one of the most important in years made by that road. The line extends fifty-five miles—from Clinton, Iowa, and Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Ill. It is fully equipped with rolling stock, has a fine roadbed and is a complete railway system in itself. It will form one of the most available branches of the Milwaukee road, as it is to become a part of the Kansas City cut off, about which there has been so much talk recently, and as the Milwaukee has, with the traffic agreement, acquired the right to use the road with its own rolling stock, trains and men, it virtually comes into possession."

BUY RESIDENCES.

Two Pennsylvania engineers, R. E. Doty and Peter McGuire, have just invested in Fort Wayne residence property. Mr. Doty has purchased the S. S. Scoville residence, at DeWald street and Hoagland avenue, for $2,100. It will be occupied by his son-in-law, John Vordermark. Mr. McGuire's purchase was the Goodfellow residence on East Butler street, for $2,250. Both were purchased through the W. E. Doud agency.

WHEELING NOT SOLD.

The Sentinel this morning received an Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, which says that President R. Blickensderfer, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie company, emphatically denies the rumor that that property has been sold.

"I am positive on that point," he added.

Asked if his company had or would enter into an agreement with the Wabash with a view to forming a line from Pittsburg to St. Louis and Kansas City, Mr. Blickensderfer said:

"While it is of course possible that our directors have entered into such a deal, no official information has reached me bearing upon the subject.

WILL BECOME A CITIZEN.

Frank E. Aiken, who has been employed in this city for the past year, lately as the manager of the Weighing and Inspection bureau at this point, will next month become a legal citizen of Fort Wayne. He has leased a comfortable house on East Creighton avenue and will bring his wife and child here to reside. They have been living in Chicago, where Mr. Aiken was employed in the Pennsylvania freight house office before coming here.

OPENED THE GRAVEL PIT.

The Wabash today opened the gravel pit at Attica by placing the big steam shovel, which has been here for repairs, therein. Engineer M. Costello will have charge of the shovel. The Wabash will have its hands full with improvements in road bed the coming summer. All the new second track on the Middle division and the Butler and the Montpelier extensions will have to be ballasted with gravel taken from the Attica pits. All the flat cars owned by the company have been ordered to the pits for this purpose. There are seven construction trains already at work.

COMMENCE WORK MONDAY.

W. S. Reed, manager of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern electric road, says the construction of the line will commence next Monday, when a large force of workmen will be employed. Grading will be commenced in the bottoms west of this city and will be continued westward. During the winter months all the ties and telegraph poles were distributed along the line and as fast as the grade is completed ties, poles and steel rails will be placed in position. The road between this city and the park will be a double track, in order to give good service. Mr. Reed says the line will be finished and cars running early in June.

WILL REBUILD AT ONCE.

The work of rebuilding the burned factory of the Kerr Murray company will commence Monday. Mr. Cressler will erect a substantial one-story building at the corner of Calhoun and Murray streets, with the intention of adding other stories to it as the business of the concern will demand. With that object in view the building will have an iron truss roof, which can be raised easily. The insurance adjusters settled with Mr. Cressler Friday, allowing him $23,500 in cash and the machinery, which was appraised at $2,500, making the total amount received from the insurance people about $26,000, about one-half of the actual loss caused by the fire. The large room in the second story of the foundry building, which had been idle before the fire, has been fitted up for a pattern shop and storage room and with the new building the company will get along pretty well for a year or two.

ACTING MASTER MECHANIC.

George T. Ladd is temporarily serving in the capacity of master mechanic of the Bass works. Mr. Bass has been unable to secure the man he wants for the position and has requested Mr. Ladd to look after affairs until the right person appears. Mr. Ladd is traveling salesman for the company and has been very successful in that line. It is understood that he does not want the position of master mechanic and will serve only until another competent person can be secured.

FRIENDS FORTY-SEVEN YEARS.

The news of the death of Peter Harber, the old Pittsburg machinist, was a most severe shock to Engineer Tony Kelker, who became acquainted with the deceased in 1854. Mr. Harber was a young man then, only recently arrived in this country, in search of employment. Through Mr. Kelker's influence, he was given the position of car inspector for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago company at Upper Sandusky. A year later he was transferred to Fort Wayne and was the first engine inspector at this place in the company's service. The friendship thus early formed was never broken and Mr. Kelker and Mr. Harber often met and discussed old times. Since last fall the death messenger has been busy in the ranks of Pennsylvania employes at this place. Nearly a score of men have answered his call and a good portion of them were men who had been in the employ of the company over a quarter of a century. Apparently Mr. Harber was one of the most healthy and vigorous of the old men in the shops and his comrades considered his chances for ten more years of life and usefulness exceedingly good. Many of the shopmen will attend the funeral next Monday.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. T. Allen, a car builder at the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

F. F. Scherer, cashier's clerk at the Pittsburg freight house, is sick.

The Electric company today shipped a car load of machinery, in addition to numerous smaller lots.

During the week ending today the Pittsburg shops repaired and turned out engines 189, 209, 261, 285, 286 and 328.

Engineer P. McGuire, who had been taking a ten days' lay off, reported for work on the Pittsburg this morning.

Mrs. M. R. Hardendorf, wife of Blacksmith Hardendorf, is lying quite ill at the family home, 63 Scott avenue.

Gross earnings of the Wabash for the third week in March show an increase of $34,680 over the corresponding week of 1900.

Conductor Neighbor Williams, of the Wabash, is on duty again, after a brief sojourn at Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he took treatment for rheumatism. Conductor Williams will have charge of train No. 3, which passes through Fort Wayne at 8:15 in the evening.

William White, master mechanic of the Lima branch of the Lake Erie and Western road, was in the city yesterday on business with the Bass works.

Gus Hafelmeyer, machinist's helper, quit his position in the Wabash shops last night, to engage in some other kind of work.

Nickel Plate Conductor Thomas Seaney is suffering from an attack of rheumatism and will probably be unable to work for a few days.

Robert M. Hemphill, who died at an advanced age, in Peoria, last week, was for many years master car builder of the Toledo, Peoria and Western road.

A. W. Hick, night yard conductor at the Pittsburg warehouse yards, is sick and the duties of that position are being performed by Charles Malcomb.

Passenger Brakeman John N. Leykauf, who had been sick about a week, reported for work on the Pittsburg this morning, taking his old place on train 21.

Mr. Reiter has resumed his old position, that of caller of Pennsylvania train crews, after serving a few months as baggageman on the trains running in and out of the city.

David Clark, who died at Hazleton, Pa., last week, aged eighty years, was, for thirty-nine years, master mechanic of the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley road.

James Trythall and his gang of blacksmiths, who were off duty about a week, are again at work in the Pittsburg shops. They were off duty on account of repairs to their furnace.

L. H. Banet had an eye injured yesterday by a piece of steel getting into it. Dr. R. Park White was called to remove the metal from the eye. Mr. Banet is employed at the east car shops.

William Kaiser, machinist, who has been sorely afflicted with boils for several days, was able to resume his duties at the Western Gas Construction company's works this morning.

A. S. Durnell, A. McCumsey, C. W. Schirmeyer, J. Reardon, J. Bessler, M. E. Griffith, James Roche, W. F. Sams, C. D. Money and A. Zollinger, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty.

M. Fitzgerald, who has been section foreman for twelve years on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, will, on April 1, take the position of superintendent of the company's yards at Crestline.

Engineer W. Swart and Fireman M. H. Laughlin, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of sickness. Fireman F. E. Wilmore is off duty with a sore eye, the result of a cinder getting in the optic.

Brakeman C. A. Downey, of the Nickel Plate, who had been off duty for the purpose of entertaining his brother, a returned soldier from the Philippines, reported for work on the road yesterday. Brakeman C. A. Plount also resumed work on the same road yesterday.

A machinist in the Wabash shops had a couch stolen last night, out of his barn on Miner street. The thief neglected to take the back to the couch, and the machinist hereby invites him to come for that also. The back in itself is worthless to the owner and he does not care to have it around to remind him of his loss.

James Gordon has been engaged for the past week in looking onto shop methods, particularly the manner of keeping the books of the various departments. He is still connected with the general motive power offices at Pittsburg, but his presence here in his present capacity is believed to indicate an intention to transfer him to another department. Mr. Gordon was Mr. Potter's stenographer when the latter gentleman was at the head of the motive power department.

BOOK SPECIALS.

We have just received a new line of popular books, the publishers' price of which is $1.50. They are on sale in our book department at the low price of 98c. Titles:

"Stringtown on the Pike."
"Richard Yea and Nay."
"House of Egremont."
"Unleavened Bread."
"Redemption of David Carson."
"Master Christian."
"Gentleman From Indiana."

Our price, 98c, on these publications is extremely low. If you wish a copy secure one early, as they will go quick.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun St.

Points about Ladies' Shoes: The first point is good leather; the second is perfect fit; the third is style; the fourth is coming here.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.



"I was taken sick five years ago with "The Grippe," and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.



"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

In Order to Retire
From Business
A Few of Our Bargains:

Gent's gold filled watches with Elgin movements, warranted twenty years, $10.00.
Ladies' gold filled watches with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Solid gold rings from $1.00 up.
A fine line of ladies' and gents' chains from $1.00 up.
Sterling silver spoons and forks 85c oz.
Roger Bros.' teaspoons, $1.35 a set.
A fine eight-day mantle clock for $3.00.
Cake baskets, $1.50; berry dishes, $2.00.
Now is the time to buy, while the stock is large and complete. Sale to continue until entire stock is disposed of.

P. Scherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street.



For Spring Wear.....

Just in. All the new, nobby styles in Stiff and Soft Hats. Bring your silver scrip to us. Save 5 per cent on your purchases.

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,
The Gents' Furnishers, 84 Calhoun St.

RURODE'S.

The Week Before Easter.

Must be a busy one. We are ready to supply every need. Our store is very attractive in its Easter dress and will welcome you with special values all this week.

Easter Ribbons Ribbons are the rage. You can be up to date and deck your dresses with ribbons galore at little cost if you buy here. We offer a lot of all silk, plain and fancy ribbons, all this season's best shades and styles; worth up to 25c a yard; Easter price..... 15C A YARD

Easter Handkerchiefs One always needs Handkerchiefs. You cannot always buy such dainty and pretty Handkerchiefs of such excellent quality at such a low price as we offer below:
100 dozen all linen, Swiss Embroidered and lace trimmed handkerchiefs, beautiful styles; well worth 25c; Easter price..15C EACH

Easter Gloves Nowhere can so much goodness be found for so little money. We will make it a pleasure for you to buy your Easter gloves here.
A dollar glove in most places is simply a glove for a dollar, but here we give the best that the money can buy. All the new shades in Kid and Suede Gloves..... $1.00 A PAIR
Perrin Reynier, Centemeri and Fowne's Kid Gloves in complete assortment..... $1.50 A PAIR
Fowne's Le Tosca and Reynier Kid and Suede Gloves—there are none better..... $2.00 A PAIR
Fownes Viennese Lisle Gloves, in white, gray, modes and black; a superior article..... 50C A PAIR

Easter Hosiery A bewildering variety of novelties in fancy Hosiery, all the chic and pretty styles of the celebrated Onyx brand, exclusive with us. Beautiful styles and excellent values at.....25C, 50C, 75C AND $1.00 A PAIR

For the Men The desire to be well dressed is not confined exclusively to the fair sex. We have made great preparations for the men in the way of special Easter things. Good dressers will find attractive things here.
Nobby styles in Men's Shirts, the perfect fitting kind..$1.00 EACH
Swell Silks, made up into stylish Neckwear; all the new shapes.....25C AND 50C
Men's Hosiery, plain and fancy styles, special values.....25C AND 50C
Men's all linen Collars and Cuffs, all the correct shapes at right prices.

Fancy Things. Our Jewelry department is filled with new and pretty things, ornamental and useful. New Brooches, new Lace Pins, new Chains, new Hat Pins, new Purses, new Buckles, new Fancy etc. In Belts we are showing all the newest things in leather, silk, satin, gold and silver. The L'Aiglon, Floradora, Bodice and other styles, from.....25C TO $3.00 EACH

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



A Lucky Friend for Easter.

A first-class Dentist, who during the Lenten season can give your dental requirements expert attention and put your teeth in fine condition for Easter week. Guarantee. Our reputation for Crown and Bridge Work, Filling and Extracting is second to none. Our charges are moderate.

Dr. J. W. Thompson,
DENTAL PARLORS.
32 E. Wayne St., cor. Clinton.
'Phone 957.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
LOANS MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21f

Cal Seaney is transacting business in Chicago.

Easter-Tide Suits.

Every gentleman wants his spring suit ready for Easter. He wants it to be as perfect in fit, as well made and attractive as possible. Some men forget until late about placing the order for the clothes. They then expect the tailor to rush them through and give them clothes that are perfect. We do all the rushing we can; give you every advantage of hustle and turn out your suit in the Mautner style.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, March 30. Forecast for Indiana: Rain in south portion tonight; rain or snow in north portion tonight and possibly Sunday; easterly winds, shifting to brisk northwest Sunday.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. A. J. Boswell, now located at South Bend, is in the city for a few days.

Miss Sallie Sherman, of Toledo, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Puddy.

Miss Bernice Sowle has returned to Angola after a visit with Miss Grace Walters.

Miss Ruth Caldwell, of Warsaw, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Florence Hall will go to Buffalo to be the guest of relatives for a few weeks.

James A. Raifsnyder, of the Rastetter factory, is suffering from a bad cold, which threatened serious results a day or two ago.

C. W. Pyke and son Worden, and Mrs. Charles Hans, of Wabash, were visitors in the city yesterday. Worden Pyke leaves shortly for Idaho to spend the summer.

Henry Koehlinger, of the firm of Koehlinger & Baur, returned this morning from New York city, where he purchased a full line of fishing tackle for the spring trade.

Those who remember how placidly the month of March was ushered in will now have faith in the adage that when March comes in like a lamb it goes out like a lion.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wheeler, of 41 E. Lipan avenue, are celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding by entertaining a few friends at dinner this evening.

Miss Hattie Kendrick, stenographer for Agent Joseph Sullivan at the Wabash freight office, went to Toledo this morning to spend a couple days with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Newton.

Jacob Luley, machinist at the Bass works, is not the man who was arrested for intoxication yesterday. The prisoner probably gave a fictitious name and the result is humiliating to Mr. Luley, a respectable man.

C. E. Schaff, general manager of the Big Four lines, accompanied by his wife, will sail from New York April 6 for Europe, to be absent six weeks. President Ingalls has sent out invitations to a number of railroad officials and business men to a dinner which he will give Mr. Schaff in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

O. B. Fitch has been appointed delegate from the Third Presbyterian church to the meeting of the Fort Wayne Presbytery at Huntington on April 15, with William Palmer as alternate. At this meeting the annual reports from the various churches will be read, and two commissioners, a minister and an elder, will be elected to the general assembly.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has granted its firemen the increase in wages demanded some time ago. Freight firemen will get $2.20 per hundred miles instead of $2.10; firemen on heavy passenger trains $1.95, instead of $1.85, and the firemen on smaller passenger trains will be paid $1.90 instead of $1.85, as formerly. For overtime the scale has been increased from 18½ to 20 cents an hour.

G. W. Miles, of Syracuse, was in the city Friday. Mr. Miles is a member of the board of town trustees of Syracuse and came to Fort Wayne to consult the C. L. Olds Construction company regarding the new waterworks system to be installed at Syracuse.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

A large assortment for Easter presents.
China Rabbits, Ducks, Chickens, Geese, Pigs, etc., 5c, 10c, 20c and 25c.
A nice line of fancy China Eggs, 5c, 8c and 10c.
Candy Eggs 2 for 1c and 1c each.
White Rabbit Easter Egg Dyes, 1 pkg.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL
116 Calhoun St.

MACHINISTS ATTENTION.

There will be a special meeting of Friendship Lodge I. A. of M., No. 70, this evening at 8 p. m. sharp. Business of importance. All members are requested to attend.
E. H. CHANEY, President.
WM. H. SHULTZ, Secretary.

Order Hearst's Chicago American for your Sunday reading. PHELPS & HADDON, 16 Arcade.

If He Says So

Don't doubt your doctor. If you haven't perfect confidence in him, get another. If you have just the one you like, ask him this straight, plain question:

"What do you think of Ayer's Sarsaparilla?"

If he says it's good for tired people, good for purifying and enriching the blood, good for weak nerves, and good for building up the general health, then remember his advice.

Perhaps one of these days you will want to profit by it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The following Fort Wayne men took degrees at the meeting of the Mystic Shriners in Indianapolis yesterday: James A. Armstrong, Robert W. Learmonth, Van B. Perrine and W. S. Sponhauer. Degrees from the nineteenth to the twenty-third were conferred upon the following Fort Wayne men at the meeting of the Scottish Rite: J. H. Lantz, H. E. Wingen, C. F. Kettler, W. S. Spenhauer, G. E. Shuman and Robert Learmonth.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Prices low enough to suit you.
KEIL & KEIL
116 Calhoun St.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Klug's Shoe store, 491 Hanna St., in this issue of The Sentinel. Mr. Klug has the exclusive right to sell the famous Owl shoes in this city.

Try our fine oughnuts and Fried Cakes.
HAFFNER'S STAR BAKERY.
103 and 105 E. Lewis St.
Home 'phone 843. 30-1-2-5

There will be a trustee election at Bethel Evangelical church, April 4, 1901, at 7:30 p. m.
23-30-4 J. H. EVANS.

REDUCED RATE TO MUNCIE.

On April 16th, the G. R. & I., will sell round trip tickets to Muncie for one fare, good to return until April 19 th, account Knights Templar Conclave. w-m-20-4t-w&S-10t

An almost endless array of Pattern Hats, each expressing some new style and showing some new trimming, can be seen in our new Millinery Department.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

No Combine

It has been reported that we were connected with other electrical dealers in a combine, and we wish in this way to inform our patrons that we are entirely independent of any association or combination, and are free to sell the best of goods at the lowest prices.
THE EDMUDS ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
30-7t

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums.

Flower Seeds, Garden and Lawn Grass Seed, Lawn Fertilizer. Renew your lawns by sowing the best lawn grass seed.

W. O. Henderson,
67-69 E. Columbia St.
Phone 144 Main.



U. S. Stamps
will always be represented in this space. Watch what is said about merchants' new goods, etc. Remember they give better premiums for one book than others give for two books. $100 for any book of U. S. Stamps found anywhere and not redeemed when presented.

A SERMON ON MERCY.

Rev. Father Shyne, the Jesuit priest, preached a sermon of great spiritual interest last evening on the "Divine Love." The church was filled to its utmost capacity and the congregation listened with profound interest to the sermon, the text of which was, "Thou hast mercy on all, because Thou canst do all things, and overlookest the sins of men, for the sake of repentance." (Wisdom xi., 24.) There will be no sermon this evening, and the closing lecture of the mission will be given tomorrow evening at 7:30 with the papal blessing by Father Mulcahy. A large number of converts have been gained to the church and the mission has proved to be one of the most successful and beneficial ever given in Fort Wayne.

GOES TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indiana Association of Agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, of Milwaukee, adjourned late Friday afternoon after selecting Indianapolis as the place of meeting next year. Officers were re-elected as follows: President, T. N. Harden, of Indianapolis; vice president, O. T. Chamberlain, of Elkhart; secretary, H. B. Hunt, of Fort Wayne. The association has been holding its sessions at the New Aveline hotel and the meeting has been both interesting and profitable.

New WALL PAPER AT L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. See the BIG line.

SEE WHAT YOUR FELLOW-TOWNSMAN, L. A. CENTLIVRE, HAS TO SAY.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Mar. 27, 1901.
Wright Medicine Co.,
Peru, Ind.
My Dear Sirs:—It is with pleasure I write you concerning your most valuable remedy, known as Wright's Rheumatic Remedy, the great Canadian cure.
I have been a sufferer from sciatic rheumatism in the very worst form for more than two years. I was at Mt. Clemens, Hot Springs and West Baden and found no relief whatsoever. I was entirely discouraged, as it laid me up bedfast most of the time and I could not move a limb. I had given up all hopes of recovery, when one of my employes insisted I should take your remedy. I did so, and after taking one and one-half bottles I was perfectly cured. I can walk straight and all my pains have left me and I am now in the best of health.
I cannot speak too highly of your remedies and anyone wishing to find out its merits can write me and I will be pleased to verify the above statement. Respectfully yours,
LOUIS A. CENTLIVRE.
President of the C. L. Centlivre Brewing Co.
This remedy is for sale at all the leading druggists. Manufactured only by the Wright Medicine Co., Peru, Ind. 28-6t&w2t

Attend our opening Saturday. Souvenirs and music. Afternoon and evening.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
28t3

ATTENTION TEACHERS

For the meeting of the Northern Indiana Teachers' association to be held at Anderson on April 4th, 5th and 6th, the WABASH will make a low round trip rate. If enough will go to justify, a special train will be run in each direction. Apply early to Superintendent Study or the Wabash ticket office.
R. G. THOMPSON,
26-7t Passenger and Ticket Agent.

REMEMBER!

I will sell you a lot without interest on monthly payments and it will cost you no more in two years than it does now. YOU ARE SURE TO HAVE A PROFIT BY THAT TIME.
LOUIS F. CURDES,
22tf Pixley-Long Block.

LISTEN TO THIS—READ THIS.

Do you have kidney trouble, lame back or rheumatism? If so, why not cure yourself? We have cured hundreds of your best citizens and thousands of people in the United States and Canada. Read your fellow-citizen's letter, Mr. Louis A. Centlivre. This wonderful remedy is for sale by all your leading druggists. Don't be put off with any other remedy. We guarantee a cure or your money back. Manufactured only by
WRIGHT MEDICINE CO.,
Peru, Ind.
For sale by all druggists.
28-6t& w2t

ATTENTION, MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27-tf

Miss Janet Humphrey entertained a company of friends Thursday evening.



WEAK NERVES!

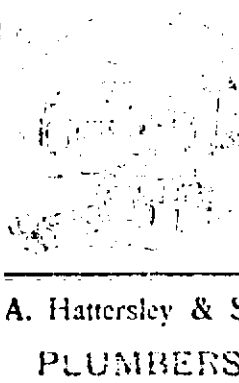
There is not a case of Nervous Weakness in the world today (no matter what the cause or of how long standing) that the use of LINCOLN SEXUAL PILLS according to directions, which are simple and very easy to follow, will fail to permanently cure. Why do you remain weak when LINCOLN SEXUAL PILLS will make you strong!
Price, $1.00 per box—buy of your druggist or send by mail on receipt of price, in plain wrapper.
LINCOLN PROPRIETARY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Dreier & Bro., Agents.

L. O. HULL, WALL PAPER



All kinds and Prices. SURE to please you.
90 Calhoun Street.

You Are Invited to Attend Our Annual Opening Saturday, March 30, 1901.
Souvenirs and Music Afternoon and Evening.
Motor Cycles and Automobiles in operation in our store room. The most complete line of Bicycles, Golf Goods and Sporting Goods ever brought to this city.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
31 W. Berry Street.



A New Era in House Building.
Each spring, marked by the Easter season, ushers in a new era in house building, and this Spring gives promise of unusual activity. Owners, contractors, carpenters, and all interested should bear in mind our yards are well stocked with the finest lumber for frame, roof, piazza and inclosure. Don't forget, either, our facilities for prompt delivery.
Diether Lumber Co.,
11 E. Superior St. and 100 Pearl St.

A. Hattersley & Son, PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.
Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans money on farm and city real estate on a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.
OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel E. Foster, Vice Pres.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster, | Andrew F. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash, | John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley, | William J. Vesey,
William E. Mossman, | Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul, | John H. Knorr,
Charles A. Wilding, | David Studebaker.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

PROFESSIONAL.

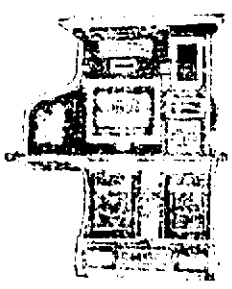
DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 20 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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DEVELOP GREAT LAWYERS

COUNTRY TOWNS HAVE PRODUCED MANY ILLUSTRIOUS LEGAL MINDS—SOME NOTED INSTANCES.

"Great lawyers do not come from such places as Hominy Hill," was the remark made by a republican politician in March, 1885, immediately after the nomination of Senator Garland for attorney general. "Great lawyers are to be found only in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of considerable size and extensive business interests. They do not come from places like Hominy Hill, which would never be heard of but for the elevation of some obscure man to a position in either house of congress," continued the partisan critic, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

This statement was repeated to Senator Davis, of Minnesota, only a few days before the beginning of his fatal illness, and the great lawyer-statesman said:

"That is untrue and it is the language of nonsense. In the first place, Senator Garland is one of the ablest constitutional lawyers that this country has produced in a generation. He was one of the greatest of the southern senators and he was a great attorney general, too. I have no patience with any such sneers as that at the country lawyer. As a mere matter of fact, many a city lawyer who is supposed by his clients and by the general public, as well as by himself, to be a great lawyer, has gone into the country districts of his state to try a case, where he would have a country lawyer pitted against him, and has learned, sometimes to his disgust, as well as to his surprise, that the country lawyer was a great deal more than a match for him upon every point.

"I have had some experience of that sort, as a city lawyer, going out to meet with country lawyers, and I know what I am talking about when I say that some of the ablest legal lights of this country have come from obscure country towns. Of course it is true that in smaller towns where business is less favorable the lawyers do not receive large fees, because they are not retained in great cases, involving large amounts of money, but they are none the less studious and interested in their own advancement. Very often it happens that a lawyer who does not make more than $1,000 or $2,000 per annum is busily engaged all the time in the study of law and becomes so thoroughly informed upon every branch of law, so thoroughly versed in his reading of great precedents, that he is much better equipped for the management of important cases than a city lawyer who is always engaged in practice and does not have a sufficient amount of time to devote to reading.

JUSTICE SAMUEL F. MILLER.

"For example, one of the greatest jurists the present generation has produced was the late Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, who, when he was appointed to his position upon the supreme court by President Lincoln, in 1862, was a practicing attorney in the little town of Keokuk, Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river. That is by no means an important city and was as small a town then as it is now.

"During his first administration President Cleveland appointed Bartlett Tripp to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota. I know Mr. Tripp intimately, and I am related to him, and I have no hesitancy in saying that he is one of the ablest lawyers in this country. He was splendidly educated in New England and he spent a number of years in Yankton, S. D., and became very learned in law.

"Moreover, I can tell you as a matter of fact, some of the greatest lawyers that have been produced in the eastern states have come from country towns. Pennsylvania and New York have had in their country towns a great many lawyers of superior ability who would very readily and very easily outclass some of the more pretentious lawyers of the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The same may be said of Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England states. I can tell you at random, and from memory, the names of some of these great country lawyers, and you will readily recognize their names and realize the truth of the statement which I have made. I want to repeat, however, that it makes me indignant to hear such a reflection as you have quoted upon the name of Attorney General Garland. He is a splendid lawyer and in every sense a superior man.

MATT H. CARPENTER.

"One of the greatest country lawyers I ever knew was a man named Carpenter, who practiced many years ago in the little town of Beloit, Wis. He afterward became famous as a lawyer and statesman, but he laid the foundation for his greatness and eminence while he was an obscure practitioner in an obscure town. Very soon after he moved to Milwaukee and was retained in some important cases the name of Matt Carpenter became well known throughout the entire state of Wisconsin. In a very few years he was elected to the United States senate and immediately secured a national reputation as a lawyer and statesman. But, as I said before, the foundation of all his greatness was laid when he was a country lawyer.

"Then there was another country lawyer whose name became great in his day and generation, and who was the father of some very bright children. I refer to Daniel Cady, of New York. I forget the name of the little town in which he lived, but I recollect the story that a leading lawyer of New York city went to try a case against Daniel Cady, and on his way stopped at Albany to borrow a few law books from Nicholas Hill, to whom he said he was going up into the country to literally chew up a fellow named Cady. The New York city lawyer had apparently never heard of Cady before, and Mr. Hill quietly remarked: "I know something of that man Cady. When you get through with him stop in my office and tell me what kind of a man he is." The city lawyer returned one week later and informed Mr. Hill that he had just been defeated in an important case by that man Cady, who was the greatest lawyer he had ever met.

Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was one of the greatest lawyers ever produced by the Keystone state. He was also a country lawyer, who, being an omnivorous reader and blessed with an excellent memory, became a phenomenon of legal learning. He was a quiet, unpretentious man, who not only absorbed all the erudition of his profession, but he was a thinker, and, consequently, a constructionist. He used to play a fiddle, and carried his instrument with him wherever he went. He told his friends that he solved many a knotty problem while scraping on the strings extemporaneous chords of melodies. He was a truly great man, albeit he was a country lawyer from a place no more pretentious than Hominy Hill, the home of Garland.

"There was Nicholas Hill, of Albany, to whom I just referred. He originally lived at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. As a country lawyer he was a student, and when he branched out into a larger field his attainments commanded immediate attention.

"These are enough instances to cite to show you that the country lawyers are really learned men and not a class to be sneered at by careless gossipers."

DAVIS' OWN CAREER.

It is really no wonder that Senator Davis indignantly resented the sneering allusion to country lawyers. He used to be one of that class himself. He spent several years in his own country home in Wisconsin studying law and reading omnivorously before he went to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul. He was a young man, full of ambition to shine in his profession, and his work was done as a master builder lays a strong foundation for a great superstructure. In a very short time after he hung out his shingle in St. Paul he made his mark. He was looked down upon as a country lawyer, but the old-timers soon found that Davis had been doing a lot of quiet and effective preparatory work in his country office. He had not only studied law, but he had become a classical scholar. He had fitted himself for great affairs.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, once said to me, "Senator Davis first mastered the English language. He not only studied law, but he had mastered it as very few men do it. The average lawyer learns only enough of the language to express his views in some sort of a way, but Senator Davis took the entire English vocabulary and made it subservient to the call of his will. Very little words sometimes express meanings vastly different from their vernacular synonyms. Senator Davis had complete command of his own language, and very few men realize the importance and value of that acquirement."

Well, in time, the country lawyer, Cushman K. Davis, attracted attention. Consequently he commanded large fees. He became district attorney, governor of his state and United States senator. His years of study as a country lawyer made him an encyclopedia of constitutional and international law. He came into the senate as a quiet, unpretentious, modest man. When he delivered a speech twelve years ago on the Nicaragua canal bill the oldest senators realized that no ordinary man was speaking. They listened. They crowded about him. They learned something. He said: "To issue bonds for this project is like taking a mortgage on an earthquake." Senator Hoar, the distinguished chairman of the committee on the judiciary, said: "That man is a scholar and a man of unusual virility."

This Minnesota statesman was regarded as the greatest authority in the senate on international law. For that reason he was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations. And yet he was long a country lawyer. His own well-earned fame constituted sufficient reason for his resentment of the sneers at country lawyers which are sometimes uttered.

BROOMS AND MICROBES

Brooms breed disease. Elmer W. Firth, a fellow of Columbia University, says so, and he has been made a doctor of philosophy for proving it. He has discovered that the common house broom is an enemy of mankind. And it is not necessary that the woman at one end of it should be angry. She may be a domestic, angelic housewife intent on having her home spick and span clean for the comfort of husband and children, but every time she sweeps with a dry broom she fills the air with millions of bacteria. But for the broom the microscopic wrigglers would lie low on the carpet, and for the most part not get into the lungs of the family.

Mr. Firth has followed the trail of the broom and duster all over New York, into houses, churches, schoolrooms, theaters, street cars, ferry boats and through the streets, and everywhere he has found his rule hold good. He asserts that bacteria stay suspended in the air only temporarily. They or the particles of dust to which they are attached are too heavy to remain afloat. Germs are foreign to air as a rule, for it does not furnish them enough moisture and organic nutriment. Mr. Firth admits there are micro-organisms everywhere except over the sea, on high mountains and in the polar regions, but he holds that this is only a passing state unless the bacteria are kept stirred up. Their constant tendency is to fall to the earth.

Mr. Firth's plan of operation was to take a sample of air under varying conditions, count the germs and get an average for a cubic meter of air. For this purpose he had a metal tank concealed in what appeared to be a large valise. The tank had a stopcock and a registering apparatus. Mr. Firth was thus able to step into public places without attracting particular attention. Opening the stopcock of the apparatus, he kept his eyes on the registering machine until the tank had taken in the required amount of air, when he closed it. These samples were then taken to the laboratory, subjected to microscopic examination and the number of microbes calculated. It was the investigator's plan to secure samples of air before, during and after the use of the broom or duster, and the results show striking contrasts.

In an ordinary room previous to sweeping Mr. Firth found 600 germs to the cubic meter of air. After dry sweeping there were 18,000. In a well-known church during the process of dusting he found 18,000 bacteria, in round numbers, to the meter. Twelve hours later, after the dust had settled, he found 5,800.

In order to show how dangerous it is to stir up the animals, Mr. Firth examined the floor coverings of various public places. On a single fiber one and one-half inches long, taken from the matting of an elevated train he counted nearly 2,000,000 germs. It was an inner fiber, however. On an outer fiber, which had long been exposed to the feet of the multitude, he calculated there were between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bacteria.

Mr. Firth concludes that carpets should be abolished from theaters, churches and court rooms, that fiber mats in cars and boats should be prohibited, that nonabsorbing flooring should be used in all public places, that dry sweeping should not be allowed in the presence of large numbers of persons, and that damp cloths and wet sawdust should be used in cleaning houses and public buildings.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

GROVE OF FREAK TREES

Extraordinary Forms Assumed by Trees in a Wind Swept Jersey Woodland.

In Japan large salaries are paid to skilled gardeners who can twist and torture trees from their normal forms of growth into the likeness of animals, boats, houses and other designs. Of late years the custom has been imported to this country, and with it the oriental tree-twisters. Not the most skillful of them, however, can beat nature's distorters of vegetation, the persistent winds, and the Japanese experts could learn lessons in the surprising and fantastic from a grove of trees on the Jersey coast.

The place is aptly called Wildwood. It forms a part of an island cut off from the mainland by a narrow arm of the ocean. For centuries the gales have wrought their fierce will upon the vegetation. Although the soil seems to be largely composed of white sand, it is fertile, otherwise there would not be on the island, in the face of the almost constant winds, the luxuriant growth, both of trees and lower forms of vegetable life, with which it is covered.

Wild grapes are abundant, and vines are seen which are fully eight to twelve inches thick and have in some cases so completely covered the trees that the arboreal foliage can scarcely be seen. Extending along the ground and up the trunks into the branches, some of the vines look like huge snakes, and many an unsuspecting visitor has had a shock by coming into contact with their swaying sinuosities in the shady nooks of the place.

The trees themselves have assumed some very odd forms. For instance, there are two which are very similar to the letter W, and have been called "W" trees by the natives. One is a cherry tree, which has taken a fancy to growth in this way, while the other is a fir, which first split away at the base, then described a curve, took hold of the ground and grew up again, forming a perfect, if rather widespread W. The "N" tree is a curious combination located a few hundred feet from the "W" trees. It is composed of two separate trees. A portion of one trunk, split off from the main bole, was probably blown against the trunk of the other tree and has actually grown in this form, although the end of the trunk branches off to one side. The bent part, which forms the middle of the N, has grown into the other tree a distance of about four inches.

Another curious form of growth is shown by a holly. From the roots of the main trunk a smaller one has started, which is joined to the other in no less than five different places from the top branch to the ground. Some of the connections are but an inch or so in length, while the others are four or five inches.

In the middle of this curious grove is a lagoon, or pond, on the banks of which is one of the oldest formations of the grove. This is a pine tree, which is still growing, in spite of disadvantages. The trunk has been twisted around so as to form the figure 8 from one point of view and the letter O looking at it from another point, while one of the branches or arms at the left forms the head of the snake, including the curve in the neck. The front view of the snake is startlingly realistic, the head being of the true, flat-topped, venomous type, and the posture characteristically viperine. The tree is evidently very old, as indicated by the trunk, and will probably be dead in a few years, as its foliage is scant and confined to a few small, irregular boughs. The mystery is why it did not die before, distorted as it is.

In the center of Wildwood is a pavilion where refreshments are served to visitors. The principal support of this pavilion is formed by a tree, which passes through the center and out of the roof. Its branches form an excellent protection from the sun in summer, while the roof girders are fastened into it in place of the usual posts.

All these freak trees are located about a mile from the highway on the banks of what is known as Grassy sound. They form a grove about a mile long and half a mile in width. In the entire lot scarcely one can be found which grows like an ordinary tree. The various species include holly, birch, pine, cherry, ash and cedar. Some of the cedars still giving out leaves have not a particle of bark upon their trunks from the ground to the first branches. The winter gales have stripped the covering. Experts who have examined them say that many of the trees are undoubtedly several centuries old. The action of the wind upon the branches has twisted them into every conceivable fashion, so that it is hard to tell where one branch begins and another ends. In several parts of the grove different kinds of trees have grown together, such as fir and holly and cherry and ash. The growth is generally formed by a limb from one being bent against the other, as shown in the case of the "N" tree, remaining in that place while it gradually made a cleft for itself. It is quite common for two trees of the same variety to grow together, but the joining of the different varieties, as shown here, is a problem which the experts have not yet been able to solve, especially where some of the limbs grow from one tree directly into the trunk of another, and have not been forced against the outside. A number of examples of this form of growth are also to be seen.

The owner of the grove has cut out some of the most striking distortions of the trees which have died. One represents a harp without strings, while antother is in the form of a triangle, and another seems to be modeled from a water pitcher.

A PEERESS AS COOK.

Lady Mary Sackville, sister of the present earl de la Warr, is counted, on both sides of the Atlantic, the most versatile as well as one of the most beautiful members of very fashionable society. Not only is Lady Mary a musician, an artist and an expert yachtswoman; not only has she explored every part of the United States as well as Europe, large districts of Africa, Asia and the South Sea Islands, but, she proved to the delighted amazement of her American friends, that the fair sister of an English earl was far more deeply versed in domestic accomplishments than many of the wives of republican millionaires. It happened that on her last visit to "the states" Lady Mary made one in a smart country house party. The first evening of the guests' arrival the hostess had planned a brilliant dinner party. An hour and a half before the feast was due to appear on the table the cook in a huff dropped the reigns of culinary government and left for the city. The hostess' despair verged on hysteria and, as luck would have it, the cause of her distress came to the ears of the pretty English visitor, who instantly rushed to the rescue. Tying a large white apron over her teagown, the tail of which was secured by pins from contamination by the kitchen floor, the daughter of a dozen earls descended to the basement. The distracted kitchen maid, who was tearfully protesting her ignorance of the methods of strange French dishes and unique salads, was relieved at once of responsibility, and the titled but thoroughly expert cook shouldered herself with all the cares and honors of the situation. Order emerged from chaos, the demoralized servants flew about as if on wings, and, when the butler announced dinner only the host and hostess and Lady Mary knew how catastrophe and famine had been ably averted. The guests, however, were enlightened when the host rose, glass in hand, at the finale of the delicious meal and toasted the charming and blushing cuisiniere.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Briggs—Bertler is an ass, that's what he is. He is always on the wrong side of every question.

Haileigh—But he says the same thing of you.

Briggs—Well, and doesn't that prove what I say of him?—Boston Transcript.

INKS OF THE ANCIENTS.

The inks of ancient days were much like black paint, and, on account of the large quantity of gum used in their manufacture, the letters stood up in relief on the parchments as though embossed.

SOME THINGS TO FORGET.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the slander you have heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the faultfinding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the acts of meanness, or, worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for today, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are lovely and lovable.

POPE LEO'S LAST DAYS

F. MARION CRAWFORD, THE AMERICAN NOVELIST, TALKS OF THE VATICAN'S GRAND OLD MAN.

[New York Letter.]

F. Marion Crawford, the author, is spending the winter in New York, as is his custom. To most men Italy would be a winter resort, but Mr. Crawford spends his summers in Italy and his winters in the United States. His stay here is a very busy one. This winter it has been diversified by attention to a production of plays of which he is the part author.

When he is in New York Mr. Crawford occupies an office on Fifth avenue. His name does not mark his door, and only his publishers and those who have appointments with him are supposed to know where he is secluded. By the plan Mr. Crawford insures himself against a loss of time, which in so busy a man is very valuable. When I called on him, by appointment, I found him with pen in hand and with the inevitable engagement at 12:45.

Mr. Crawford is an authority on subjects connected with the pope, and it is more than probable that his life of Leo XIII. will be recognized as the official biography when it appears. Though the greater part of the work is already written, it will not be published nor will any part of it appear during the pope's lifetime. Mr. Crawford has had access to much important material in the course of his labors.

Mr. Crawford has no hesitation in characterizing Leo XIII. as one of the greatest statesmen, as well as one of the greatest scholars of the present age.

"It was no light task," he said to me, "to undertake to write a comprehensive biography of a man who was born before the battle of Waterloo and has lived into the century after attaining such great eminence. His career in the last twenty-three years has been so identified with every great move in European diplomacy that to comprehend it one must study every important development of European history during that time."

"How long is it since you saw the pope?" I asked.

"Two years," said Mr. Crawford. "I have not made any attempt to see him since. While my belief in his powers is undiminished, I feel that if I saw him now my conception of him might be destroyed. It is impossible that a man who has reached the age of ninety-one should not be slightly abnormal. I had a cousin who lived to be 105. She was a wonderful woman and retained most of her faculties when I last saw her, being then a hundred years old. But when I was talking with her I could not quite feel that she was really human. The pope is a man of wonderful vitality. When you and I are ninety-one we shall not be celebrating jubilees. But there is no doubt that the pope is steadily growing weaker. Though I have not seen him lately, I hear what is going on at the Vatican. He talks less than formerly and spends several hours of the day on a couch, lying down, with eyes closed. There are moments when he rouses himself and shows his old strength, but not often. Those who are near him tell me that he may live two years longer. There was a prediction, you know, that Queen Victoria would die in January of this year and that the pope would die in July. The first part of the prediction has been fulfilled; I trust that the second clause may not."

"Does the pope still keep his grasp of affairs and his control of them?"

"Oh, yes. This pope has been supreme in the Catholic church for twenty-three years. He has been as independent as the Emperor William. He has always been willing to listen to advice, ready to say, 'Perhaps I am wrong,' but his will and final judgment alone have guided the church. He has had no pilots. Pius IX. was under the influence of Cardinal Antonelli. His was a free but not independent mind. He remained under that influence until Antonelli's death, when he came under the influence of the Jesuits. That was for the better. Anything would have been better than Antonelli, but the Jesuits are a well organized, highly intellectual body of men. No doubt their influence over the pope was for good. But Leo has tolerated no interference in his affairs. There is no man or body of men who can be said to have influenced the policy of the Vatican since he has been pope.

"When Leo came into power he found the Vatican overrun with useless dependents. When Pius was deprived of the temporal power a whole army of pensioned hangers-on was left. The new pope cleared them all out so thoroughly that a cartoon of the time represented him as a housekeeper with a broom, sweeping the rubbish out of the Vatican. This pope does not favor the pension system and every man now connected with the Vatican is a worker."

"Does the pope look after the details of church affirs?"

"He knows what is going on all over the world, not only in church but in diplomatic circles. He is a good French scholar and reads English; Italian is his own language, and he knows Spanish well. Papers, books and magazines are sent him from all parts of the world. They are read for him and marked, but he sees them all. He has always been a great reader and an untiring worker.

"Ambitious? His ambition was to be a monk. As a very young man he wanted to enter a convent and bury himself, but such an intellect was not meant to be hidden in a cloister. In his college days he led his classes in Latin and Greek; then he turned his attention to physics and chemistry and took all the prizes there. There seemed to be nothing he could not accomplish.

"The state needed him and though he was a priest, he was chosen when very young for public affairs. He was first sent to Benevento to suppress brigandage; and he suppressed it very thoroughly, but he was inclined to resent being employed in a civil career. He was soon afterward sent as nuncio to the court of Belgium, and there he learned diplomacy under old King Leopold I. But he was attracting too much attention to please Antonelli, who meant that one but himself should influence the diplomacy of the vatican. In three years the nuncio at Brussels was created bishop of Perugia. It was ostensibly preferment actually banishment. Leo has spoken of the thirty years of his stay in Perugia as his 'exile.'"

"Is it not singular that his mind did not fall into a rut in this long term of comparative remoteness from public affairs?"

"Great minds like his grow in exile. He spent those thirty years in the study of statecraft, of diplomacy, of the affairs of the church and its relations to the civil powers of the world. When Pius IX died he was cardinal chamberlain and as such directed the details of the conclave which met to choose the pope's successor. He, in fact, made all the arrangements for the meeting which chose him to be pope. Yet I am sure he had no foreknowledge that he was to be chosen."

I asked Mr. Crawford about the choice of a new pope.

He said: "Usually the man chosen is one whom the outside world has never considered a serious candidate. I will probably be so this time. There is much talk of Gotti and a little of Vannutelli. They are very learned and very intellectual men. But the man chosen is likely to be some one whose name has not even been mentioned publicly. I don't believe any one outside of the vatican knows who it will be. But I believe that in the vatican it is guessed by some. Communication between the cardinals is very secret. Even their secretaries seldom know what they say or think."

I asked Mr. Crawford if the election of a new pope would mean any serious change in the policy of the vatican.

"I can't see how that is possible," he said. "I have no doubt that the pope's successor will be a strong man. Pope Leo has surrounded himself with intellectual men, and

(Continued on Page Ten.)

POPE LEO'S LAST DAYS

(Continued From Page Nine.)

the college of cardinals is probably stronger today than it ever has been before. The new pope will see that he cannot better the fortunes of the church by a departure from Leo's policy."

"Is there any truth in the story that Humbert was about to restore the pope's temporal power and would probably have done so if he had not died so suddenly?"

"None. There is no truth, either, in the story that Victor Emmanuel was excommunicated. He received the last sacraments of the church and the pope sent him a special blessing, which reached his bedside after his death. No one knows what was Humbert's view of religion, but the queen mother is very devout. She and her ladies publicly attend the great services in the basilicas in Holy week. The present king was baptized in a Catholic church, but he has never expressed himself with regard to religious questions. Probably he does not go to church, but no doubt he will receive the last sacraments from the church when he dies."

"Is the new pope likely to find a compromise which would be acceptable to the church?"

"It does not seem likely. If the brightest priest in the church today had a suggestion for the solution of the difficulty between the church and state in Italy he would be heard by the pope; and if it were the correct solution Leo would recognize it. No, I think no one is prepared to suggest anything, and so long as the pope is left undisturbed in the vatican most people are willing that no change should take place. The people of Italy are loyal to their church; they are also loyal to their country. But in an attempt were made to drive the pope from the vatican there is no doubt that there would be a revolution in some parts of Italy."

Mr. Crawford spoke of the tempest which has been raised among the English Catholics about the "antipopery" oath which King Edward took.

"I think the king should not be required to take such an oath," he said, "but so long as the constitution required it of course he had to take it. It should have been changed long ago, but I think the people of England would have resented the discussion of any contingency depending on Victoria's death. The present agitation of the question will probably cease before long, and the matter will be forgotten until another king takes Edward's place on the throne."

RIVERS UNDER THE SEA.

A few months ago H. Everett, an English geographer, published an interesting study of streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea.

Disasters to ocean telegraph cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1835, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river. The alluvial material transported by this fresh-water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in breaking it. The fact is that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep ocean of more than 1,300 meters (4,270 feet that is traversed by the Brazilian cable. Also, while the cable was being repaired at a point twenty-four kilometers (fifteen miles) from the shore the repair ship was surrounded one day by orange skins, calabashes and bits of cloth which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal river, 140 kilometers (ninety miles) distant.—La Nature.

UNCLE SAM'S DENTAL CORPS.

The corps of dental surgeons just added to our army by the new organization act will be a decided novelty in the military world, says the Waterbury Republican. By resolving to take scrupulous care of his soldier boys' teeth Uncle Sam has set the armed nations a praiseworthy example.

The military dentists will number thirty in all; hardly enough to keep the cutting, tearing and grinding organs of a hundred thousand beef eaters intact it would seem. Ten of them will shortly be dispatched to the Philippines. A few will be sent to the West Indies. They must all be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and must be trained in all branches of modern dentistry. The new law further stipulates that they must be of "good moral character." Surgeon Sternberg is overwhelmed with applications from dentists throughout the United States, all anxious to enlist in the corps. He has already appointed three dental specialists, who will constitute a board for the examination and supervision of the twenty-seven others provided for. The appointments of the latter will be equally distributed among the states. The three examining dental surgeons will look into the fitness of the applicants.

Tempting, indeed, are the openings to young dentists offered by these new offices. No wonder, therefore, that the applicants are enthusiastic and abundant. Any sort of army commission is always tempting to the majority of the male element. Moreover, Uncle Sam is always sure to pay his bills.

The military dental surgeon will enjoy the relative rank of the first lieutenant. He will be permitted to wear the uniform of a first lieutenant of the staff, but with shoulder straps and ornaments in silver instead of gold. His shoulder straps will be of dark blue cloth 1¾ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of silver. Between these bars will be the letters "D. S." also embroidered in silver. Each side of his collar will be adorned by a silver embroidered cross.

QUEEREST OF MORSE RACES.

That interesting writer, "Kettledrum," in the Sporting Chronicle, tells a marvelous story of a blind sportsman of the eighteenth century. His name is John Metcalf, and he was born at Knaresborough in 1716. He was blinded by smallpox at the age of 4.

Metcalf began to attend the races at York, and it was common for him to ride among the crowd, and, helped by gentlemen to whom he was known, he often betted with success. It was thought a wild thing when he matched one of his horses to run three miles on the Forest Moor.

With the idea that Metcalf would be unable to keep the right course, long odds were betted against him. But his ingenuity provided him with an expedient in the dilemma. The track was a round one of a mile, and at each turn he had a man stationed with a bell to ring out his approach. This scheme and the superior speed of his mount pulled him through and he was heartily cheered on to victory.

ANOTHER ILLUSION DESTROYED.

"I wish you hadn't had your hair cut so short, Harold!" exclaimed the young woman, turning from him involuntarily.

"What difference does it make, dearest?" asked Harold, with tender anxiety.

"You—you have destroyed an illusion," she sighed. "That is all."

"You didn't think I was a poet, did you, Clara, because I wore my hair long?"

"No I never suspected you of being a poet."

"Nor an artist?"

"No."

"Then, what illusion have I destroyed?" he demanded.

"Perhaps I should say, Harold," she answered with tears in her voice, "that you have unconsciously revealed a fact I never suspected, dear. Your ears don't match!"—From the London Stray Stories.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Nowhere within such easy reach of England can the oriental world, with all its dreaminess and vivid color, be seen so free from western influence as in southern Algeria, which has the desert for its bounds. Then here's to the desert and to El Kantara and Biskra in particular, which lead it over all the other oases and form the keys to the Sahara. For such a week-end as one can spend there it is nothing that it involves over three days of travel. Leaving London on Monday you can get to Marseilles in twenty-four hours, and another twenty-four hours will land you at Algiers or Philippeville, while Thursday will see you bathed in sunshine and blue sky, and, if you wish, in hot sulphur springs with a temperature of 112 degrees Fahrenheit. At whichever port you land you at once plunge into the Arab world, or, rather, it dashes at you—a splendid wave of color—consumed with the desire to carry your baggage. There is plenty to do at Biskra. A month might easily be spent in the market place watching the Arabs as they ply their trade. Caravans are constantly passing in and out of the oasis, and these are full of interest. Outside the town is a negro village. Other oases are near at hand, and can be reached on foot. Those who want to do a real bit of desert travel can go south to Tuggurt, a three days' journey (223 kilometers) by diligence, and as they go they will be certain to see that wonderful optical delusion, the mirage.—London Daily Mail.

The population of Maine at the first census in 1790 was 96,540.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy now free. Cures and relieves in the shortest period Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and restful nights. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

FRANCIS WILSON.

The comic opera season will receive its strongest drawing card when Francis Wilson comes to the Masonic Temple Saturday evening, April 6, bringing with him for the first time in several seasons an entirely new company, and his latest comic opera success, "The Monks of Malabar," of which already many flattering things have been told in the metropolis during its long production there lately. It is said Wilson has been absolutely prodigate with his money and that there is no parallel of gorgeous sumptuousness in comic opera annals by which to compare this new piece and that we now has a vehicle for entertainment such as he has not enjoyed since the days of "Erminie." The book is by J. Cheever Goodwin, of the merry-go-lucky and rollicking kind, exactly suited to the Wilsonese jests and



FRANCIS WILSON.
In "The Monks of Malabar."

the music by that past grand master in merry melody-building, Ludwig Englander. The story is laid in Malabar, an imaginary kingdom in India. Boolboom (Wilson) has run away from Paris on account of "Anita's" temper. She follows him to India, arrives in time to stop his wedding to a native girl. Still in fear of her, he feigns being killed by process of a tiger having eaten him, in the hope that she will be cremated according to the customs of the country. He adopts many disguises in order to escape detection; returns as a monk; again loves her and puts up a job to save her from the funeral pyre, by having her sold at auction, and finally rescues her from the nabob who has bought her.

"WAY DOWN EAST."

"Way Down East," the great production of Mr. William A. Brady, that is to be given at the Temple soon, has already had a seven months' continuous stay in one theater in New York, and 127 representations at the Academy of Music, the largest of the metropolitan theaters, where it is expected to again be seen for an entire year. This is an indication of the great drawing powers of this, the most interesting of modern dramas.

"HEARTS OF OAK."

James A. Heame is the author of the following list of successful plays —"Hearts of Oak," "The Minute Man," "Drifting Apart," "Margaret Fleming," "Shore Acres," "Griffith Davenport" and "Sag Harbor," besides these he has been concerned in the writing of several others to which he does not lay claim.

Besides writing and playing in his own dramas Mr. Heme is recognized as one of the greatest stage directors in America and were he disposed to do so could easily give all his attention to that branch of stage work.

"Hearts of Oak," his first play, is shortly to be presented in this city by a company under his own management.

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER" TONIGHT.

"The Village Postmaster," the exceedingly interesting rural drama, with good rural embellishments, presented by a strong company, headed by Archie Boyd, will be presented at the Masonic Temple theater tonight. The title role will be enacted by Mr. Archie Boyd, formerly with the Denman Thompson company, in a very acceptable manner. The play will be nicely staged and in its entirety makes a very agreeable performance throughout.

PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER.

The coming engagement of Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels at the



MRS. FISKE.
In "Becky Sharp."

Masonic Temple on April 26 will be a welcome event to one and all lovers of the good and wholesome in minstrelsy. With the array of talent promised on this occasion, the program will surely be replete in clever comedy, brilliant music and entertaining specialties. A feature of the performance is that burnt cork will cover the faces of all performers, a thing long desired by genuine minstrel lovers.

MRS. FISKE IN "BECKY SHARP."

Becky Sharp, of course, is the vital and dominant character in Mrs. Fiske's play of that name founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," but there are other interesting characters that play their parts in the drama. Among them there is Dobbin, who, poor fellow, is innocent enough of an evil intention and goes his way without a snitch. And there is Amelia, about whom people seem to differ, who is surely a gentle and forgiving soul. And there is Rawdon, who shares in Becky's downfall, who was not free from complicities, who indeed had his own burden of wrong-doing and who knew he had, too, deep in his simple soul and was made a sorrowful man by the knowledge, and continues so to the end. But Becky is the great exponent and representative of the true inhabitant and citizen of Vanity, the true enjoyer of Vanity Fair. Mrs. Fiske will be seen at the Masonic Temple Easter Monday, April 8.

CHICKEN LOAF.

Chicken loaf may be served at luncheon with a crisp salad or for Sunday night supper. Boil a fowl until the meat falls from the bones. Strain and put the liquor again in a saucepan; reduce it to one and a half pints, and add one-quarter box of soaked gelatine. Lay a few slices of hard-boiled egg on the bottom of a plain mold; fill the mold with alternate layers of white and dark meat of the chicken. Season the liquor and pour it over the meat; it will become a jelly.

THE BOW AND ARROW.

It would be unwise to prophesy the end of the golf craze—that is too far ahead and altogether too uncertain. But it is safe to say that archery is to be the next athletic fad for society. Indeed, the coming of the bow and arrow is already signaled from the east and when the height of the season is reached London will be agog with the new and ancient sport.

Archery is like tennis in that it has come out of fashion and gone in again more times than could be fairly counted, says the Chicago Chronicle. Whenever it appears all other sports give way to it, and no matter how short its stay it is all-powerful while it lasts. Men and women and children learn to wield the bow and arrow and dream of bull's eyes and archery prizes. There are archery picnics and archery teas and archery balls and other things archery, for the game loans itself nicely to all social gatherings. It is a game which may be played before breakfast or after dinner, and it will entertain any kind of people at any time.

It was thirty years ago that the game was given its last fling and for the year ran riot with popular fancy. When the bows and arrows were again packed away there were many old-fashioned people who bemoaned their going. For the women, who wore hoopskirts, no other game was possible; base ball was not to be thought of, and tennis—well, no one was playing tennis in those days. With the off-season of archery, however, came the on-season of tennis, which kept a fairly lovely pace until golf came along to relieve it.

And now, in spite of all the golf talk which is going around, there is a noticeable diminishing of interest in this red and green game. There are the enthusiasts, to be sure, and the people who are just learning the game, but there are also many, many others who have learned the game and played it until it has become monotonous. From the ranks of these last will come the first archers and by them the game will be introduced at the country, which, being now all golf, will as quickly become all archery.

Not that the green field with its red flags and sand piles will be entirely deserted, but that the throng about the club house, which is always of the most fashionable, will find charming entertainment close at hand. The "gallery" which one reads about will become even smaller than it is now, and there will be still fewer instances of "going the rounds" with golfers.

Everyone knows what archery is. It is not necessary to describe the game, which, indeed, has very little game to it. Given the targets in a row at one end of the gallery and the archers in a row at the other, and it becomes a simple case of hitting the bull's eye. It is not a slow or tedious contest, although, as there are always a large number of contestants and as the game is played off in sets, it often continues several days. The charm of the contest lies in the grace with which the bows and arrows are handled and in the precision and strength of the aim.

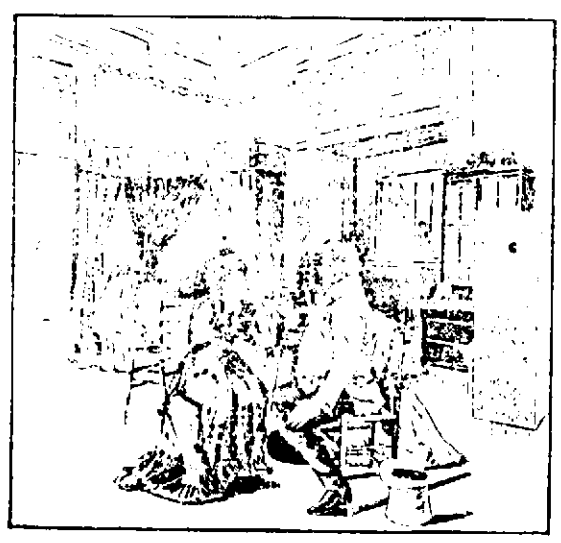
Just what has called archery to public attention for this particular year is difficult to say. By some people who should know it is attributed to a return of the romantic in literature and upon the stage, and there are others who insist it is merely the turning of the cycle of sports. However that may be, here it is, in company with undersleeve and chenille of forty years ago, and although it has not yet come to America, it is inevitably coming, and the golf enthusiasts may as well make the best of it, for while it lasts archery will be supreme.

EVERY FILM A BLANK.

A Philadelphia girl who has just returned from a two years' tour abroad is having a great many jokes cracked at her expense by reason of her experiences in the field of amateur photography. She took with her a camera, one of the tripod variety, and 1,000 films. All during her travels the camera was her constant companion, and in order to keep tab on her pictures she jotted down in a note book just what each one was.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, MARCH 30TH.
The Picturesque New England Play,
"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."
Archie Boyd as the Postmaster.
"No play of this kind has met with such positive success."—Boston Herald.
"New York has never seen a better drama of rural life."—New York Herald.
All special scenery carried for this production.
Matinee—25 and 50 cents. Night—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seat sale Thursday.



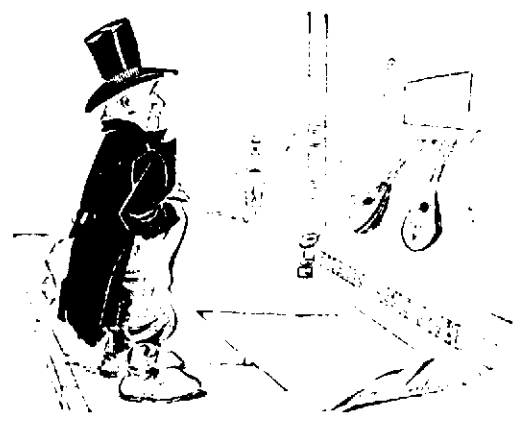
SCENE FROM "BECKY SHARP" IN WHICH MRS. FISKE IN THE TITLE ROLE.

PUTTING A CRIMP IN HIM.

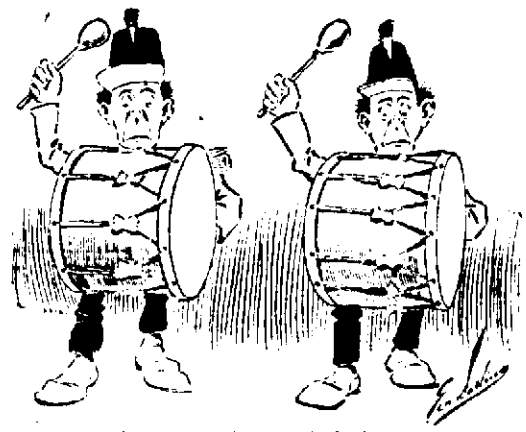


Lynch—What's the matter, old man? You look all broke up.
Pynch—I can't afford to tip the waiters, and I'm half starved.

MANDOLINS.



"Gosh! ef that ain't got fer makin' the worst lookin' hams furse days. Now, just look at them."



"Two souls with but a single thought.
Two hearts that beat as one."

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FORT WAYNE, IND



This little book contained such subjects as "Feeding Crocodiles in the Ganges," "Sunrise on the Nile," "A Street in Jerusalem," and others of an equally interesting nature. Almost the first thing she did when she reached home was to send her thousand films to a professional photographer to have them developed. The next day she received a message from him asking her to call and learned that her labor of two years had been wasted. Never once had she removed the cap from the camera and every film was blank.—Philadelphia Record.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headeahce, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Imam's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE BELIEVES NETS ARE BETTER FOR FISHING THAN HOOKS AND LINES—A SERMON ON REVIVALS.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is most pertinent at this time, when a widespread effort for religious awakening is being made. Text, Luke v., 6: "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes and their net broke."

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach, and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fishes was taken that the hardy men begin to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly have they begun to rejoice at their success when snap goes a thread of the net, and snap goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts, oh how much water is splashed on deck, the fishermen rush about, gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it: "Ship ahoy! bear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah!" says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had stayed on shore and fished with a hook and line, and taken one at a time instead of having this great excitement, and the boat almost upset, and the net broken, and having to call or help, and getting sopping wet with the sea!"

The church is the boat, the Gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait, and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon, and here catches one and there one; but I like also a big boat and a large crew, and a net a mile long, and swift oars, and stout sails, and a stiff breeze, and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore, straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

BELIEVES IN REVIVALS.

In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3,000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with 40,000,000 or 100,000,000 people saved in twenty-four hours when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes and the net broke."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up, but as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the products of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse. A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly; and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started the more far-reaching and far-resounding will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion. We admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed, if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see others go, without any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy, morbid state, and is as repulsive and absurd as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire and felt no acceleration of the pulse.

BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace and heaven forever, is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it with any agitation, I doubt his Christianity. The fact is that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowning or freezing, the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate startle into life. Excitement is bad or good according to what it makes us do. If it make us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement; but if it make us agitated about our eternal welfare, if it make us pray, if it make us attend upon Christian service, if it make us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church, and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are. Robert Hall, the prince of preachers, was converted at twelve years of age. It is likely he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the scriptures, was converted at eleven years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at ten years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at seven years of age; and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at seven years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or, "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church, and the one is ten years of age and the other is forty years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one ten years of age than the one forty years of age. Why? The one who professes at forty years of age has forty years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times ten are forty. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God and into the church at ten years of age than the man of forty.

REVIVALISTS OF THE PAST.

I am very apt to look upon revivals as connected with certain men who fostered them. People who in this day do not like revivals nevertheless have not words to express their admiration for the revivalists of the past, for they were revivalists—Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, George Whitefield, Fletcher, Griffin, Davies, Osborne, Knapp, Nettleton, Moody and many others whose names come to my mind. The strength of their intellect and the holiness of their lives make me think they would not have had anything to do with that which was ephemeral. Oh! it is easy to talk against revivals.

A man said to Mr. Dawson: "I like your sermons very much, but the after meetings I despise. When the prayer meeting begins I always go up into the gallery and look down, and I am disgusted." "Well," said Mr. Dawson, "the reason is you go on the top of your neighbor's house and look down his chimney to examine his fire, and, of course, you get only smoke in your eyes. Why don't you come in the door and sit down and warm?"

Oh! I am afraid to say anything against revivals of religion, or against anything that looks like them, because I think it may be a sin against the Holy Ghost, and you know the Bible says that a sin against the Holy Ghost shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. Now, if you are a painter, and I speak against your picture, do I not speak against you? If you are an architect, and I speak against a building you put up, do I not speak against you? If a revival be the work of the Holy Ghost, and I speak against that revival, do I not speak against the Holy Ghost. And who speaketh against the Holy Ghost, says the Bible, he shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. I think sometimes people have made a fatal mistake in this direction.

Many of you know the history of Aaron Burr. He was one of the most brilliant men of his day. I suppose this country never produced a stronger intellect. He was capable of doing anything good and great for his country, for the Church of God, had he been rightly disposed; but his name is associated with treason against the United States government, which he tried to overthrow, and with libertinism and immorality. Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the downward road? It was when he was in college, and he became anxious about his soul, and was about to put himself under the influence of a revival, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there; that's a place of wildfire and great excitement; no religion about that; don't go there." He tarried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin for this world, and his everlasting ruin in the world to come? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival? When I speak of excitement in revivals, I do not mean temporary derangement of the nerves; I do not mean absurd things of which we have read as transpiring sometimes in the Church of Christ; but I mean an intelligent, intense, all-absorbing agitation of body, mind and soul in the work of spiritual escape and spiritual rescue.

REAL CAUSE OF OBJECTION.

Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is, the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause of every case—a low state of religion in the heart. Wide-awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconverted professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it, and take a pail of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and then try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trying to extinguish it. The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pail of cold water, there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh! How much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress. We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

Did you ever hear that there was a convention once held among the icebergs in the Arctic? It seems that the summer was coming on and the sun was getting hotter and hotter, and there was danger that the whole ice field would break up and flow away; so the tallest and the coldest and the broadest of all the icebergs, the very king of the Arctics, stood at the head of the convention, and with a gavel of ice smote on a table of ice, calling the convention to order. But the sun kept growing in intensity of heat, and the south wind blew stronger and stronger, and soon all the ice field began to grind up, iceberg against iceberg, and to flow away. The first resolution passed by the ice convention was: "Resolved, That we abolish the sun." But the sun would not be abolished. The heat of the sun grew greater and greater until after awhile the very king of the icebergs began to perspire under the glow, and the smaller icebergs fell over, and the cry was: "Too much excitement! Order! Order!" Then the whole body, the whole field of ice, began to flow out, and a thousand voices began to ask: "Where are we going to now? where are we floating to? We will all break to pieces." By this time the icebergs had reached the Gulf stream, and they were melted into the bosom of the Atlantic ocean. The warm sun is the Eternal Spirit. The icebergs are frigid Christians. The warm Gulf stream is a great revival. The ocean into which everything melted is the great, wide heart of the pardoning and sympathizing God.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by grace. They are antagonistic to revivals. How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some of them chose it as a respectable profession. Perhaps some chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said he had been many years preaching the Gospel before his heart had been changed, and as many ministers of the Gospel declare they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety this land will never be enveloped with revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy, the pulpit on the other side the altar must cry for mercy. Ministers quarreling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for ecclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hands. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival of trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody likes a revival in art; yet a great multitude cannot understand a revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find a man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

I could prove to a demonstration that without revivals this world will never be converted, and that in a hundred or two hundred years without revivals Christianity will be practically extinct. It is a matter of astounding arithmetic. In each of our modern generations there are at least 32,000,000 children. Now, add 32,000,000 to the world's population, and then have only 100,000 or 200,000 converted every year, and how long before the world will be saved? Never—absolutely never!

VOLUNTEERS ASKED FOR.

During the civil war the president of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe today asks for 120,000,000 more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, no excitement—one by one! You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I am a merchant on a small scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1,000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you. I'll sell you 1,000 yards of cloth but I'll sell you twenty yards today and twenty tomorrow and twenty the next day, and if it takes me six months I'll sell you the whole 1,000 yards; you will want as long as that to examine the goods and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and besides that, 1,000 yards of cloth are too much to sell all at once?" No, you do not say that. You take me into the counting room and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is, we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion.

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me the 1,000 yards of cloth at one stroke, the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for a thousand souls to come straggling along for ten years instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in fifty years. What, fifty years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted? Suppose by prolongation of human life at the end of the next fifty years you should walk the length of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or the length of Broadway, New York—in all those walks you would not find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for fifty years you admit that majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unblessed and unsaved. I tell you, the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life pass.

"O!" you say, "it is too vast an enterprise to be conducted in so short a time." Do you know how long it would take to save the whole world if each man would bring another? It would take ten years. By a calculation in compound interest, each man bringing another, and that one another, and that one another, in ten years the whole earth would be saved—1911. Before the organs in our churches are worn out they ought to sound the grand march of the whole earth saved. If the world is not saved in the next ten years it will be the fault of the Church of Christ. But it will all depend upon the revival spirit. The hook and line fishing will not do it.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraphic chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continents and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in the possession of Christianity.

OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTIANITY.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old-fashioned Christian—Prof. Morse—and that the man put the telegraph under the sea was an old-fashioned Christian—Cyrus W. Field—and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old-fashioned Christian—William Orton, going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does that mean?

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether flour is up or down, or which horse won the Derby, or which marksman beat at the latest contest. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale. For instance, in His love and in His kindness. But until of late, foreknowledge, omniscience, omnipresence, omnipotence, seem to have been exclusively God's possession. God, desiring to make the race like Himself, gives us a species of foreknowledge in the weather probabilities, gives us a species of omniscience in telegraphy, gives us a species of omnipresence in the telephone, gives us a species of omnipotence in the steam power. Discoveries and inventions all around about us, people are asking what next?

I will tell you what next. Next, a stupendous religious movement. Next, the end of war. Next, the crash of despotisms. Next, the world's expurgation. Next, the Christ-like dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after that I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up in the drydocks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service. Or, fit it up like a constellation to carry bread of relief to some other suffering planet. Or, let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with Paradise and ended with judgment conflagration.

Last summer I stood on the Isle of Wight, and I had pointed out to me the place where the Eurydice sank, with 200 or 300 young men who were in training for the British navy. You remember when that training ship went down there was a thrill of horror all over the world. Since then there was another training ship missing—the Atlantic—gone down with all on board. By order of her majesty's government vessels went cruising up and down the Atlantic trying to find that lost training ship, in which there were so many young men preparing for the British navy. Alas, for the lost Atlantic! O, my friends, this world is only a training ship. On it we are training for heaven. The old ship sails up and down the ocean of immensity, now through the dark waves of midnight, now through the golden-crested wave of the morn, but sails on and sails on. After awhile her work will be done, and the inhabitants of heaven will look out and find a world missing. The cry will be: "Where is that earth where Christ died and the human race was emancipated? Send out fleets of angels to find the missing craft." Let them sail up and down, cruise up and down the ocean of eternity, and they will catch not one glimpse of her mountain masts, or her top-gallants of floating cloud. Gone down! The training ship of the world perished in the last tornado. Oh! let it not be that she goes down with all on board, but rather may it be said of her passengers, as it was said of the drenched passengers of the Alexandrian cornship that crashed into the breakers of Melita: "They all escaped safe to land."

TRAVELED IN REGAL STATE.

The recent celebration of the Prussian bicentenary recalls the day 200 years ago when Elector Friedrich became first King of Prussia, says a Berlin correspondent. The coronation was at Konigsberg, and the new king had to travel through tangled forests and boggy wildernesses along very poor roads. The cavalcade included 30,000 post horses and 1,800 carriages. The diamond buttons on his majesty's coat cost $7,500 apiece, and the streets of Konigsberg were hung with cloth and carpeted with cloth of scarlet and other bright colors. Queen Charlotte was there, and the young prince, afterward Frederick the Great.

The ceremony was long and tedious, and at one turn of the proceedings Bishop This and Chancellor That droning their empty grandiloquences at discretion, Sophie Charlotte was distinctly seen to smuggle her snuff box, being addicted to that rakish practice, and fairly solace herself with a delicate little pinch of snuff.

SPINSTERS IN CLOVER.

In Denmark the spinster's state has been robbed of much of its horror. In fact, there's a premium on spinsterhood. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and between an insurance policy and a husband of Danish maiden's heart is rent with indecision.

Matrimony is interesting but problematic. Insurance in a good company is a safe proposition. How shall a wise woman choose?

If the holder of a policy in the celibacy is still unmarried at forty she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If she marries before forty she forfeits her policy and premiums.

In Sweden and Norway there are several old maids' homes, and at least one of them is a most attractive institution. A very wealthy man, dying more than 200 years ago, left most of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and furnished, and managed by salaried trustees. Any old maid who can prove blood relationship to the founder of the institution is entitled to a place in the home. She has a private suite of rooms, a private servant, private meals, and is subject to no rules save such as ordinary good behavior demands.

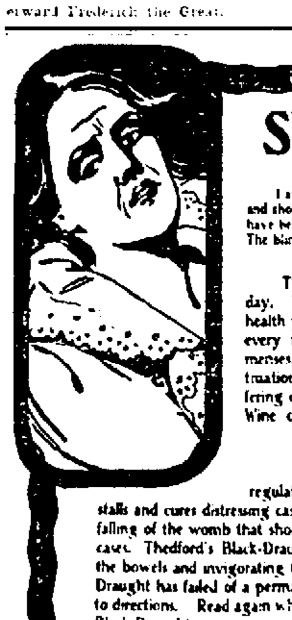
Why doesn't some one do something for the American old maids who cannot master the art of transforming themselves into bachelor women?

California did not figure in the census returns of the United States until 1850. Then its population was 92,597.

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Hardware, Paints and Oils,
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SUFFERING WOMEN
Marshall, Texas, Aug. 12, 1900.
I am so grateful to you for your valuable medicine, Wine of Cardui. It is wonderful and should be brought to all suffering women. My periods lasted too long. Now they have become regular and have the right color. The pains are not severe and I am strong. The blindness has left me. I feel all right and I know your medicine has cured me.
CORA ANN GARRETT.
There are many more sick women than there are well ones in this city today. The duties which wifehood and motherhood impose too often break the health years before a woman should be past her prime. In thousands of homes every month brings dreadful days spent in suffering the agonies of disordered menses. Nature never intended as necessary and important a function as menstruation to be the cause of pain. We say emphatically and positively that this suffering can be avoided. There is no excuse for racking menstrual pains when Wine of Cardui, the great natural emmenagogue, will bring a quick cure.
WINE OF CARDUI
regulates the menstrual flow perfectly. It not only banishes the pain but forestalls and cures distressing cases of leucorrhoea. Every woman knows the cutting, burning pains of falling of the womb that shoot through the entire body. Wine of Cardui has cured a million such cases. Thedford's Black-Draught is a valuable laxative made to assist Wine of Cardui by regulating the bowels and invigorating the torpid liver. No woman taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught has failed of a permanent cure of menstrual troubles when the medicines were used according to directions. Read again what Mrs. Garrett wrote. Your druggist sells Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught.
For advice and literature address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

VAST AND MIGHTY POWER

THESLAVE TRADE DEFIES THE CIVILIZED WORLD—WHERE IT FOURISHES TODAY.

There are millions of slaves in the world today, and the slave trade is the most flourishing and lucrative of industries. The abolition of slavery in Brazil, the United States, Russia, and portions of the British empire by no means ended the traffic in human beings. The slave ship still sails the seas, the man hunters still pursue their victims through the African wilds, and men, women and children are bought and sold in the same old way.

The clanking of the bondsman's fetters can still be heard in Asia and Africa and the islands of the eastern seas. In all Mohammedan countries slavery is a recognized institution, and Africa is still the great source of supply for the trade. Arab slave dhows constantly engage in the traffic, and caravans from the interior of Africa supply Morocco. In the various native kingdoms of Africa, also, slavery is a recognized institution, and it exists in China and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Even white men sometimes are in danger of being captured and sold into slavery. The sailors of the British steamer India, which was wrecked on the east coast of Africa recently, report a narrow escape from capture by an Arab slave dhow, and there have been reports from remote African localities of persons of Caucasian blood having been seen in the slave markets.

As to slavery in China, one traveler there estimates that there are 10,000,000 people held to involuntary servitude in the empire. Some of these are criminals who have been sold by the government, and some are people who have been sold by their relatives or have sold themselves. But they are all real slaves, and can be resold, flogged, and in certain circumstances can be killed.

In Turkey and Persia the slaves, as a rule, are held to domestic service, but in the native African kingdoms and in the islands of the Pacific and the Indian oceans they are held for all sorts of labor.

It is true that no longer do the ships of Christian nations cruise on the African coast for their "black ivory;" no longer is the slave block in use in America; no longer is the Russian peasant sold as a species of cattle. Ostensibly slavery cannot exist where the British flag flies. On the surface slavery seems to have been made a thing of the past—a practice of a more barbarous age. Really it has only been shoved into the background; placed behind the smirking mask of "civilization" and kept out sight as much as possible, as something not to be spoken of in polite. Yet there exists in all its horror and iniquity—the same old crime of the ages.

Great Britain gradually is abolishing slavery in Zanzibar and in some parts of the British possessions on the mainland of Africa opposite the island. The process is gradual, and the slaves seem to be liberated only upon their own application. The official government reports show that many conditions and obstacles must be complied with and overcome before a slave can become free, even under the British flag. Many of the recent reports from Zanzibar and the neighboring islands and territories belonging to England or under British protection read like the old slave literature of before the war. Children born of slave parents are also free in Zanzibar and in some of the neighboring territories under the Great Britain, and the process of gradual emancipation is spoken of hopefully by the government officials; but slavery is still there. On the mainland slavery seems to be distinctly and officially recognized by the British government in certain sections over which it exercises a protectorate.

Who would expect in this age to see the world a British official to address missionaries in a country governed by England in the following strain:

"You are aware of the recent inquiry made at Mombasa regarding the question of runaway slaves at the various missionary stations in its neighborhood. The inquiry brought to light the significant fact that over 1,000 runaway slaves were found to be harbored therein, of whom the large majority were found in the church mission station at Rabai. Almost two-thirds of the fugitive slaves were slaves who had escaped from their Arab masters at Mombasa or other coast ports.

"I would earnestly request your co-operation on three following points: That no slaves are allowed to remain within the limits or under the protection of your missions; that careful watch be kept, and, if possible, no runaway slaves be received in the native huts of the mission; that in case of any runaway slave being received within the settlement, either on account of ill-treatment or because of his having entered without the knowledge of the mission authorities, he be sent back to the Wali of Mombasa."

Such is the circular sent out to the missionaries in the neighborhood of Mombasa by Colonel Euan-Smith, and he urges as a reason for compliance with his suggestion that the Arab slave dealers feel hurt because their runaway slaves are not returned to them. There is a railroad in Mombasa and the British are "opening up the country to civilization." Mombasa is a flourishing seaport and the slave traders see the British flag flying over their heads and look out across the harbor where fly the white ensigns of British men-of-war. But their trade in human beings must not be interfered with.

The slave trade and slavery is as much of an "institution" out there as ever it was in our south before the war. From the interior of Africa come long caravans, bringing the slaves to the coast towns, and the waters of the Indian ocean and the Red sea are dotted with Arab dhows bearing the captives to the slave marts of Asia. Many of the missionaries have given pledges that they will not harbor runaway slaves at their missions and some openly expressed pro-slavery views. Sir A. Haridinge, the high British official of the East African Protectorate, quotes with approval an Arab as saying to a missionary:

"I buy my slaves with my own hard cash, or I risk my life and fight for them, and then you missionaries steal them from me and make them your own slaves without purchase."

Sir Surdinge seems to think the Arab is in a legitimate business, and the missionary really should not interfere, and he doesn't often. When he does the government brings him up with a round turn.

UNDER NOSES OF OFFICIALS.

How the slave traders not only buy in the east coast towns the product of sacked and burned villages of interior Africa, but land and steal slaves from under the noses of German and British officials, is illustrated by a raid which was reported from Zanzibar not long ago. A vessel named the Leniya, flying the flag of the sultan of Muscat, went into Zanzibar harbor from the African coast. It made an attempt to leave the harbor without clearance papers, and was stopped by the harbor police. It then received permission to go to a neighboring port "for firewood." The Leniya sailed, and that night its crew, armed with swords and daggers, landed at a spot seven miles north of the city and collected the "firewood" they were after. Aided by accomplices on shore, they seized all the natives, bond and free, whom they could find wandering about, or living in lonely places, and forced the terrified creatures on board the slaver. They clapped them below hatches, crowding them in with some slaves whom they had stolen from German East Africa, and who must have been on board all the time the slaver was lying in Zanzibar harbor. Having their vessel now filled to its utmost capacity with its human freight, the Arabs set sail for Muscat, the great slave port of the east, and the chief distributing point for all Asia.

RAID AND SLAUGHTER.

The great army of slaves which constantly is passing from the east coast of Africa into Asia is recruited by the same means as were the cargoes of slaves sent to America from the interior of Africa. Explorers in the interior of that vast continent now find the come across a ruined village, tenanted only by the dead who lie about where they were killed. The living people belonging to a village are on their weary march to the east coast and perpetual slavery. The slave trade has been around. These traders either buy of native potentates, or, if in sufficient force, attack a weak village themselves and carry off such of the inhabitants as they do not kill.

If a native ruler like the Sultan of Sokoto gets wroth with a restive subject people or a weak neighbor, he says to his warriors "Go eat them up." Then there are slaughter and burning and all the horrors of savage warfare. Babes torn from their mothers' arms are spitted on spears, women hacked to pieces, and men killed with fiendish barbarity, and when it is over the survivors are corralled and examined carefully. The most suitable ones are saved for slavery and the others killed. Then word goes to the great slave merchants of the east coast that there is a likely lot of slaves at a certain station in the interior and that they can be had at a bargain. Perhaps the merchant goes himself to examine the goods, perhaps he trusts his agents, for a big slave dealer has agents all through the interior.

So the slaves are bought and begin the weary march to the coast. Some die and some survive. Some escape to take refuge at missionary stations and to be returned to their masters; some escape to the forests, where they find freedom, and also many of them, death from starvation or wild beasts. Some of the slaves who do not die or escape are kept by their owners in the East African Protectorate and other divisions of the east coast, and the rest are shipped to Asia.

The passage across into Asia is short compared with the "middle passage" of the old slavers who traded between the west African coast and America, and for that reason only its horrors are not so great, yet the slaves are crowded in the dhows in a manner which even an old slaver of the middle passage could not have equaled, usually without food or water during part of the passage, in regions of fearful heat, and many dead are thrown overboard when the slave vessels are unloaded in Asia.

So, altogether, it takes constant burning and killing, man hunting and kidnaping, to keep the markets of the world supplied with slaves today, and the soil of Africa is still drenched with the blood of the accursed traffic. The closing of the west coast of Africa to the slave trade seems only to have resulted in making the victims of the man hunters walk a little farther to be "crowded in the pieaorems" on the east coast.

In an official report of the Congo Free State regarding the slave raiders it is stated:

"Some of the slave hunting chiefs will surprise a village at night and try to take all the captives possible. Others will enter the village, make friends with the natives, and then watching a favorable opportunity, will make a fierce attack on the people in return for their hospitality. The massacres which accompany these attacks are horrible things. I have seen enormous quantities of corpses thrown into the river and floating down with its current.

"In the slave caravans the women are attached to one long chain, and the children to shorter ones. The men are fastened to each other by iron bars. They are thus marched to points where they are collected for the market or for the caravan for the east coast. After the affair at Bomakandi we found there a great number of captives of the most diversified countries and races. The captives are tortured with every refinement of cruelty, and the slave drivers subject them to loss of their eyes and horrible and nameless mutilations upon the slightest provocation."

Those mutilated ones, it seems, are left to live or die by the wayside, as they may, and the passage of a slave caravan is marked by a trial of mutilated corpses or dying fragments of men.

"In the valley of Bomakandi," continues the narrator, "we came upon many of these. It was a horrible sight -- heads without eyes and trunks without arms." Of the region through which the slave raiders had passed he says: "It was marvelous how completely the brigands had devasted the country. Nothing, absolutely nothing, was left except the trees of the forest. The villages had been burned, the banana plantations destroyed, the trees out of whose fiber the natives make clothing, cut down. Ruin, famine and death were spread throughout the region."

WHITE CHILDREN KIDNAPED.

Some years ago the Christians living in the coast cities of Morocco complained of the public sale of slaves brought from the interior of Africa and auctioned off before their eyes. So the British government made a convention with the sultan of Morocco that no public slave auctions should be held in the coast towns. Sale at those places were to be conducted in private. In the interior towns, why, that was another matter the sultan could do as he pleased. Thus was a great victory for morality and humanity achieved. The sultan has kept his agreement with regard to all the coast towns except one. In the last year there were no public slaves auctions in any of the seaports of Morocco, except at Rabat, where from fifty to sixty slaves a month are sold in public auction-rooms. At the other ports in the last year slaves have been brought from time to time for public sale, but upon the British consuls appealing to the native governors the public sales were stopped. It is not pretended that the sale of slaves in Tangier and the other coast towns where public auctions are prohibited, has decreased, only that the sales are conducted quietly.

In the interior towns of Morocco slaves are sold at public auction daily, being paraded up and down the market place in the same manner that horses and other animals are sold.

Slaves are employed in Morocco almost entirely for domestic service. Every well-to-do Moorish household possesses several slaves, the rich Moors owning many. Now that the French have seized the Tuat region, through which the slave caravans enter Morocco, they ought to be able, if they want to, to reduce partially the number of slaves reaching the markets of that country. In the other north African Mohammedan states the slaves are sold at public sale, standing mostly naked in the market place to be bid for, as it is said that in those remote regions, where a white man seldom penetrates, it is not unfrequent to see children, evidently of French or Spanish blood, who have been kidnaped and sent there for sale.

UNDER TRICOLOR OF FRANCE.

Young children and old people are killed by the slave raiders. They prefer for slave purposes victims between ten and forty-five years of age and they must be healthy. The weaklings are killed. In the slave markets one can buy young children and old people, as well as men, women and children of intermediate ages, for slave owners send their slaves to market as they send other goods for which they have no use and upon which they desire to realize.

But the caravans from the man-hunting grounds bring in slaves of good health and between the ages mentioned, except such younger boys as have been selected for mutilation. Frequently mutilation is, however, practiced upon boys over ten years of age if it decided they can probably survive the operation.

The great fleet of slave dhows which carry on the main part of the traffic on the east coast of Africa generally fly the French flag or the flag of the sultan of Muscat. They know every inch of the coast from Suakim to Zambesi, and, although they do wealthy have large retinues of them, one can not hesitate to go boldly into ports under the protection of European nations, they have many out-of-the-way places on the coast where a fleet of slave vessels can meet a caravan from the interior and take on living cargoes unmolested. From the Mozambique coast a slaver would put into a port of Madagascar if he wanted to, and Mombasa and Zanzibar see these dhows come and go every day, their business, of course, being ostensibly something other than slave trading. The sentiment of the "best citizens" of the ports is in favor of the trade. The officials are sometimes not too curious, and so, after all, the risk is not so great, and sometimes they get so bold as to take on cargoes of slaves in these frequented ports almost openly.

WHITE SLAVES SOLD TO TURKS

P. H. Lazzaro, United States consular agent at Salonica, writes to the Sunday Tribune on the subject of slavery in Turkey, as follows:

"Although Turkey does not officially recognize slavery, still it exists all through the empire among the Mahometans. Should a slave leave his master and take refuge in some foreign consulate, he is, by that fact, made free and the consul takes care that the fugitive is not molested. Generally he or she is sent to some Christian mission in some other part of the country, where the escaped one is well taken care of. Most of these slaves come from the Caucasus, Georgia, Circassia, etc. These, of course, are white and of great beauty. Dark slaves come from Arabia and Africa. I understand that law forbids the keeping of a negro slave, but this law is seldom enforced. There hardly exists a Mahometan household without one or more slaves, mostly females. The number of slaves depends upon the wealth of the master of the house."

Another resident of Turkey of whom an inquiry was made replies that "negroes are undoubtedly brought from Africa and sold as slaves in Constantinople. Circassians, both Christians and Moslems, sell their daughters to the Turks."

From various parts of the empire comes the same story, but Constantinople seems to be the center of the Turkish slave trade. The slaves are not sold publicly in Constantinople, though if one "knows the ropes" he probably could find a slave mart where goods of the kind are constantly kept on hand for sale or exchange. Considering the great population of the Turkish empire and the fact that there is scarcely a Moslem family too poor to have at least one slave, one can get an idea of the number of man-hunting expeditions in central Africa which are necessary to supply the eunuchs and other black slaves of Turkey. These slaves are shipped from the east coast of Africa and in all probability are forwarded to Constantinople from Bagdad, through Asia Minor.

The Turks are particularly fond of white slaves for their harems and female domestic servants. Most of their purchases from Georgia, Circassia and the Caucasus are of female slaves, though now and then a white male slave will be found.

The provinces from which these white slaves come lie between the Black and Caspian seas, to the northeast of Asiatic Turkey. They belong to Russia, but are wild countries, where people do about as they please as long as they are loyal to the czar. Among their local customs and ancient industries is the raising of female slaves for the Turkish market. To procure these white slaves no raids are organized nor is there blood shed. An even more horrible state of things exists. The people of the countries named rear their own flesh and blood for the slave market. All through Asia Minor and Mohammedan central Asia there is a market for black and white slaves. How many thousands or hundreds of thousands are held in bondage in these countries is not known, but they all help swell the vast army of slaves which every day and hour is being recruited from the African hunting grounds and the nurseries of the Caucasus.

To a large extent Arabia is a sealed book to the outside world, but it is known to be a hot bed of slavery. The Arabs are the great slave dealers of the world. Arabia is a country of great extent and of unknown population. There is no census of its inhabitants, and, therefore, no census of its slaves. It is certain, though, that their numbers are great and that the country draws heavily upon Africa in order to supply the demand for human chattels in the mysterious land. Black slaves are what Arabia demands, and plenty of them. In Egypt domestic slavery exists, although it is kept carefully in the background, out of sight of Europeans. But the wealthy Egyptians draw upon Georgia and Circassia for inmates of the harem and upon the Soudan for the people to guard them.

China does not draw upon Africa or Circassia or any other country for her slaves. They are entirely of home production. Besides the selling of children by their parents in China people in times of famine often sell themselves. But the greatest slave dealer in the Chinese empire is the government, which sells criminals of all ages. The transaction is simple. You say you are about to begin some great work, such as building a harbor or a canal, and you require 100 or 200 laborers. Then you make the best arrangement you can with the government for them. The Chinese authorities always are embarrassed with more criminals than they know what to do with so you can take your pick of able-bodied men. Once having got them, they are your property. You can set them to work in the most unhealthful places, and if they die nobody will interfere. You overseer can even kill a few if he wants to, as an encouragement to the others, and it is nobody's business but your own.

While in Mohammedan countries slaves usually are employed as household servants, they are in many places employed not only in that capacity but in various other forms of labor. In Persia they frequently are taught trades, such as carpentering etc. In China they are household servants and laborers in the fields, mines, etc. In Zanzibar they are largely used for farm labor and in east Africa and the native African kingdoms there is hardly a form of labor to which they are not assigned.

As Africa is now, as it has been for so many years, the great source whence slaves are procured, it would seem that the opening up to civilization of central Africa would be the severest blow that could be struck at the slave trade. Year by year the outposts of civilization approach nearer and nearer the man-hunting grounds of the still Dark Continent, but as yet the raids of the slave hunters have not been checked. With the extension of the authority of the Congo Free State and of the powers who have possession of the west coast of Africa the man hunting grounds may in time become more circumscribed. The building of the Cape to Cairo railroad may also have an effect, but the seizure of the caravan routes by the European nations and a stricter patrol of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea would be more immediately effective. The Mohammedan nations never will give up slavery of their own accord. It would seem that a vigorous policy on the part of Russia might stop the sale of the white slaves of Georgia and the Caucasus.

A TELEGRAPH BLUNDER.

The vagaries of the telegraph service have caused any number of serious and amusing errors in the transmission of messages, says an English monthly. One of the most ludicrous mistakes ever made by the telegraph was caused by the loss of a single dot in a telegram from Brisbane to a London new agency. As it reached London it read thus: "Governor-General twins first son," which the news agency "edited" and sent around to the papers in the following form: "Lady Kennedy, the wife of Sir Arthur Kennedy, governor general of Queensland, yesterday gave birth at government house, Brisbane, to twins, the first born being a son." The telegram arriving in the small hours of the morning, there was no time to refer to any books and it was published by most of the newspapers in London and the provinces and caused an unexpected sensation. Sir Arthur's friends pointed out with conclusive force that someone had blundered as there never was a Lady Kennedy. Sir Arthur being a bachelor. The repeated message which followed read: "Governor-general turns first sod," referring to a railway ceremony.

A HEROINE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

What sacrifices a wife and mother will make for those whom she loves; what sufferings, what privations she will endure for their sakes! Many true stories illustrative of this are on record, but few are more to the point than one which comes from the coal regions of Pennsylvania. A woman there found herself with a sick husband on her hands, four little ones to care for and no money to buy medicine or food. She was compelled to find some kind of employment to provide for the family and no way seemed open to her but to get work on a breaker picking coal. Only boys were hired for such service; the work was hard, the hours long, and the pay only 65 cents a day. But the children were hungry, the husband suffering for want of medical care, and so this brave little woman disguised herself as a boy and went out on the breaker with the rest. The place was three miles from her home and she had to travel to and fro through the deep snow. She was sworn at and roughly treated by the overseer, as were the other workers, when she failed to come up to the required standard, and her companions sometimes jeered and pelted her because she was a stranger who had some ways that seemed odd to them. One day in their rough teasing one of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat, her long hair fell down, and concealment was at an end. Of course she was discharged at once, for there is no place in mine work for women.—Leslie's Weekly.

RODE ON THE FIRST ENGINE.

In a modest little cottage in Des Moines here has lived for nearly forty-seven years an engineer with a history worth telling. This is Edward Entwistle, who was an apprentice in the engineering shop of George Stephenson when the first locomotive, the "Rocket," was constructed, and who afterward ran the pioneer locomotive regularly over the Liverpool and Manchester railroad for two years. His father was a soldier at Waterloo and the boy was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to learn the trade of machinist. He was working at his trade when the competition for the best locomotive to run over the new road was announced, and he, as well as all the others in the machine shop, was greatly interested in the building of the "Rocket." When the prize of $2,500 was won by Stephenson and it was directed that the "Rocket" should begin making regular trips over the thirty-one miles of road, a helper was desired, and young Entwistle was given permission by his master to accompany the engine on its first trip. He did make the trip on the engine and on the return had the honor of holding the throttle part way. He had so attracted the attention of Stephenson and the duke of Bridgewater, who was at the head of the Manchester and Liverpool railroad, that he was regularly employed on the engine and ran it for two years while it was used largely in hauling material for the company and for the general business of the company. He was still an apprentice and not master of his own time. He finally became nervous from the rocking and jolting he received while on the locomotive and refused to work any longer in that position. Mr. Entwistle has lived in Des Moines since 1856.—Omaha Bee.

MR. EVARTS AS A LAWYER.

It is a good thing to be a leading lawyer and profitable in many particulars. Mr. Evarts' abilities as a lawyer were several times of signal value to his country as well as to himself. His labors in the Johnson impeachment trial and in the Alabama case are felt to have been great public services. But he helped his generation in another way by affording it a great deal of amusement. A good part of his fame rests on his jokes and to them is due, no doubt, very much of the kindly sentiment his generation—and ours, too—had for him. For years he was the foremost Yale man and that was another source of his extended reputation. He worked very hard, he earned a great deal of money, he raised a large family, he was admired, honored and esteemed, and he made some imperishable jokes. It is hard to spare such a man. But it seems that Mr. Evarts felt that he had done all the work and had all the fun that was coming to him in this world and was anxious to be off and about whatever concerns may follow those of earth. The last story that is told of him is of a minister who talked long to him, as he lay abed, about the Philippines. "Don't you care about the Philippines?" he asked him. "No," was the dry response. "I'm not going there, anyway." Men smiled when they spoke of Mr. Evarts living; they will smile when they think of him now that he is gone, but the smile is a tribute, warmed and qualified just now with regret that we have lost him.—Harper's Weekly.

NERVES LIKE A FLAT-IRON.

A woman who suffered for three years from nervous prostration says two bottles of Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound effected a complete cure. She hardly knows today whether she has nerves or not, as she never feels them. It is certainly a wonderful remedy. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The density of population in Rhode Island is 394.98 inhabitants to the square mile, which is the greatest of any state or territory in the United States, except District of Columbia.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democrats of Fort Wayne:

The election of delegates to the democratic city convention will take place Tuesday, April 2nd from 4 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock p. m.; at the primaries there will also be nominated by direct vote two candidates for councilmen for each ward.

The delegates elected at the primary will meet in the assembly room, court house, on April 3rd, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and nominate a candidate for mayor and city clerk. The number of delegates shall be proportioned at the ratio of two delgates for every 100 votes and one for every 50 votes and fraction over 25 votes cast at the last city election for Henry P. Scherer, mayor, and shall therefore be according to this division as follows:

Wards.	Delegates.
First	10
Second	10
Third	7
Fourth	12
Fifth	10
Sixth	11
Seventh	9
Eighth	12
Ninth	7
Tenth	10
Total number of delegates	105

The election of delegates shall be held at the following places:

FIRST WARD.

All north of Washington street at Albanus Brothers' Carriage Works.

All south of Washington street at 117 Hanna street, Tapp building.

SECOND WARD.

All north of Washington street at 24 Barr street, Burkhart shoe shop.

All south of Washington street at 154 Barr street, Lauer's barber shop.

THIRD WARD.

All north of Pittsburg railroad at Meyers' livery barn, (Washington boulevard).

All south of Pittsburg railroad at 269 South Harison street.

FOURTH WARD.

All north of Wayne street at Liebman's carpenter shop, Pearl and Ewing.

All that part south of Wayne street and north of Pittsburg railroad at Hilgeman's grocery.

All south of Pittsburg railroad at 80 Fairfield avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

All west of St. Mary's river at 383 West Main street.

All east of St. Mary's river at Zippe's livery barn on Broadway.

SIXTH WARD.

All north of Wabash railroad at 352½ Broadway.

All of the Sixth ward south of Butler and east of Fairfield avenue at Reinehart's grocery, Calhoun street.

All south of Poplar street and Wabash railroad, west of Fairfield avenue and east of river at South Wayne Town hall.

SEVENTH WARD.

All east of Lafayette street at Klipper's Bakery, 393 Lafayette St.

All west of Lafayette street at Spanley's grocery, 457 South Calhoun street.

EIGHTH WARD.

All south of Maumee road corner Ohio and Lewis streets.

All north of Maumee road at 385 East Wayne street.

NINTH WARD.

All north of Third street at 112 Wells street.

All south of Third street at Brink's drug store.

TENTH WARD.

All west of Smith street at southeast corner of Force and Buchanan streets.

All east of Smith street at northeast corner of Thomas and Buchanan streets.

The vote shall be by uniform ballot to be furnished under the direction of the city central committee. There shall be two ballots for each ward, one to contain the names of delegates and the other the names of all candidates for councilmen. The name of the candidate who is represented by delegates must be printed in large letters above the names of his delegates.

The ticket for delegates must be printed on white paper, those of the councilmen on red paper.

The voter will vote for two councilmen on one ballot and express his choice by lead-pencil cross in front of the names of those voted for. If there is no objection to any of the delegates, the entire number can be voted for, without marking the ticket; if otherwise a lead-pencil cross must be placed in front of the name of each delegate voted for. Any person desiring to vote for any delegate whose name does not appear on the ticket, can do so by writing his name on the ticket and scratching out the name of the one voted for.

If there are only the names of two candidates for councilmen on one ticket and the entire ticket is voted without pencil mark then both names will be counted as voted for.

Two city central committeemen will also be elected at the election, and the names to be voted for must be printed or written upon the ballots of councilmen.

The result of the election must be immediately reported to the city central comittee.

All delegates elected must meet at assembly room in court house, Wednesday, April 3 at 7:30 p. m., to make nominations.

By order of the democratic city central committee.

W. H. SHAMBAUGH, Chairman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

RECENT LESSON SHOWS THAT LIFE OF JESUS REACHED EXTREMES OF EXALTATION AND HUMILIATION.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 31, 1901. Review of the First Quarter—January 6 to March 31.

The golden text appointed for this review lesson is pivoted in its connection with the teachings concerning Christ, as we have been considering them in the twelve advance lessons of the quarter. That text is Isaiah liii., 3: "He was despised and rejected of men." The prophetic description begins at Isaiah lii., 13, and fills the fifty-third chapter. Many centuries before the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem the prophet of God foresaw One arising whose features he describes, whose tragic experiences he depicts and whose mediatorial services he sets forth in effective fullness. As a photograph shows the exact face, Isaiah's portraiture is a perfect likeness of Jesus as the suffering Savior of the world. It is, however, to be noted that while the prophet exhibits the expiatory experiences of the sufferer whom he foresees with fullness and exactness, he changes the scene in verse 12, of the same chapter, and we see the same sacrificial sin-bearer rewarded. For (Isaiah liii., 11-12) "He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied." "I will divide Him a portion with the great and He shall divide the spoil with the strong." Thus there would be both humiliation and exaltation for the Messiah. This was realized in the life of Jesus Christ. He was abased and He was exalted. He was treated as a malefactor and He was treated as a monarch.

In the twelve lessons of this quarter now closing these extremes of experience are amply accentuated.

JESUS ANOINTED AT BETHANY.

The first lesson (Jesus anointed at Bethany, Matt. xxvi., 6-16) shows the Lord in the circle of the two sisters and the brother Lazarus, whom Jesus loved, with other guests in the house of Simon. Every incident of the occasion was to the honor of the Master, not excepting the exhibition which Judas made of himself after Christ had refused to criticise the act of Mary in anointing Him with "very precious ointment." Jesus more than once made it known that He delighted in being loved. "He that loveth Me shall be loved of My Father." "And we will love Him and make our abode with Him." "The Father Himself loveth you because ye have loved Me." Bethany was more than any other the home town for Jesus. He had a dwelling place in Capernaum, and as He spent nearly half His public ministry in Galilee, the residence in Capernaum must have been much frequented by Him. But so far as I know there is not a line of gospel history to indicate any strong attraction it had for Jesus. With Bethany it was quite otherwise. As the needle, however disturbed and turned about, inclines to settle back to the polar star, the Son of Man returned to the house of Martha and Mary. The lodestone was nothing else but heart love in that little circle.

May we doubt whether Jesus has the same satisfaction in our family circle? He may have in ours open professors, orthodox believers, maybe belligerent defenders of Christian creeds. But whether He sees it and says, "In that house are those who deeply and dearly love Me"—that is, of all things, the central question. It is possible to be a mailed warrior debating true doctrines and yet be more than lukewarm in personal love for Christ. If we are ardently in love with Jesus such affection will make heresy an impossibility. The woman who expended very precious ointment upon Him in Simon's house may not have understood the mysteries of His Manhood and mission any more than the majority of unschooled Christians now do. But she loved Him and expressed her affection by a lavish outlay. Thus was Jesus exalted in this first lesson by the love of human hearts.

EXALTED BY THE MULTITUDE.

In the second lesson (Matt. xxi., 1-17) He was exalted by the applause of the multitude and ascriptions to His royal rights. In the anointing at Bethany it was a few, mainly women, who indicated belief in His divine claims. Now, in the triumphal entry, our second study, the whole city acknowledged His majesty. Students of sacred scripture are never done with the question whether Christ will come again in visible form to our world. All who accept the integrity and divine inspiration of holy scripture believe He will some time. But when will He appear? Some are very certain the event is thousands of years future, because the Bible teaches that the gospel must be first preached in all the world for a testimony, and "then cometh the end." As yet not one-half of the inhabitants of the world have so much as heard that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in Him might not perish." Hence it is reasoned that it may require millenniums yet before the conditions of Christ's second coming will be met. But if the facts connected with Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem be taken for our text there is no ground on which to build such a vanishing belief. Who that was in Jerusalem the week before He made His triumphal entry could have seen any sign of the exaltation and honor that awaited this much-maligned man of Nazareth? To outward appearance there were only clouds of threatening hate hovering in the overhead. His popularity, which had been wonderful for a time up in Galilee, appeared to pass away as He came through Perea into Judea. We hear of no such swarms of followers as had thronged around Him in the northern country. After He reached Bethany and raised Lazarus from the dead the rage of the rulers was hardly restrained from breaking forth on His devoted head. Therefore, when later He chose to direct His disciples to go to a point where they would find an ass tied and bring it to Him, we cannot imagine any person of common sense anticipating the use of the animal which He intended.

Instantly that He was ready all conditions changed. There were no heralds or outriders to go before and advertise the event. A moiety of the multitude of citizens, and the strangers then gathering at Jerusalem had ever seen Jesus; nevertheless, the whole town was soon made to tremble with "Hosannah, hosannah! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." How sudden the change; how sweeping the wave of victorious recognition. Let us keep this fact before us when it is being insisted upon that Christ cannot come a second time for many a century yet. He can! In a day, in an hour, in an instant His Holy Spirit could transform the face of the earth, so that the whole race would fall down before Him, fulfilling the prophecy which is certainly written: "Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Christ is Lord, to the glory of God, the Father."

GREEKS SEEING JESUS.

Like the first and second lessons, the third presents Jesus (John, xii., 20-33) in an exalted aspect. The Greeks seeking Jesus were representative of the gentile world turning to the Son of David and Son of God. Age after age the antagonism of Jew to gentile and of gentile to Jew was bitter and burning. The proselytes who went over from paganism to the Jews' religion were few, and they fell into the depths of national disgrace and personal dishonor. In the Jews' view every gentile was a despised dog, unless it were the few proselytes, and they were rather patronized than given a welcome into the religion of Moses and the prophets. Now all that begins to change, when the little company of sightseers approach Philip on Tuesday of passion week, saying: "Sir, we would see Jesus." That was a pivotal appeal. It was the first of all the mighty changes which have been coming over heathenism ever since. It was the initiative of the blessed enterprise of foreign missions to the remotest bounds of earth. Surely, we may class this as an additional event in the exaltation of Jesus. When He gave account of the object of His incarnation, he said: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Not as much the self-satisfied sons of Abraham as the lost of every tribe and tongue, did He come to save. Jew and Greek, bond and free, were objects of His love, and to see this company there in Jerusalem, at an hour when hostility to Him on the part of the leaders of the Jews was furious, coming as inquirers, was indisputably a turn of affairs indicative of Christ's rising honor.

VICTORY OVER PHARISEES.

In the fourth lesson (Matt. xxii., 31-46) we find a still further illustration of the exaltation of Christ. It was his victory over the Pharisees. That Tuesday was devoted to debate, a battle of words. Long before that they had tried to catch Him in His talk. They had sent spies and policemen to dog His steps and arrest Him if they heard anything that could be construed as against Cæsar. The result was their agents of suspicion and conspirators against the innocent Jesus returned empty-handed. And when those who sent them asked the question: "Why have you not brought Him?" they made that memorable reply: "Never man spake like this man." But with whatever eloquence and overwhelming effect He had spoken on other occasions, Jesus never rose to the one inspiring speech which He poured forth that Tuesday in the temple. No one could withstand His words. Demosthenes nor Cicero ever met such an occasion with such crowning and convincing words. It was another instance of the exaltation of Jesus.

Our fifth lesson (Matt. xxv., 1-13) does not set forth the exaltation of Jesus in historic surroundings, but it does in prophetic picture. It points forward to His second coming to earth. After His mission of suffering ended and His work of gathering out a church on earth shall be finished, He is foretokened as coming, a bridegroom, to earth to claim His bride, "the Lamb's wife." In a parable He set forth the fact that only a part of the professing church will be found to be a prepared church. Of the ten virgins (nominal Christians) "five of them are wise and five foolish." The wise follow their Lord within, and "the door is shut!" Or, to state it otherwise, the time will come when Jesus shall separate the genuine from the seeming, and, acting as judge, part "the sheep upon the right hand and the goats upon the left."

IN THE VALLEY OF SORROWS.

If we continue our line of review along the exaltation and the humiliation of the Master, it is to be observed that in the seventh (Matt. xxvi., 17-30) lesson we begin to enter the valley of sorrows and sufferings. Here we find Him separated from all but His chosen disciples. His public ministry and miracle-working are ended. Gathered in the upper room and partaking of the passover supper, Jesus instituted "the last supper," as it is sometimes called. Better say the first supper, because it was to be the most sacred feast ever yet, and for all time, "till He come," a feast most simple in form and yet most significant. "Take, eat; this is (representative of) my body;" "Drink ye all of it (the cup), for as of it as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, we do show the Lord's death till He come." Read the fourteenth and seventeenth chapters, inclusive, of the gospel by John and remembering that they contain a synopsis of what Jesus spoke that dark and ominous night, you can but hear his heavy heart beats. He was entering upon His deepest humiliation. It was an act of unprecedented humiliation when He became incarnate; when, as He says, He "came forth from the Father." It was in the humiliation of weakness and want, loneliness and hard labors that He spent His youth to early manhood.

In the three years of His public ministry it must have been humiliating to Him to mark the haughty dislike the leaders of society showed Him everywhere. His would not have been a genuine nature if He had not felt humiliated to be charged with co-operating with the wicked one. They said: "He hath a devil and is mad. Why hear ye Him? He casteth out devils through the prince of the devils." But whatever degree of humiliation He suffered up to the time when He ate the last supper, and instituted the holy communion of saints over His broken body and shed blood, it was certain at that juncture that He began to undergo the extremist humiliations. The unparalleled apostacy of His nearest disciples was a part of it. This He saw and spoke of while yet seated at the table: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray Me." No difference how large the number of His following and friends may be, any leader feels humiliated to be forsaken by one who has shared his intimacies.

NEARING THE CROSS.

What thus began in the upper room in our seventh lesson was greatly exaggerated after they left the city and crossed Cedron and entered, as we had it in our eighth lesson (Matt. xxvi., 36-46) the Garden of Gethsemane. Their His sorrows of soul ("My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death") became almost intolerable tortures. Agony of mind is always more unbearable than physical suffering. This can be proved by the simple fact that we never hear of a persons' hair turning from a natural color to white-grey in a day because of bodily suffering. But tortures of the soul are often heard of as having that effect. The miseries of Immanuel were due to the crushing weights that were on His inmost life, when "the Lord laid upon Him the iniquity of us all."

After Gethsemane there were deeper and deeper depths of shame into which He sank until, twelfth lesson (Luke xxii., 35-53), Jesus was crucified and buried. There His humiliation reached the lowest level. Our innocent, stainless, most loving and loved Lord Jesus there drank the dregs of dishonor, and all that He might be in fact, as in prophecy He had been, "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

With this treatment of the review lesson we cannot close by anything more impressive than to read Philippians ii., 5-11. There Paul gives the humiliation and lastly the exaltation of our Lord in loftiest terms. "All glory to Jesus."

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Kranse's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

SERVED THE QUEEN LONG.

Only a short time before her death Queen Victoria lost a lady-in-waiting who had been devoted to her service for forty-six years. This was Jane, Lady Churchill, who died the other day at her home near Windsor, says the New York Sun.

Three years ago her health became so feeble that she was compelled to forego her usual trips to the continent with the queen and retired to her home at Iver, about seven miles from Windsor. There she lived until her death. The queen visited her regularly when she was in residence at Windsor castle.

Jane, Lady Churchill, is the "Jane" and "Jane Churchill" referred to so frequently in the queen's book of memoirs. She was 74 at the time of her death, but youthful in appearance, and she used to flatter herself on resemblance to the Princess of Wales.

She is said to have possessed a more intimate knowledge of court life than any other woman in England, but all she knew has died with her, as she was one of the most discreet as well as one of the most faithful of her majesty's ladies-in-waiting.

She was tall and slight, her dark hair was streaked with gray and she was always noted for strictness of ideas on all questions of deportment. She was in a measure the means of acquainting the queen with the news of all that happened in the outside world, and frequently acted for her when the sovereign desired to do some courtesy or show some kindness not altogether compatible with her rank.

She remained in the queen's service until the time of her death, although for the previous two or three years she had been compelled to give up some of her duties. Her son, Lord Churchill, began as a page and is now a lord-in-waiting.

PUBLIC GIBBETS IN ENGLAND.

Even if the bicycle had been invented 100 years ago touring could hardly have become very popular, at all events for solitary cyclists. The old guidebooks were by no means cheerful reading. A run from London to East Grinstead, a distance of five or six and twenty miles, would have taken the wheelman past three gibbets, and it was just as likely as not that from one or the other of them a body would be swinging in the wind. Up till the beginning of the century just closed the gallows was almost as frequent a landmark as finger posts or public houses have become now.

The traveler approaching York is directed by the guidebooks to "turn round by the gallows and three windmills," and the road out to Durham is "between the gallows and Crokehill." Going out of Wells you "cross the brook and pass by the gallows." Any number of such directions can be gleaned from the old books for the guidance of travelers 100 years ago, and as these interesting objects were put up and the dead bodies of malefactors left upon them for the special edification of footpads and highwaymen there was a suggestiveness about them that must have given a special piquancy to cycle touring if it had been in vogue at that time.

CONTEST OF GOODNESS.

There is a lively mayoralty campaign going on in Topeka, Kan. The rival candidates are Colonel Hugaet and Colonel Warner, and, although they are both noted for their goodness and religious zeal, the friends of each say that their candidate has the better record in this respect. The supporters of Colonel Hughes the other day put forth the statement that he had once missed a weekly prayer meeting in the last eighteen years, and they concluded by saying, "Can Colonel Warner say as much?"

"It is true," retorted Colonel Warner, "that during eighteen years I have been absent from prayer meeting twice, but what are the facts. I can prove that I had malaria, and could not leave my bed. Nothing but severe illness would have kept me from the weekly prayer meeting, and Colonel Hughes knows it."

This explanation evidently impressed the public, and the Warnerites followed it up by declaring that during the last eighteen years Colonel Warner had entertained preachers at his house thirty times, including the bishop on two occasions. In addition, he had entertained ninety-two delegates to Sunday school conventions, prohibition conventions and Bible study conventions, whereas Colonel Hughes has always been backward in doing his duty in this respect, saying that his house was too small, whereas it is generally known that his house is larger than that of Colonel Warner.

THEY LACK A LETTER

One impediment to the use of the English language by the Japanese is that the latter have no letter "l" or the sound it represents. Nevertheless, they borrow English words containing the letter, changing "railroad" into "reiru," "tunnel" into "tunneru," "linen" into "rinneru" and "dollar" into "doru." The final "u" is tacked onto many words to meet the Japanese idea of euphony. The use of Roman letters in Japanese publications is spreading. New York's new Japanese newspaper will be printed in Roman characters.

AN UNEXPLAINED IMPULSE.

"The strange temptation to cast themselves into space which assails so many people when they look down from high places is very hard to account for scientifically," said a well-known neurologist of this city. "It has undoubtedly been the cause of hundreds of cases of self-destruction, yet it certainly cannot be classed as a suicidal impulse, because those who experience it invariably resist with all their strength and hang back in an agony of dread and repulsion. They don't want to kill themselves, but some power stronger than will, stronger even than love of life, draws them irresistibly over the brink.

"People with this singular infirmity," continued the doctor, "should never expose themselves to danger, because the impulse acts automatically and may at any moment pass beyond control. On one occasion, when I was considerably younger than I am at present, I undertook to cure a patient who couldn't look from a height, and the experience left an everlasting impression on my mind. He was a big, strapping fellow of thirty-five or so, a cabinet maker by trade, and the last man, apparently, to be bothered by nervous fancies. I had an idea that by making him look persistently into space for a certain length of time each day I could drive away the dread and the impulse. So I took him to the top of a six-story building that had a flat roof and told him to lie down on his stomach so only the upper part of his face projected over the edge, and look at the street. He was very reluctant to try it. 'I'm afraid to, doctor,' he said earnestly. 'If I do my legs will fly up in the air and I'll go over sure.'

"'Oh, nonsense,' I said, laughing. 'How in the world could your legs fly up in the air? How can you possibly fall when your whole body is stretched out flat on the roof?'

"'I don't care,' he insisted, doggedly. 'I know my legs will fly up in the air if I try to look over the edge.'

"After a great deal of persuasion I finally induced him to lie down as I directed, telling him to shut his eyes until he became composed. As soon as he opened them and looked into the street a strong shudder ran through his whole body and I knew he must be suffering mortal agony, but I was determined to go through the lesson, and urged him strongly not to draw back. Possibly a minute elapsed, and then a shocking thing occurred. Suddenly and without the slightest warning he seized the edge of the parapet with both hands, drew his body violently forward, at the same time flinging up his legs, and would undoubtedly have gone over the edge if I had not thrown myself on his back.

"The movement was purely convulsive and involuntary. He could no more help it than he could help breathing, but it made my blood run cold to think what might have happened. How could I have explained myself had he fallen? I might readily have been suspected of murder. I dragged him back and we went downstairs, a pretty badly agitated couple. Since then I have tried no more experiments along that line."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HEROES BURIED BY NIGHT.

One of the most romantic burials in history was that of Alaric, the king of the West Goths, who invaded Italy, captured and sacked Rome Aug. 24, 410. After this success he was preparing to carry his arms into Sicily, when he died suddenly at Cosentia, Italy. His soldiers buried him in the bed of the River Busento, after turning the water into another channel. With him was interred great treasure and the digging was done by prisoners who afterward were put to death that the exact spot might remain unknown.

Another Roman conqueror, Attila the Hun, was buried in 453 A. D. in the midst of a plain. His body was inclosed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver, the third and outer of iron. He, like Alaric, was surrounded by great treasure and buried by prisoners who were afterward killed.

A third secret and romantic burial was that of the Spanish explorer, Fernando de Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river. Shortly after finding the river he died of malarial fever, and to keep his body from falling into the hands of savages it was placed in a coffin, which at midnight was taken to the middle of the great stream and sunk.—Woman's Home Companion.

NEW YORK FOR WOMEN.

Another lucrative business has been added to the many in which women are now successfully engaged. An agent who gives out all the advertisements for a number of the biggest concerns in the country was telling the other day about the advent of women in this line of work.

"It is surprising," said he, "how many women canvassers there are in the field. A number of daily newspapers employ them, and they are also sent out by the trade and other journals. Personally I do not believe in women doing this work. There are only a few who achieve success, and they are the ones who rely only upon business methods and the value of the space they have to sell.

"Too many of them put stress upon the fact that they are women and ought to receive business because they need it. Now, the money turned over to me by the men who employ me is to be honestly expended for their business good and not in a position. They call upon me with a plea of that sort and it is hard to turn them down without appearing harsh and ungracious.

"As I before said, the few who make a success of it do so in a cold-blooded business manner, the same as a man would—and never ask for orders on the mere ground that they are women."

PONY FARM IN YORK STATE.

In New York state there is a stock farm to visit which would delight the heart of any boy or girl. Here they raise Shetland ponies and at all times you will find from sixty to seventy of these thoroughbreds grazing about or romping with one another. When these ponies are born they only weigh from twenty to thirty-five pounds, and can be fondled and played with like a dog, and the more you make of them the better they like it, says the Chicago Chronicle. The ponies are ridden and driven all the time by the children of the neighborhood and sometimes six or eight children are around the pony farm at once, and when purchasers go to inspect the Shetlands they are quickly relieved of any anxiety as to the gentle disposition of the ponies when they see six or eight boys rush to harness them. They have a little fox terrier dog on the farm that loves to jump on the ponies' backs and ride, and the ponies don't mind it a bit. All the stock ponies and colts run out all winter. They roam the farm and hunt under the snow for grass. They prefer to stay out no matter how stormy. At the same time they have access to a big straw stack and a warm barn, but it takes a blizzard to drive them to the barn except at feeding times.

MODEL TOWNS TO LIVE IN.

In Prussia the towns present a spectacle of autonomy and freedom from bureaucratic influence which may well excite our envy. The town council of Dusseldorf, for instance, extends its authority over a far wider sphere than any corresponding body in England. The town council is at once town council, school board and poor law authority. The extent of its activity is wonderful. Waterworks, gas, electric lighting, electric tramways, docks and harbors, slaughter houses, ice manufactories, cattle markets, cemeteries, art museums, theater, opera house, concert halls, hospitals and orphanages are among the many enterprises of the municipality, says a Berlin correspondent.

It is not necessary to promote bills in parliament. What the council thinks good for the town is carried out without delay. There are no vexatious inquiries and in most cases no veto exercised by the government departments. It will interest our readers to learn that loans, as a rule, are borrowed for 100 years and that the capital invested in some of the working class dwellings is spread over a still longer period. The factories in Dusseldorf are distributed around the suburbs. People passing through the central part of the town would never suspect their presence. Working people, therefore, it will be seen, pass outward to their work and return into the town for the evening.

GOT EVEN WITH THE DUDE.

Paris is laughing over how an artist got even with a dude who, having sat for his picture, was so dissatisfied with the result that he refused to pay for it. The Count De X. recently had a crayon picture of himself made, which he afterward pretended to find fault with, says a Paris correspondent.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," he said, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but all to no avail. "All right, monsieur," he remarked finally; "if it is not at all like you, of course I can't reasonably expect to get paid for it." After the count had left the painter added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass' ears and exhibited it to the gaze of the curious public. It had not been long so exposed when the count broke into the artist's studio in a towering rage, and, finding that threats availed him nothing, at last offered to buy it at a considerable advance upon the original price.

"It was not strange that you failed to recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the painter, determined to be revenged for the slight put upon his work. "But I knew you would notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."

THE "MUSIC MACHINE."

The "talking machine," through various improvements, says the American Art Journal, might today better be called the "music machine," for it is through its ability to reproduce musical numbers that it continues to find so much favor. As the novelty wears off, the public is demanding a very different performance from the graphophone than that of a few years ago. Now it is simply a means to an end, and that end is to have acceptably played for one the very newest music. With even a $5 graphophone a man can hear selections from the latest light operas or Sousa's newest march, weeks before they become threadbare.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 88 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

THE FAY.

O, I know a little fay,
Who is always in the way
When you want to do a thing, and keep it hid.
And you never can deceive her,
If you turn away and leave her
You are certain to be sorry that you did.

If she tells you not to do it,
You must listen, or you'll rue it!
For one knows exactly what is wrong or right.
And if you think to stay her
Or to ever disobey her,
You will find she is a giant in her might.

With the busy crowd to cheer you
She will seldom venture near you.
And from Pleasure's gilded haunts she keeps away;
But when all these things are done
She will seek you out alone
For a chat about the doings of the day.

If she finds that you've been shirking,
When you should have been a-working
That you've turned away the hungry at the door,
Finds that any you have hated,
That your neighbor you've berated,
Gave no pity to the sick soul at your door,

If this unbidden caller,
Finds you've one ill-gotten dollar,
That to him who has been tempted more than you,
You've refused a kindly hand
Or betrayed a trusting friend,
Whom you've found in all your wand'rings tried and true;

All your gaiety and gladness,
She will turn to deepest sadness,
All your golden summer noon to snow and rime;
And she'll change your downy pillow
To a raging, rocking billow
That will toss you on the rocky reefs of time.

If you've listened to her pleading,
All her softest whispers heeding,
Have acceded to her gentlest behest,
With her velvet fingers fair,
She will smooth the lines of care,
And your soul will know the blessedness of rest.

The wild storm may come with flowers,
To your solitary hours
No other fay can half the sweetness give,
For Conscience is her name,
And from starry heights she came
Just to teach us erring mortals how to live.
—Esther Nelson Kern, in the Baptist Outlook.

ARE GAY AND CHEERFUL.

In the month of July last Sir Harry Johnson, of the Uganda protectorate, having occasion to go into the Congo Free state to meet its officials, improved the opportunity to restore to their homes a number of pygmies who had been kidnaped by a German adventurer with a view to sending them to the Paris exposition. Johnston arrested the German, released the pygmies and restored them to the huts of leaves and branches where they live in the great forest, says the New York Sun.

Most explorers who have seen the dwarfs of Africa have brought home only meager information on account of the timidity of these little people. Their greater confidence in Sir Henry Johnston may have been due to the fact that he brought their friends back to them. At any rate they gave him the very unusual privilege of making many photographs of them and of their dances, implements and dwellings. Anthropological measurements were also made by a member of the party and the publication of these detailed studies of the dwarfs promises to give a good deal of fresh information about them. Some anthropologists have detected resemblances between the languages spoken by the dwarfs in widely separated localities and have inferred from this fact that they were descendants of an ancient people who had been scattered by the intrusion of ranger tribes. But Sir Henry Johnston arrived at the conclusion that these Congo dwarfs no longer speak an original language of their own, but talk, in a slightly corrupted form, the language of the taller negroes in whose neighborhood they dwell. He found their intelligence, as a rule, to be well developed, and though they are often very ape-like in appearance, they are unusually of a winning and cheerful disposition, and their dances are so frolicsome and gay as to distinguish them in that respect from the average negroes.

A further number of Berlin police are being sent to London to study the management of traffic. Many German police were in London during Queen Victoria's funeral and were much impressed by the manner in which the London police managed the traffic.

A RANK IMPOSITION.

Abuses of the Congressional Franking Privilege—One Man Franked a Piano.

(Baltimore Sun.)

At the close of each session of congress, when the exodus of members, clerks and attaches takes place, the Washington city post office has a difficult time to handle the outgoing mail. Especially is this true at the end of a congress when many members of both branches retire to private life.

The reason for this rush of mail is not hard to find. Senators and representatives have the privilege of franking home their personal effects through the mails. In theory this franking privilege extends only to the congressional documents, books, papers and letters relating to official business, but in practice it covers almost everything which the ordinary member of the senate or house has in his possession. It is one of the perquisites connected with congressional life which make the life bearable.

Toward the end of the session the congressman finds himself presented with three chests. Two of them are pine, but strongly built and braced. They are about three feet in length, two in width and a foot and a half deep. The third is of cedar, slightly larger than the others. Having been utilized for shipping purposes, it is stored away in some closet, where it becomes the receptacle for the family furs, fine dresses and other materials on which the moth feeds. Sometimes it is used as a chest for the family silver. These cedar chests would sell for from $10 to $25 in any furniture store, and while the pine chests are not so handsome they are quite presentable. When the congressman receives his quota of boxes he has nothing to pay. They come from the official carpenter shop and are built by the official carpenter and paid for out of the contingent fund. In fact, the principal duty of the carpenter is to construct the hundreds of boxes used by members.

GO AS MAIL MATTER.

Into these boxes the member or his clerk loads all his letter files, papers, documents, books, maps, and other publications which he has in stock. Typewriters, letter presses, inkstands and other office paraphernalia are stored away in their recesses. Frequently clothing, bedding and other personal or household effects are packed away. When filled to the brim they are locked and the tops screwed down and then carried off to the post office, where they are shipped through the mails to all points within the borders of the United States.

"Abuses of the franking system," said a grizzled employee of the post office today, "are not nearly so prevalent as they were some years ago. I remember the time when it was considered the proper thing for senators and members to ship home anything they wished by simply placing their address and their frank upon it. That time has, fortunately for the service, gone by. It is now considered a breach of good manners to ship anything under a frank that cannot be packed in the special boxes, or in the mail sacks which are provided for documents. Formerly furniture, desks, trunks, and even buggies and carriages were franked home in mail cars. Nowadays we very seldom come across anything of that kind, except an occasional trunk or two. It is also no longer considered an fair for a congressman to send his laundry or family wash to his home and have it returned under his frank.

SAFE WAS FRANKED

"There used to be a member of congress from a western state who was addicted to this habit. He had a family of about five children and yet after two terms he retired with about $10,000, which he had saved out of his salary. One of his daughters acted as his private secretary, another was a clerk in one of the departments and a small son was page at the capitol. The entire family practiced rigid economy and among other things the congressman each week franked home his family wash. Of course, he did no, save much by the operation, but in the course of his four years' service it must have amounted to at least $200. I have heard he was one of those members who constantly use their committee stationery and draw their allowance in cash."

"What was the most difficult shipment you have known?" inquired the Sun correspondent.

"Well, we have had many difficult and peculiar jobs in that line," responded the post office employe. "Probably the worst job I ever had to tackle was when a retiring senator franked home a safe. In the committee-room at the capitol he had a very fine and large safe which had been purchased for the use of his committee, but which had been condemned and sold to him at an infinitesimal price. It weighed about 6,000 pounds. All the senator had to do was to place an address and a frank upon it and notify the post office to send for it. They got it all right but the getting was accompanied by much sweating and many curs words. What the clerks in the post office where it was shipped said when it landed I have never heard. I don't think it was delivered by a letter carrier.

"We used to have considerable difficulty," he continued, "with household furniture. A folding bed or a lounge is not a desirable object in a postal car. It is bad enough to have the car filled with bags of documents or boxes of goods, but when it comes to marble-topped tables, boxes of bric-a-brac and other things of that character, including quite closets and kitchen utensils, one's patience is strained to the limit. I have heard of a member of congress who once franked an upright piano home. The clerks were so enraged at his presumption that a heavy box was allowed to drop—accidentally, of course—upon the lid, which was split open. Then a leaky lamp was hung right over the piano, and by the time it reached its destination it was very badly damaged. Of course, the member had no recourse, as he could not make a complaint about the treatment his piano received when he was clearly violating the law.

A TERRIER BY MAIL.

"We have had some queer requests in regard to shipping of franked matter. Just a few days ago a representative from a western state brought a handsome fox terrier to the office which he wished franked to his home. We persuaded him the dog might suffer from inattention enroute and he sent it by express. There is a member of the senate who was once accused, according to the public press, of franking home his horses and carriages. I am not saying whether this is true or not, but the hullabaloo which was raised by the publication of the charge put a stop to most of the abuses of the franking privilege.

"Still, the outgoing congress has a respectable record in that line. Over 1,000 boxes have been, or will be, shipped to different parts of the country, together with more than that number of bags of public documents, which will be distributed by the members and ex-members during the summer season. Their total weight will approximate 400,000 pounds, and the shipments average 20,000 pounds, or ten tons, a day. As it costs 7 cents a pound on an average, you can see that the post office department expends a considerable sum every year in moving the effects of the members of congress.

"How it it that no complaint is made? It would seem that the employes of some of the department officials would call attention to the situation."

"You see, it's this way: Congress makes the laws and congress appropriates the money to run this department. Now, it is a matter of small concern to me, to any other employe of the department or to the postmaster general if a congressman wants to ship a house home under a frank, while it is a very important matter that congress should be satisfied with the administration of the post office department. Suppose I should complain that Congressman Blunk is using his frank improperly and the complaint reaches the ears of the congressman. He might discover that the department could do without my efficient services and I might be turned out to hunt a new job, which at my time of life would be very inconvenient, to say the least."

OPPOSED TO IRON SHIPS.

"Naval officers were the most violent opponents of iron ships," observed a well-known naval officer to a Star reporter, "and fought their introduction in every way possible, but the iron ship got the best of it in the long run. Farragut and most of other officers refused outright to sail in an iron ship, and looked down the records of the navy with reason why an iron ship would not take the place of the wooden ship. It is interesting to now to read these old reports in view of the fact that there are practically no wooden ships left. They argued and proved to their own satisfaction, too, that the iron ship would be too cold in winter and too warm in summer; that it would 'sweat' and give everyone who took in it rheumatism and dozens of other diseases. Experience has blown every one of the objections to be without foundation.

"The people who forced the iron ship on the navy were landsmen in every instance. They knew little about the sea themselves, but just the same they thought it would be an improvement on the wooden ship, and they were right about it. The only thing that I can compare it to was the opposition to the elevated railroads in New York city. Three hundred of the physicians of the largest practice in New York city joined in a protest against the building of the elevated railroad. They insisted that if the elevated cars were run that in less than six months one-third or more of the people living along the lines of elevated railroads would be driven crazy; that the noise and the jarring would have such an effect upon the nerves of the people that they could not exist. Hundreds of famous naval surgeons and hundreds not so famous are on record the same way against the iron ship. The long list of diseases that were to follow their introduction have not yet materalized, and the iron ship persistently refuses to 'sweat' in the terrible way that was predicted for it."—Washington Star.

PHOTOGRAPHING JEWELRY.

Photographing jewelry as a means of its protection is likely to become popular now that the picture of a valuable dimond brooch led to its recognition and recovery. But it is doubtful if there is one woman among ten who owns costly jewelry that has ever thought of taking this precaution. One photographer who takes many pictures of women of wealth in New York said the other day that few of them ever had themselves photographed wearing their jewelry, since it had become the style to wear less jewelry than formerly. He looked at random over half a dozen portraits made recently, and there was scarcely on any of their originals jewelry that amounted to more than a few hundred dollars in value. Yet the majority of these women own jewels worth thousands of dollars. In England the custom of wearing jewelry in photographs is much more prevalent than it is in New York. Pictures of English women of wealth and position usually display the entire contents of their jewelry boxes, and their tiaras, stomachers and necklaces are frequently conspicuous enough to be serviceable as a means of identification were they stolen, although thieves rarely dare to keep such things intact for even the briefest time. American women owning valuable jewelry are not likely to possess any photographs of it, unless they were especially taken. And that precaution has so far been observed in few cases.—New York Sun.

THE LOSS OF GOLD.

The annual loss of gold is very great. The amount of gold currency lost annually by wear and tear alone is considerable; McCulloch estimates it at 1½ per cent of the total amount in circulation, or £7,500,000 for gold and silver combined. On this basis it may be calculated that the annual loss which actually takes place in gold alone by wear and tear is about €4,000,000. Gold is lost in many other ways, vast quantities are hoarded(especially in foreign countries,) and a large proportion of this is subsequently lost, as shown by the quantity of treasure-trove which comes to the surface every year, though it probably represents but a small part of that which has been concealed, and every ship which founders at sea takes a certain amount of gold with it, which may amount anywhere from a few pounds to millions, if it happens to be laden with the precious metal. The amount of gold required annually in the arts is estimated at €10,000,000, and, as this calculation was made a few years ago, when the annual production was about €21,000,000, it follows that the amount used in this way is about double that which is used as currency.—Chamber's Journal.

WHEN THE EARTH QUIVERED

"There is something very uncanny about an earthquake shock," said a gentleman yesterday who had been speaking of the recent seismic disturbances in Tennessee and the terror caused by them.

"The sensation," he continued, "caused by the quivering and rocking of the earth thrills every fiber of a person with awe. I saw this forcibly illustrated at the time Charleston was wrecked. That earthquake shock was perceptible throughout Georgia, being especially noticeable in the middle part of the state.

"The night of the earthquake there was a Methodist camp meeting in progress at Bluff Springs, near Zebulon. There was a great crowd at the meeting, and the people didn't seem to be in a very religious frame of mind to me. The preacher delivered an eloquent sermon on death and the judgment, and at its close mourners were invited to the altar. But the people did'nt take kindly to the invitation, and only three or four went up to be prayed for. The minister begged the people to come forward, but his appeals fell on deaf ears. Back some distance from the stand the young people were chatting as unconcernedly as if the issues of time and eternity had not been presented to them.

"The minister seemed to be discouraged by the coldness of his hearers, and was on the point of closing the service. But just as he was about to say 'let us pray,' the first slight shock was felt. In an instant everybody under that stand became as still as death itself. Faces blanched and eyes were opened wide in terror. No one at first seemed to realize what had caused the earth to rock as if in a spasm. With the coming of the next shock, however, some realized what it meant, and the cry of 'earthquake' was heard.

"Hardly had the dread word been uttered when there was a rush for the mourners' bench. I never saw such a stampede in my life. In less time than it takes to write the altar was surrounded by hundreds who were dazed by terror and crying on the Lord for mercy. A third shock came while those frightened people were at the altar, and it came near throwing some of them into convulsions.

"The minister was the only one who seemed not to be frightened, and he began praying in tones that had a quieting effect on the people. But it was hours before calm was restored and fear banished. The quivering of the earth had something so uncanny about it that the people were ready to believe that the end of time was at hand.

"I shall never forget that scene of 1,000 persons who had been deaf to the appeals of the preacher, fleeing in terror to the altar when they felt the earth begin to rock."—Atlanta Constitution.

NEITHER ARMS NOR LEGS.

This remarkable person, who was exhibited in Paris at the time of the exposition, is one of the rare examples of a human being who has been from birth deprived of his arms and legs. He was born in France in the department of Morihan (Brittany), his father and mother being in easy circumstances and living upon a small farm. Both the parents are of good constitution and physically normal. Their son, now about 25 years of age, has no apparent trace of arms or legs, and hence is generally known by the name of l'Homme Tronc, or a trunk man.

Outside of this remarkable peculiarity, the rest of his body does not present any marked variations from the normal; the head is somewhat large in proportion to the body; the capillary system is but little developed, and the head shows a premature baldness. His parents have always taken great care of him, and he lives in a normal way (apart from the use of his members), as none of the essential organs of life are wanting. He eats, drinks and digests like other persons, but if left to himself he would undoubtedly die, as it is impossible for him to move his body in order to procure food. It may be thought that his condition would react upon the mind and that he would be of a sad disposition and place but little value upon existence. On the contrary, he seems to be satisfied with life.

The writer questioned him upon this point and he responded that he was quite contented with existence. He does not suffer from want of occupation, as might be supposed, as he has different kinds of work to keep him busy. One of his chief occupations is that of making small tables and chairs and other objects by nailing together pieces of wood which have been previously cut out for him. He takes a nail in his mouth, plants it in the wood and drives it in very adroitly. He can also thread a needle with his mouth, and can take up a glass or metal cup which is given him to drink and empty it without spilling a drop. He seems to be sufficiently intelligent without being particularly so. Scientific American.

GIANT TUNNELING SCHEME

Two or more years must elapse before the Simplon tunnel will be completed. The chief motive of constructing it was to enable France to recover, if possible, the railway traffic which once went through the Mont Cenis tunnel, but now goes through that under Mont St. Gothard. But it is recognized that with existing railways in France and Switzerland the distance from Paris to Milan will be shortened only a few miles, after all. The French chamber of commerce at Geneva therefore, has originated a new scheme.

There is already a nearly straight line from Paris to Dijon. Another road is being constructed from Louis-Saunier; and if an extension be built from the latter point to Geneva, by way of Claude, much better connections with the Simplon tunnel and northern Italy can be made than otherwise. The proposed route is fifty-three miles in length, but, as it runs right through the Jura Alps a great deal of tunneling would be required. No less than fifteen separate bores would be required, ranging in length from one thousand feet to nine and a half miles, are called for by this project. The estimated cost of carrying through this formidable enterprise is something like $25,000,000, and whether the advantages to be derived are so great as to invite an investment of this size is open to question.—New York Tribune.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE BELLES ARE AT OUTS.

The girls at Vineland, N. J., feel that they have been shabbily treated by the young men of their acquaintance during the past winter. The beaux gave no sleigh ride parties, no dances or entertainments of any sort, and as a consequence the season was an exceedingly dull one. Now the feminine portion of society have resolved to get even. They have banded themselves together and resolved that they will not accept the escort of the young men during the summer—that they will "go it alone" all through the vernal session.

Declaration of the stand they have taken was first made at the recent tea given by Miss Josephine Wiley, who is socially prominent in the younger set. She entertained her girl friends belonging to a Sunday school class of the First Methodist church. No men were bidden. Girls called at the homes of their friends who had been invited and acted the part of escorts throughout the evening.

Vineland men heard of the function with alarm. They held a stag party the following evening. A bachelor's club was formed. The club met Monday evening at the home of Herbert Wells and resolutions against the evils of matrimony were offered.

Miss May Chandler, daughter of a wealthy shoe manufacturer and a trustee of the Methodist church, entertained a gathering of girls recently, half the number of guests being requested to bring along their brothers' clothes. The guests in male attire were wholly agreeable as society men, the girls declared.

Rev. D. J. Ward Gamble has endeavored to ameliorate the trouble by preaching a sermon on the advisability of marrying at an early age. The sermon failed to heal the breach between the young men and women of his church and he will try again next Sunday.

ANTEDATED THE MERRIMAC

And so the Merrimac was not the first armored ship, according to records which have now been found. Anno Domini 1585, when the Dutch fought for their independence from Spain, the city of Antwerp was closely invested by the Duke of Parma. The stout burghers built a very large ship, nailed to its sides heavy iron plates and armed it with a formidable array of guns. On the masts were roomy platforms of sharpshooters, and high parapets protected the soldiery stationed on the raised deck. With this terrible vessel the burghers hoped to break the blockade—hoped it so confidently that they called the ship Finis Belli, "the end of the war." But it proved unmanageable, and shortly after being launched ran aground on a sand bar, and was then called Perditae Expensae, which means "thrown away money." Soon after that the Spaniards won a decisive victory, dragged off the maritime monster and renamed it Finis Belli, for the war was then ended, but unfortunately not with the result the men of Amsterdam had so confidently expected.

It is interesting that in this first iron-clad not only were the sides protected, but "fighting tops" were employed just as in our navy today.

ENGLISH GIRL'S EDUCATION.

Foreign travel plays a large part in the education of an English girl in almost every class save the humblest, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Dressmakers and milliners go abroad to learn, is possible, the dexterous touch, the skillful cut of the Parisian. The artist and the musician find it essential to visit the schools of Germany and France. The teacher must acquire the languages of these countries with a correct accent, and the daughters of professional men, country gentlemen, men of business, whether they are rich or struggling, all manage to take or send their girls abroad for holiday trips.

GOLD CHEAPER THAN PAINT.

It is only natural that the stranger in Washington should comment on the gilded dome of the library of congress, which is one of the three conspicuous landmarks of the city, the Washington monument and the dome of the capitol being the other two. Few of those who gaze upon this wonderful creation know that in giving such attractive finish to this superb building the idea of economy was uppermost. This gilded dome will stand for years to come as an illustration of the care and thoroughness of the late General Casey, of the engineers, under whose supervision the building was constructed. It was at first proposed to paint the dome, and although no color was named it was assumed that it would be either white or gray. General Casey decided that gilding would not only outlast any paint, but would apparently lighten the top of the immense structure. In pursuance of this idea he advertised for proposals for covering the dome and the pyramidal structure underneath the lantern with goldleaf. The lowest bidder offered to do the work for $1.10 a square foot. It was required that the goldleaf should be twenty-two carats fine under assay. Discarding the extravagant bids which had been submitted, General Casey purchased the gold, found workmen who knew how to beat it and others to apply it and succeeded in accomplishing the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner at a cost of 33 1-3 cents a square foot. The entire cost of goldleafing the dome and its pyramidal base was only $3,500. At the time General Casey estimated that gilding would last at least thirty years. Although it was applied more than five years ago it looks as bright as on the day when the last sheet was put on. The general figured that the cost of painting the dome would have equaled in five years the cost of gilding it, so that the goldleaf is the least expensive covering for the dome and the effect is beautiful in the extreme.—Baltimore Herald.

IMPROVE THE HUMAN RACE.

Man is an animal, and Darwin has shown that not only is he closely akin to other animals, but that the laws which control the development of the lower animals also control the development of man. He has also shown that crossed breeds of animals are larger and stronger than either parent. When we examine into the origin of the English people we find the ancient Britons fighting and mingling with the Romans, and subsequently with the Picts, Scots, Danes, Saxons and Normans. For more than 1,000 years these various breeds of men have been molded into that homogeneous mass that we know as Englishmen.

Turning to the United States, we find the foundations of a new nation laid by the sturdiest and most enterprising of these same Englishmen. They landed on the then distant shore, conquered the wilderness, organized a new government closely akin to the old and invited the people of all the world to join them. The Slavs, the Germans and the Latins mingle together and in a few years become neo-Anglo-Saxons, or what may be properly termed Anglo-Americans. The evolution going on in the United States is also going on in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand and in other smaller places scattered around the world. There is thus being formed on a gigantic scale a new race of men, built on the strongest lines on which it is possible to construct human beings. The different sections of this new race have a common language and literature, the same laws and customs, and the trend of industrial civilization gives them identical political interests.—Engineering Magazine.

CANNY MEDIC'S SCHEME.

The persistence of a New York physician in his efforts to build up his practice might cause the county medical society to drop him if he happened to be a member and a case could be made out against him, says the New York Tribune. He does not advertise. He writes letters. For instance, W. T. Smith, of 1213 West Twenty-third street, will find in his mail a letter addressed to W. W. Smith at his address.

It is from this physician. In his letter he thanks W. W. Smith for his appreciation of the physician's skill and then outlines his case. The complaint described is usually one of the common ailments, like rheumatism or dyspepsia or lung trouble. The doctor tells W. W. Smith that he has discovered an absolute cure for this disease and that his success in the Smith case was due to that. He concludes by asking W. W. Smith to come in and see him within a month that he may be sure his case is cured. W. T. Smith, who reads the letter, assumes that it was sent to him by mistake. If he happens to have symptoms like those described as W. W. Smith's and if he is as credulous of sure cure as most people are, he may call on the physician for treatment. There is no way to prove that the physician purposely misdirects these letters. He has been ngaged in this sort of business for at least two years, however, and although these fake letters would seem to be foriorn hopes, they evidently bring results or he would discontinue them.

WHEN HE FELT FAMOUS.

Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, who recently took the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of General Gear, of Iowa, is noted for his keen sense of humor. He can tell a story with wonderful effect. His keen sense of humor would have made him a comedian if nature had not cast his other faculties in a more serious mold. Therefore his fun only crops out at times. When I asked him when and where he first began to consider himself famous he said: "My first term in congress gave me my first sense of exaltation. The people up in the Iowa hills had a little lake and they named it after me. Then a new post office was named in my honor and a colored woman named her baby after me. I began to think of engaging a niche in some temple of fame. But in my second term I was disillusioned. A climatic disturbance dried up the lake, free delivery wiped out the post office and the child died—and I found myself back at the very place where I had started!"

POOR FOOD MAKES TOPERS.

It has long been known that scanty feed and poor cookery were main causes of the appetite for strong drink. More than a century ago English writers called attention to this fact in their own country. Jacob Riis, of New York, whose study of social problems in cities has raised him to the rank of an authority on the subject, in a recent speech before a women's club of that city, remarked that much of the evil of drunkenness would be abated if the art of good cooking were more generally understood and practiced. He insited that the general adoption of means for promotion of good cooking would do more to abate the saloon evil than any other one of the methods now proposed or employed, or all of them together.

That the appetite for strong drink is due largely to poor and meager food is a physiological fact of the first importance. It is the cause of the excessive consumption of liquors in the poorest districts of all cities, and it is often witnessed in village and country, where the art of preparing food is neglected or unknown. Stimulation of alcoholic liquors is taken as a substitute by those who feel the necessity of it to keep them going. It is destructive, of course, but this fact is not realized, and if it were it would have little restraining effect, since most persons think only of supplying a present want.—Portland Oregonian.

KRAUSE'S COLD CURE

For colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in twenty-four hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

WILL NOT WORK A SECOND TIME

Many schems have been laid to work the railroads for free transportation, but the lynx-eyed conductor generally nips them all in the bud. However, once in awhile the conductor is successfully worked, as was the case on a line leading out of Omaha last week.

A couple of young men wanted to go to Chicago for a few days of Christmas recreation, but did not have enough money for two round trip tickets and the usual Christmas libations and other expenses while in the big town on the lake. It therefore became necessary to work a scheme, which they did. In order to explain their scheme it will be necessary to designate them as Brown and Jones.

Jones bought a ticket to Chicago, while Brown bought a ticket to the second station out of Omaha. The conductor took up Jones' ticket and put a slip in his hat, marked to the end of the division. Quite naturally no hat check was issued to Brown. After the second station was passed Jones was sound asleep, with his hat check in plain view. But Brown, having no hat check, was approached by the conductor, who said:

"Why didn't you get off at the last station?"

"What would I want to get off there for?" queried Brown.

"Because that's where your ticket took you."

"The hello it did!" exclaimed Brown. "My ticket reads to Chicago."

"Well, where's your hat check?" asked the conductor.

"You didn't give me any."

"Then let me see your ticket."

As Jones had passed the ticket over to Brown immediately after the conductor had worked his train on leaving Omaha, he had no difficulty in showing transportation to Chicago. What could the conductor do but give him a hat check at the end of the division.

The conductor looked through the car and saw that it was filled with passengers, many of them for Chicago and most of them asleep. Clearly it was impossible to awaken every passenger with a division hat check. So Jones, who was in the car behind, rode on to the end of the division. So did Brown in the car ahead. They managed to work the next conductor in the same way and are now having lots of fun in Chicago. But they will be playing in hard luck if they catch either or both of these conductors on their way back.—Omaha World-Herald.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneumonia. Krause's Cold Cure, in convenient capsule form, will cure you in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take and cause no singing in your head or other disagreeable sensations. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

"KERNEL BUNKER."

He Relates Several Little Incidents of a Personal Nature

Copyright, 1901. By M. QUAD.

"A gentleman's opinions, sah," said Kurnel Bunker, as he continued to hold up his glass, after it had been emptied of the last drop—"a gentleman's opinions are either his opinions or they are not. If they are his opinions he will maintain them; if they are not, then he is not exactly a gentleman—not exactly, sah. Take, for instance, that little affair with Judge Armitage. The judge and I were sitting in pleasant conversation, interspersed with mint juleps. In relating an anecdote I used a Scriptural quotation: 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' I put the word mother first, and the judge picked me up on it. I realized that I was wrong, but as a gentleman I was bound to maintain the correctness of my position. The judge produced a Bible and pointed out the quotation. He was right, of course, but I would not recede—could not recede, sah. When he was impolitic enough to press the matter I looked him in the eye and said:

"'Judge Armitage, my friend, Maj. Downes, will call on you this afternoon. Any arrangements he may make with your representative will doubtless prove mutually satisfactory.'

"The judge seemed disconcerted—considerably disconcerted, sah—but I must give him the credit to say that he was on the ground next morning only two minutes behind me. We had taken our places at ten paces, when Gen. Sabin arrived and expressed his desire to stop the affair before it had gone too far. I was wrong, sah, but I could not give in. The judge was right and he could not honorably recede. The conflict would have gone on but for the general's suggestion that I had not intended to use the quotation at all. What I ought to have said, as he plainly pointed out, was: 'The wicked flee when no man pursueth,' or, 'Pride goeth before a fall.' That put the matter in a different light at once, and after a due display of reluctance the judge



"LIFTED OUR HATS IN SALUTE."

and I came together—came together, sah, and shook hands and took a drink together. I do not just now recall whether it was a whisky cocktail or a mint julep, but the memory of it still lingers on my palate."

Something to match it was ordered and brought out, and when Kurnel Bunker had lovingly lingered over it for five minutes he suddenly straightened himself and said:

"A gentleman's honah, sah, is something which cannot be too carefully guarded. We are all liable to mistakes, but one may come out of a mistake with credit, as was proved by the little incident over at Rosedale two or three years ago. I arrived there just as there was to be a horse race. Both owners insisted that I should judge the race. A true gentleman can descend from his dignity on occasions, sah—on rare occasions—without loss of respect. This was one of the occasions. I descended. My eyesight is somewhat defective, as I am forced to admit. It was a close finish, and my decision was that Kurnel Baldtree's horse had won by a head. Everyone else saw that Capt. Jackson's horse had won by a length. There it was, you see. I had announced my decision and must stick by it. I refused to change, but realizing that I was in the wrong I sent for the captain and handed him the amount of the purse, and then said:

"'Capt. Baldtree, your horse won that race, but my decision was against you.'

"'It was not a fair decision,' he replied.

"'But it stands, Capt. Baldtree—it stands. No gentleman can go back on his decision. As you have seen fit to question the fairness of my decision I trust you will name a friend at as early a date as possible.'

"The captain was clearly astonished, sah, but he realized the situation and named his friend. The next day we had a meeting, and I did him the honor to bore a hole through his left shoulder. My decision was a mistake, but I carried it through as a gentleman should, sah. Always stand by your decision, right or wrong. In fact, a wrong decision gives you more of a chance to maintain your honah than a right one. Where your stand is unquestioned there is no honah in upholding it."

The kurnel moved his empty glass about uneasily and glanced over his shoulder, but as nothing of interest followed he rose up, took a turn or two and then sat down to say:

"There was nothing at all in that affair with Gen. Cr[illegible]

we were, sah—both wrong, but both bound by honah to maintain our positions. As we halted under a tree I said to the general:

"'Gen. Crawford, as my respected guest, you have certain claims upon my consideration, but you will excuse me for saying that it is just ten paces from this tree to that stake?'

"'And you have pistols at the house,' he promptly replied.

"Such things are intuitively understood between gentlemen, sah. The general nodded his head to show me that he waived any claims, and I called to my valet to bring the pistols. There was something so careless and indifferent about the affair that I love to recall it. While we loaded the pistols we conversed on agriculture; while making ready to toss for position we had a discussion on horticulture; as the general marched away to the stake he was speaking of the possibilities of draining the bayou and converting it into a garden. As his lost it was left to me to give the word to fire. I decided that I would pink the general in the left arm. Honah does not always require that you should kill your antagonist. As I afterwards understood, the general decided to pink me under the right arm. It was all so coolly indifferent that my valet supposed we were target shooting. When we were in position, I held out my handkerchief and informed the general that I should count three and then drop it. He understood. At the word we both fired together. Then we advanced and lifted our hats in salute, and as we clasped hands, I said:

"'Gen. Crawford, I have sent a bullet through the fleshy part of your left arm, and we will proceed to the house and staunch the flow of blood.'

"'Kurnel Bunker,' replied the general, with incomparable suavity, 'I have taken the liberty to graze a few of your ribs, and a bandage will be in order at your convenience.'

"Then we linked arms and strolled along to the house, and no person about had the slightest idea that a duel had been fought until we called for lint. The general was wrong in saying that the term saurian applied only to the crocodile, while I was wrong in saying that the alligator was the same as the crocodile. Yes, sah, both wrong, but we could not recede—couldn't possibly do it, sah. Honah demanded that we maintain our assertions, and we carried the affair through in a manner to add new luster to our reputations. The general and I are the best of friends to-day, sah—the very best of friends, and—"

Kurnel Bunker made a long pause and looked about him. The glasses were replenished. He looked steadily into his for a moment, and then finished:

"Always make a decision, sah, and having made it, carry it through. If you die on the field of honah you will be referred to as a brave man; if you escape death your prestige will be reburnished. And then, sah—the drinks—the liquid refreshments—the—the—"

But there were no more drinks for him.

Not Particularly Pathetic.

An Ohio lady visiting Boston for the first time has been doing the sights. "I had my greatest thrill down at Copp's Hill burying ground," she said. "Yes, that's just the place for historic emotions," commented her interlocutor. She smiled. "As soon as my sister-in-law and I got into the place," she said, "I found myself almost stepping upon a grave with an inscription on a queer little iron-cover sort of a tomb. I jumped back, feeling the way you do when you step on a grave, and read the inscription, just three initials, no name or date. 'Isn't it pathetic?' I said, to my sister-in-law. 'Oh, I don't know,' she answered. 'B. W. W. means Boston water works.'"

Only Indian Twins Alive.

In Oklahoma territory the other day twins were born to White Dove, of the Osages. It has been the custom of Indians to strangle the weaker of the twins shortly after their birth. White Dove refused to follow the custom of her people, and now is cut in the best Indian circles. She fled with her babies to the agent at Ponca and so saved them both.

Family with Big Feet.

A Greensburg (Ky.) storekeeper has on exhibition what he says is the largest shoe ever made for a woman. It is the exact size of 16 pairs that were made for a mother and five daughters, natives of Tennessee. It measures 13½ inches in height, 11 inches in length, and five inches across the widest part of the sole.

Liverpool and Manchester, Eng., are convinced that while the overhead trolley system for street cars may be well enough for rural districts, it is not suitable for centers of population. Recent fatal accidents have developed a condition not far from panic in each of the cities named, and the authorities in both are considering the advisability of change.

HE DIDN'T THIRST FOR BLOOD.

And Didn't Want Revenge, But He Will Ship No More Potatoes to Chicago.

The half dozen men in the group were talking about relics of the Aztec age, when the fat man with two massive watch chains across his vest took advantage of the first opening to say:

"Gentlemen, this conversation reminds me of an incident that happened in Chicago last week. At the hotel I met a man who had a relic to sell. He assured me that it was from 2,000 to 3,000 years old, and that it was found in one of the caves in Arizona."

"Have you the relic with you?" asked one of the Harvard party.

"Oh, certainly. He wanted $50 for it, but after some delay I beat him down to $35, and took it. I have some idea of presenting it to a college museum. Here it is."

"A bone, eh?" said the scientist. "How do you call this a relic of the Aztec age?"

"It's an arm bone of a dead princess," replied the fat man, "and the Aztecs used to worship it."

"How do you know that?"

"The man told me so. He talked straight, and I guess he was all right. The princess had a pretty small arm, didn't she?"

"This bone," said the scientist, as he toyed with it, "is simply the leg bone of a chicken. I cannot understand how you were so deceived."

"A chicken bone, did you say?" exclaimed the fat man.

"Only a chicken bone, sir, and you may as well toss it out of the window. You have been basely deceived."

"I have, eh? I have been fool enough to pay $35 for a chicken bone, eh?"

"Seems that way."

"How old was the chicken?"

"A year or so, I should say.

"A rooster or a hen?"

"Well, I rather think it was a rooster."

"Black or white rooster?"

"I couldn't say, but I am sure it is a chicken bone. The scoundrel who swindled you ought to be in jail."

"Yes, he had," sighed the fat man. "I was innocent and confiding, and he took advantage of it. I don't care so much about the chicken bone, but you see he sold me a whet stone which he said was used by Nero—two buttons off the coat-tails of Shakespeare—a horse chestnut carried by Alexander the Great, and this ring, which he had the papers to prove was worn by Judas Iscariot. Do you think he swindled me all around?"

"Of course he did!" shouted everybody in chorus.

"And he meant to?"

"For sure!"

"Then, gentlemen," continued the victim, as he wrapped up his chicken-bone and restored it to his pocket, "all I can say is that he was a mighty mean man, and the Lord will never prosper him."

"And won't you do anything?" was asked.

"Won't I? You bet your life I will! I won't ship another barrel of potatoes to Chicago for the next ten years—no, for twenty!"

HAPPENED PERFECTLY EASY.

And Two Tramps Were Avenged on a Station Agent on the N. P. Road.

The agent at a mountain station on the N. P. road was having a lazy hour of it when he was startled by a report like that of a big cannon up the track, and a quarter of an hour later a trampish-looking man came along and queried:

"Hear that big noise down here?"

"I should say! What was it?"

"Did a feller come along here about an hour ago?" asked the tramp as he sat down on the edge of the platform.

"Yes."

"Did he strike you for anything?"

"He did, but he didn't get a red."

"You told him to go to, and offered to help him, didn't you?"

"Yes, I believe we had some words. That sounded like an explosion up the track?"

"It was an explosion right enough," smiled the other. "Expectin' any trains soon?"

"In about half an hour."

"Then you'd better her 'em stopped, for that big culvert up thar is blowed out and it'll take two days to fit it up."

"Great heavens, man, but how did it happen?" gasped the agent.

"Happened perfectly easy. I was comin' down and I met a feller goin' up. He had a keg of powder on his shoulder—one he'd got out of the shanty by the quarry. I sez good day, and he sez good day. I axes him if he was in the blastin' bizness, and he sez he was. He sez he was not only fur blastin' your bloomin' eyes, 'cause you turned him down, but he was goin' to blast your old railroad as well."

"And he exploded the keg?"

"Hardly ever. He puts the keg down on the tracks over the culvert and sez was I agin railroads as corporashuns? I sez I was. Then he sez was I agin railroad men what wouldn't give a poor tramp a slice of bread? I sez I was. Then he sez would I do him a triflin' favor."

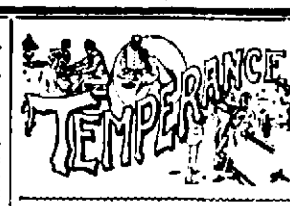
"But about the explosion?" asked the agent.

"I'm comin' to it. I sez I would, and he sez fur me to shoot a bullet into the keg. I was ready to obleege, and pulls out my gun and fires. The keg exploides, the culvert is blowed out, and the feller sez he is thankful to me and goes on his way."

"Why, you—you—!" stammered the agent.

"And bein' that's all the story, and bein' I'm a leetle pressed fur time, I think I'll be movin' on. Mebbe the trains kin jump that 20-foot gap, but I reckon not, and perhaps you'd better telegraph to stop 'em. That's all—so long!"

Denmark has passed a law securing medical attendance for drunken persons at the expense of the publican who supplied the last drink.



FRUITS OF THE SALOON.

Police Court Scenes That Are a Sad Commentary on 20th Century Enlightenment.

A year ago we published in the Advocate the following statement of City Magistrate Clarence W. Mead, made by him from the bench, says the editor of the National Advocate:

"There are seven police courts in the borough of Manhattan. Take rum away and I am certain that two courts will be sufficient to do all the work."

A few days ago the New York Press printed a most pitiful story, that of a man utterly given over to drink and who had drawn his 15-year-old son down with him, until the pair stole a horse to get the money to buy liquor. The father took the proceeds of the theft and went on a long debauch and the son, arraigned in the police court, begged to be sent to the Elmira or some other reformatory in order that he might be freed from the life to which his drunken father had brought him.

A still more sickening sight is reported by the Philadelphia press as having been witnessed in a police court of that city. Three sisters, the eldest but 20 years of age, stood before Magistrate South with bitter smiles on their faces the other day while their old mother was sent to prison.

Ella Callahan, the eldest, was asked to testify.

"Ella! Ella!" said the old woman, half tenderly, "you ain't going to have your mother sent to jail?"

"Why not?" said the girl, bitterly. "What else are you good for?"

"My girl!" said his honor, remonstratively.

"I mean, judge," said Ella, "if she was put into a dungeon, where she would never see daylight, I'd be thankful. As far back as I can remember she was always getting drunk. She's made me cry with shame more times than I want to remember. It's been a terrible thing, not only to me, but to my sisters, the young girls there, judge."

She pointed to Mary and Anastasia Callahan, the first 17 years old, the other a slender girl of 15.

"When we were little children," she continued, "mother was drunk so often that we were sent to St. Joseph's home in Spruce street. The Sisters of Charity were very good to us. They brought us up well and we've always kept respectable. I've been working with Mrs. Riley at 910 North Forty-eighth street, more than ten years and the other girls have worked and we helped to keep a home at 1031 Winter street. We tried hard to get our mother to stop drinking; but she wouldn't."

Then the girl began to sob.

"Do you want my sisters to testify?" asked Ella.

"No, I've seen enough," said his honor. "I'll send her to the house of correction for a year."

And these things are done at the opening of the twentieth century in a so-called Christian country. Yet who cares!

NEWS NOTES.

Drink revenue is wet with tears and stained with blood. Christian Work.

The village board of trustees of Prairie City, Ill., has passed an ordinance which declares that neither freight nor express company shall without violating the law introduce any kind of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town.

An ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco or cigarettes to minors has been passed by the municipal council of New York, without a dissenting vote. The ordinance makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment for ten days or both.

Plans have been adopted by the permanent temperance committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for a national campaign of education on the temperance question. Cash prizes aggregating $500 will be offered for literature bearing on the question that will appeal to the voters of the country and to children.

A Praying Sheriff.

A correspondent writing from Mex. says: Sheriff Pearson spends most of his time with the prisoners. He goes from cell to cell inquiring into each case, and it is no uncommon sight to see him kneeling at a cell or praying for its inmate.

When a man comes to be freed from prison there is something more than a mere unlocking of the prison bars. There is a last talk with the sheriff and a prayer before the doors are thrown open. Not one of the men discharged since Sheriff Pearson took hold has since come back for another offense, though this was very common formerly, as the number of prisoners under his care is a third less. When he took hold there were 149 inmates; now there are but 99. He hopes to reduce the average to 75.

"With the help of God I will try to make men of the poor fellows sent down to me," Sheriff Pearson said recently, after morning service. "That is the best service I can render to God and to the world. I believe I shall be able to surround the men with such influences that when they go out it will be to make a strong fight against temptation. God is blessing the work and I am satisfied."—National Advocate.

Persons on public ships in the service of the United States or stationed abroad when the census was taken last year numbered 89,670.

WHO ARE THE INEBRIATES?

Skeletons in Respectable, Refined Homes Laid Bare by a Physician.

Some time ago a gentleman called to see his friend who lived in a most beautiful town and in the most genteel quarter of that town. Their conversation drifted toward the temperance question.

The visitor remarked: "Well, you must see very little of the evils of intemperance in such a place as this. It is the vice of the poor and the ignorant. Well-to-do people and educated people are not likely to become intemperate."

"Come, stand here on my doorstep," said his friend, "and I will answer you. Over there in that street, only a week ago, a wife had to rush out of her luxuriously furnished home at midnight to escape the fury of a drunken husband who flourished a loaded pistol and threatened to kill her. Over there, in that other street built up with neat houses, is a family who wait day by day with painful anxiety the return of the husband and father from his business in the next town, for on three or four days of the week it is probable he will come back reeling drunk. What an agony of shame for that wife and her children as they watch for those unsteady footsteps!

"Now turn and look in another direction. One of the houses over there is occupied by a man past 50. He has plenty of money and a good education. His only occupation for years has been to drink himself into a state of intoxication and then slowly to recover from his spree. He is a selfish, rich drunkard.

"Look, now, in another direction. In that house with the fine lawn about it lives a prominent citizen. He has given his son every advantage, but the only return thus far has been the bitter humiliation of paying the boy's drink bills and gambling debts.

"Look once more. On that cross street is the home of a man who in



THEY ARE NOT COMMON DRUNKARDS

certain lines of ability towers above ordinary men, but now and then he is brought very low. If it were not for these occasional excesses in drink how useful would be his career.

"Now you have seen the skeletons of some of the homes near where we stand. Not far away from here in another genteel neighborhood is a place where men come together to chat, to play games and to drink. They are not brawlers and common drunkards, but men who hold responsible positions and live in some of the best houses in the city. Some of these same genteel gentlemen must be sent home in cabs. In a quiet, highly decorous fashion they take too much drink, and need help to reach their homes. They are not common drunkards reeling through the streets. Then they would be disgusting. At this date they are very respectable gentlemen who occasionally take too much. What they may be later on remains to be seen. Not many people know that these men get drunk at all. Some who do know it are quite disposed to make light of it, and some are saying: 'Well, if it is safe for them it is safe for us.' Safe for them? Safe for anyone to contract such a habit? Ask the families of these genteel drinkers. Trace the career of other men who began in the same way. Some of the poor wretches with battered faces and tattered garments from whom you shrink were once genteel folk who occasionally drank to excess. The habit grew, and now? Look at them.

"Have I answered your question? Does it seem as if intemperance were the vice of the poor and ignorant only? It invades every circle and finds its victims among all classes. The flourishing business man, the successful lawyer, the skilled physician, the learned judge, the trusted financier, the talented artist and the popular minister are on the lists of the drunken. If in a long period of years only a few such prominent instances were found it would be sad enough, but go where you will you must hear the sad story of how some one high in position fell wallowing in the mire because he gave way to the drink habit.

"When you see its ravages in a cultured community like this, when you see manliness destroyed here and the brightest hopes blasted, when you see innocent people compelled to endure shame and mortification can you blame anyone for advocating abstinence?

"I say nothing now about local option and prohibition and other schemes for regulating or abolishing the liquor traffic. Some measures may not be wise at all. But all these matters are entirely apart from the settlement of my personal relationship to this question. I think it best for me, I think it best for other men, in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, to abstain from the use of intoxicants." Dr. Shinn, in International Good Templar.

The German Society for the Saving of Shipwrecked Persons has 115 stations on the north and east coasts.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

RED CROSS PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF. LADIES. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES. $1.00 PER BOX. RED CROSS PILLS ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE. VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 35 West Wayne Street,

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED

A copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide for 1839, the original edition, brought $135 at a recent London auction.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	*3 05 am	*6 00 am
Plymouth and Chicago	*3 20 am	*7 25 pm
Chicago	*6 51 am	*9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn	*6 20 am	*5 35 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g	*6 34 am	*5 20 am
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 05 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	*4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	*4 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	*4 10 pm	*7 55 pm
Lima and Crestline	†7 00 am	†7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn	*7 45 pm	*4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	*7 45 pm	*4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	*3 50 pm	*4 30 am
Pittsburg & Phila	*4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	*4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	*4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.

In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	3 30 a.m
" " " "	8 30 a.m
" " " "	3 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 00 a.m
" " "	4 55 a.m
" " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 10 p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	3 30 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express daily	6 41 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 3 Indianapolis Express daily	1 55 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	6 31 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail daily	3 40 p.m
No. 9 St. Louis limited daily	6 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	1 2 a.m
No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 1 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 10 p.m
No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.)	3 15 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

[illegible]

Eastward	Depart
Standard Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	[illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 4	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

Westward	
Standard Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Western Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

*Daily Except Sunday.

Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 [illegible] New York and Boston; on Nos. [illegible] to Chicago.

Meals are served at [illegible] Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at [illegible]

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L., S. & M. S. TIME CARD effect in Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight	7 30 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 10 p.m

SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Express and Mail	3 34 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	5 40 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday	7 00 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4 15 p.m
No. 43 Sunday Only	4 15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight	6 00 a.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11 20 a.m
No. 40 Sunday Only	11 40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	10 25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4 00 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Crasper, Ticket Agt.

White FruitHouse

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.	Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.	New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price: beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.	English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40clb., Best 60clb.	Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.	

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 13c lb.	Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha Green 25c lb.	

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75.	Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.	Scotch Herring, keg, 45c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25.	Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c.	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 16c.	Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 16c.	Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 16c.	Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c.	String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.	Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.	Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.	New Currants, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.	California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.	Good New Orleans, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 60c gallon.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.	London Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 60c gallon.	Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 75c gallon.	Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.	

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.	California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.	California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 65c.	Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb.	Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 55c lb.	Battle Ax, 30c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 25c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 25c per box.	Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.	Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.	Linoleum, best 80c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good per yard, 25c.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.	Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.	Ingrain Carpets, 55c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent, on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor - 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Christian Loadstone;" 7:30 p. m., Twentieth century prelude, "Is a State Constabulary Right for Either New York or Fort Wayne?" sermon subject, "Humility;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Christian Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Senior Christian Endeavor. Monday night, meeting of the King's Daughters at Miss Nestle's, 243 West Creighton avenue. Wednesday night, midweek service. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at Mrs. R. L. Magee's, 227 W. Berry. Tuesday night the men of the church give a Maple sugar party at the church.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner West Creighton avenue and Miner street, Z. A. Harris minister—For the week beginning March 31. Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "The Lord's Exchequer;" evening, "The Kingdom of God in Types and Shadows;" Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:30 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. There will be special music Sunday evening. The regular choir will be assisted by the Leslie quartet. The quartet will also render several special pieces. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Wells in the Desert;" Ex. 15:27; Isa. 32:2 and 25:1-7; Psalm 46:1-5. Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Cora Little, No. 14 Grant avenue. Beginning on Friday evening, April 5, Rev. T. J. Legg, state Sunday school superintendent of the Church of Christ, will conduct a Sunday school institute. The institute will continue over Lord's day. There will be two sessions each day and in the evening Rev. Legg will give lectures along the line of Sunday school work. Rev. Legg is a very enthusiastic and eloquent speaker.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser superintendent. Owing to the pastor's absence from the city Rev. N. W. Bloom will preach in the morning and Dr. C. B. Stemen in the evening. Young People's Christian union at 6:30; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Midweek services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30, C. L. Fulmere leader. Meeting of the official board Monday night. The Y. P. C. U. will give an Easter social in Vogeley hall, Maumee avenue, Friday night. A good program will be rendered and refreshments will be served.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the English language, both morning and evening; Young People's Christian alliance at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Young People alliance business meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Church Aid society will meet Thursday evening after prayer meeting to hold their regular monthly business meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets—On Sunday Rev. William K. Foster, of Watsontown, Pa., will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Choral class Friday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, hall at 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. B. Fitch, superintendent; election of officers; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Silence of Scripture a Proof of Inspiration;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; the pastor will lecture on the Book of Joshua; services on Wednesday and Friday evenings; business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society with Mrs. W. E. Jenkinson Thursday at 2:30 p. m.; communion on Easter Sunday.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular services Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the association parlors.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A mixed meeting will be held at 3 p. m., to which both ladies' and gentlemen are invited; Rev. J. H. Evans will preach; Bible study at 4 p. m. J. W. Burns, general secretary.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service, At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CITY MISSION.

The City mission, 170 West Main street, has secured the services of Miss Bertha Rineholt as missionary for the ensuing year. There will be services every night and Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Samuel H. Matthews, superintendent.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Preaching both morning and evening by Rev. W. C. Martin, of New Albany, Ind.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3 p. m.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—The services on Sunday are as follows: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; services at South Wayne mission at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Bishop White will be in the city on Monday, April 1, and will conduct a confirmation service in the evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Palm Sunday announcement: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; confirmation service at 10:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Christ's Royal Entry;" Luther League at 6:45 p. m.; divine worship with sermon at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "His Face Set Against Empty Show," the last in the series of Lenten sermons; special gospel meeting each night during holy week except Saturday; these services will begin at 7:45 o'clock; on Good Friday at 7:45 p. m. will be held the preparatory service; the church council will meet at the close of the service Monday evening; there will be special Palm Sunday music both morning and evening; in addition to the music furnished by the church choir there will be at least one selection by the Wayne Quartet at the evening service.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; confirmation of all classes at 10:30 a. m.; impressive and important service, conducted by the pastor; rite of confirmation and charge to classes of catechumens, sacrament of baptism will be administered by Rev. Meyer; no evening service; holy communion on Easter Sunday; preparatory service on Saturday evening, 7:45; time to announce Wednesday, April 3, at 2 p. m. at church; Good Friday's service on the evening of that day, 7:30 o'clock; no service on Easter Sunday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Unreality;" golden text, "Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall be done away; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall be done away"—1 Corinthians, 13:8 (revised version). Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening; reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m.; evening services at 8 o'clock, in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Unreality;" golden text, "Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall be done away; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall be done away"—1 Corinthians, 13:8 (revised version). Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening; free Christian Science reading room held in the church, open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey pastor. Morning service at 10:45, subject of sermon: "The Second Mile." Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30. In the evening at 7:30 the pastor will conduct the second "Question Box Service."

On Easter Sunday special services will be held appropriate to the day. In the morning the pastor will read an original story entitled: "At the Gate eBautiful." In the evening interesting Easter exercises will be held, consisting of recitations, songs, and anthems.

South Congregational church, corner of DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor. Preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., themes, morning: "The Impulsion of Duty" and evening "The Mind of Man and the Counsel of God"; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; preparatory services on Thursday evening at 7:30. The ladies will have various useful articles for sale on the afternoon and evening of Friday, April 5, also supper will be served.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice, Sunday school at 9:30; morning services at 10:30; examination of catechism in connection with this lesson; evening services at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. Male quartet will sing at this service. F. Buhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15, morning services and confirmation; 7 p. m. devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m. reunion services of all the young people that have been confirmed during and since the year 1895. The following Lent services will be held during the week: Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock preparatory services for Holy Communion. Holy Communion will be celebrated on Easter in connection with the morning services. During these Easter services the annual offering for Home Mission work will be taken up.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor — Sabbath morning service at 10:30, sermon, "The Son of Man Glorified." Evening service at 7:30, sermon "Christ and His Malefactors on the Cross." Sabbath school service at 9:30. Parents are invited to come to this service. Junior C. E. meeting, 2 p. m.; young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Special Easter services each evening next week. Communion services, baptism and reception of members on Easter morning. The monthly meeting of Woman's Aid and Missionary Society will be held Thursday afternoon April 11, instead of first Thursday in the month.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Rev. W. L. Wight, D. B., will preach at 10:30 a. m., subject "Sober Thinking" and at 7:30 p. m., on "The Finished Mystery" and conduct the Bible school at 2:30 p. m., theme, "The Coming War;" Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Junior league in the upper room, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m. sermon; 12 m. classes; 3 p. m.; Junior league; 6:30 p. m. Epworth league; 7:30 p. m. sermon, subject "Moth Eaten Garments, or Insidious Sins." 7 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles F. White, pastor—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. A. McMaken, superintendent; sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Religion as the Power of God"; the classes will meet at noon; the junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth League will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and evening service will be held at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening. Sunday will be missionary Sabbath in the Sunday school.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Hanson streets.—Sabbath school 9:30 a. m.; usual morning service 10:30; classes meet at 11:45; Junior League, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30. The Pathfinder's lodge will attend the service in a body in the evening and the pastor will preach an appropriate sermon. Monday evening the official board will meet and a full attendance is desired. The Ladies' society will meet in the church Tuesday at 2:30. This is an important meeting, as it is time for the annual election. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. On Friday evening a concert will be given in the church for which some of the best talent in the city has been secured. There is but one more Sunday before conference.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30. Junior Epworth League at 2:30, Miss Patterson leader; Senior Epworth League at 6:30, will be led by Ruth Stone; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; trustees' meeting on Monday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30; Aid society will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m., subject for the morning "Christ Triumphant." B. Sawyer, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

HISTORIC JUMEL MANSION TO BE PRESERVED



New York city has bought the Jumel mansion and will preserve it. Few houses in America have had so romantic a history as the colonial mansion on the brow of Harlem hill, near One Hundred and Sixty-first street, in the nation's metropolis. Here Washington made his headquarters, only to be followed by the chief Hessian mercenary. Noble Frenchmen in exile found it a friendly refuge, and men of letters received a warm welcome within its walls. For many years under the reign of Madame Jumel it was a center of social glory, and hither came Aaron Burr, in his old age, to woo and win his mistress by stealth. New York will use the old mansion for a revolutionary museum and the block of ground on which it stands will be transformed into a beautiful park. The property has been bought for $150,000.

The house was built by Col. George Morris, who began its erection in 1758. The colonel and Washington were brother officers under Braddock and both of them were attentive to a celebrated colonial beauty, Mary Phillipse, whose father's manor was on the site of Yonkers. She married Colonel Morris and they moved into the new home in 1764. As a loyal royalist Morris at the beginning of the revolution fled to England and the state of New York confiscated his property. For a time the house was used as a station on a stage line between New York and Boston.

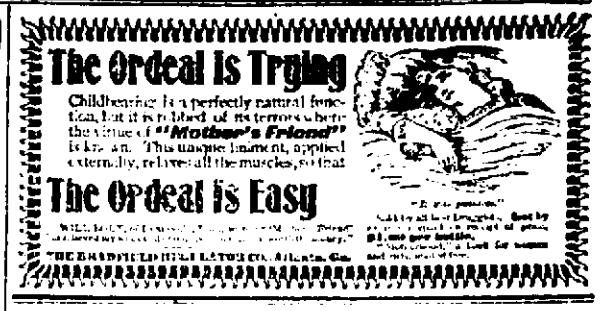
In 1809 John Jacob Astor bought the property from the state and got a quit claim deed from the Morris heirs by paying them $100,000. The next year the mansion was sold to the Jumels, who retained possession of it until Mme. Jumel's death in 1866. Then followed several transfers and much litigation.

After the battle of Long Island the Americans took up a position on Harlem Heights, and Washington made his headquarters in the Jumel mansion from September 16, 1776, to October 21, 1776. It was afterward used by the enemy for similar purposes, mostly by General Knyphausen, commander of the Hessians, hired by George III. to fight the colonists.

Mme. Jumel was born in 1760 and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-seven. Her mother died in giving her birth on the way from France to the West Indies. She was adopted by an American woman living at Newport, and at seventeen made a runaway match and settled in New York, where she became prominent socially. Fifteen years later she became a widow and not long afterward married Stephen Jumel. M. Jumel had gained a fortune in San Domingo, but escaped from the black insurrection with only his life and a cargo of coffee that was on the way to New York.

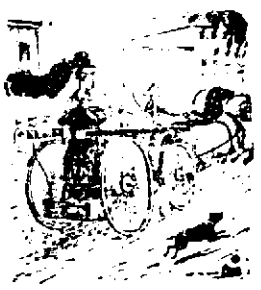
He became a wine merchant, prospered, and in 1815 was able to retire and go to Paris, where he figured in the attempts to restore Napoleon. The Jumels lived in splendor in Paris and lost much of their fortune. Mme. Jumel returned to New York in 1822, was rejoined by her husband several years later, and their fortunes were revived. Under this regime the old mansion had a gay career. Talleyrand, a feral French princes and members of the Napoleon family were entertained by the Jumels. It was here that Fitz Greene Halleck wrote the poem on the death of Marco Bozzaris. Aaron Burr was seventy-eight years of age when he paid his addresses to Mme. Jumel, again a widow, and by the force of his magnetism forced her to marry him. They did not live long together and she retained her old name.

The Jumel mansion has much of the general appearance of the revolutionary days. It is built of wood filled in with brick. The rooms are in the same form as 100 years ago, though the details of the interior of the building have been renewed from time to time.



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